ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: In reviewing the work of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for the fiscal year 1910, several facts stand out very prominently. The immigration of aliens returned to the million mark (1,041,570); it was necessary and possible to reject at the ports a larger number and percentage of aliens than in any preceding like period (24,270, which is 2 per cent of the number applying), and a larger number than ever before were arrested and deported (2,695). Also a marked improvement in the efficiency of the service and a material reduction in the cost of conducting it were effected.

In presenting for your consideration a statement of the work accomplished, together with such recommendations as seem to the Bureau to be appropriate, the general plan followed last year is again adopted, so that comparisons may readily be drawn between this report and that for 1909. Comparisons between these two and former reports can be made also without great difficulty.

In the body of the report are presented statistics and statements regarding the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. For details concerning the work of the Naturalization and information divisions, respectively, attention is directed to Appendices II and III (pp. 193, 227), being reports of the chiefs thereof. Also there is reinserted (as Appendix I), with modifications to make it include all of the Bureau's recommendations of last year and this, the draft of a proposed new immigration act that was prepared with great care and explained in minute detail in the report for 1909. The object in republishing the draft of the proposed new law is to emphasize the importance to a proper control of immigration of adopting a comprehensive, simply worded, and logically arranged measure—one which will reduce to a minimum chances for the defeat of its objects by strict and technical judicial interpretations, and one the language of which will contain to the fullest extent possible its own interpretation. Experience with the past and present statutes has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of such a law.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.[a]

The Bureau had hoped that many of the recommendations urged by it in former years, and particularly emphasized in its last report, would be adopted at the session of Congress just closed, especially as some of them had been reenforced by recommendations of the Immigration Commission; but, while the session witnessed the introduction of a number of bills, a few of which contain provisions like or

[a] For additional suggestions, see pp. 12, 118, 121–124, 128–134, 137, 147, 150, and Appendix I.

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similar to those suggested by the Bureau and the Commission, only two were passed. Those two contain important and far-reaching amendments to the provisions which contemplate the rejection and expulsion of aliens of the sexually immoral classes, and the control of the "white-slave traffic," and, if upheld at all points by the courts, will be of material benefit. Their main features are (1) the elimination from the law of the three-year limit in so far as these particularly undesirable classes are concerned, a provision so obviously correct in principle as to cause some wonder that the Government should ever have deliberately limited itself to three years with respect to the inherent right of a government to expel from its territory foreigners who are a menace to its welfare (149 U. S., 698); and (2) the investment of the Commissioner-General of Immigration with power to collect data regarding the procuration of women for immoral purposes from the keepers of the houses in which they are placed.

All of the reasons which led the Bureau to believe when preparing its report for 1909 that the time was ripe for suggestions to Congress and the public, having in view the adoption of a comprehensive law on all phases of immigration, still hold good. The Immigration Commission will soon submit its final report; the public interest is not waning, but waxing, and there is now, it is believed, a stronger conviction than has ever existed before in the minds of Americans of all classes that the further reasonable restriction and more complete control of immigration must be accomplished as a matter of self-defense, and that its supervision should be along practical lines of already demonstrated value. The Bureau does not hesitate therefore to repeat all it said last year in favor of the adoption of the proposed new law, as well as the suggestions for distinctly new legislation. Its recommendations, so far as it has been able to judge, have quite generally been approved by the public, and there can be no doubt that its accumulated practical experience confers some right upon it to speak as an authority on such subjects. This experience not only shows that the existing immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws are not fully effective (and can not be made so by administrative action), but points clearly to the means by which they can be made more efficacious by additional legislation. Why should all concerned not enjoy the benefit of this practical knowledge in further efforts to arrange an effective plan for the supervision of immigration?

The Chinese-exclusion laws are badly in need of revision, as is shown more particularly under the title devoted to a discussion of the subject of Chinese exclusion (p. 126).

For a further restriction of general immigration there are offered the following recommendations, which have also been inserted in appropriate language at proper points in the suggested codification of the law, to the different features of which attention is directed as the various subjects are reached in this report:

The classification in which fall most of the aliens rejected under the existing law is "Persons likely to become a public charge." Neither that classification nor the new class added to the act of 1907 of persons certified for mental or physical defects affecting ability to earn a living is by any means broad enough to reach all undesirables. It is well to exclude those who are deemed likely to be burdens upon the public and those who are mentally or physically defective. But it is quite as important that there should be excluded those who if admitted will be barely able to support themselves and whose pres-

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ence in any community can not help but reduce the standards of living, work, and wages, and who are therefore an economic menace—a means of ultimately degrading our wage-earners and pulling them down to servility or utter dependence. Too many of this kind enter, because the terms of the existing law can not be made to reach their cases. The law should give administrative officers the discretion to reject that large element of our present immigration which does not clearly fall within the present inhibition, and which might be described by the term "Persons economically unfit." (See also report of commissioner at New York, p. 137.)

There may be some merit in the proposals to fix a "literacy test" and to increase the head tax; but, as was explained in last year's report, neither of these projects is likely to be as efficacious as their advocates think; for the first is not in the direction, necessarily, of raising the general standard, and is not as practical as it looks on the surface, and the second, under the existing system of lending money or selling passage on credit, would to some extent increase opportunities for the exploitation of aliens, and bring many of the lowest element into the country in a more impoverished state than they now come. The raising of the head tax, even to $10 per person, it is not believed would materially reduce immigration, unless at the same time some plan were devised to assure that no alien would come who is unable to pay passage with funds strictly his own—a thing thought to be hardly feasible.

The suggestion offered last year in a rather tentative way, viz, that all male aliens between the ages of 16 and 50 shall be required to stand at the ports of this country a physical test equal to that observed with respect to recruits for our army or navy, has received considerable favorable comment. Any measure that will tend, as this one would, to raise the standard of physical excellence ought to meet with the approval of all citizens who are anxious to preserve and improve the American race. This is not only a question of the present; it is more distinctly a matter of grave concern for the future. The strength of a nation is the combined strength of its individual members. Can we expect, if we continue to inject into the veins of our nation the blood of ill-formed, undersized persons, as are so many of the immigrants now coming, that the American of to-morrow will be the sturdy man that he is to-day? It is therefore recommended that the naval-service standard be adopted in the physical examination of aliens, such test, of course, to be applied to manual laborers only. (See pp. 160, 183.)

The Bureau again calls attention to the propriety of eliminating altogether from the law the restriction upon the right of the Government to remove from the country those who, coming as aliens, have chosen to remain such, and have shown themselves physically, mentally, or morally unfit to remain. However drastic and far-reaching the provisions looking to the debarment of the undesirable may be made, it will never be possible to so accurately enforce the law as to prevent absolutely the entry of those not entitled. If those who enter are not of a class or race that we regard with sufficient favor to allow their naturalization, or if, although of a class or race members of which may become citizens, the alien prefers to retain a foreign allegiance, why should we say to such persons, "We do not want you here, for you are not as good as we are in race, or in character, or in condition; but if, notwithstanding

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our objection to you, you show yourself cunning enough to evade detection at our hands for as much as three years, we will admit that you are entitled to stay and to remain an alien among us?'' Such a policy is hardly to be regarded as sound; yet that is substantially what we are doing under the present law. Consequently, our penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions are filling up with aliens, for whose maintenance we are providing at an enormous annual cost. (See last year's report, pp. 6–7.) In the act approved March 26 last, the three-year limit was abolished with regard to the sexually immoral. Why not abolish it with respect to all the inadmissible classes, or at least the especially undesirable classes? In reinserting the draft of a proposed law, this has been done. (See pp. 168, 187.)

The Bureau's experience has shown that many rejected aliens are, after being deported from one port, brought back, often immediately, though usually to a different port, sometimes effecting entry by subterfuge or false testimony, or, if again rejected, reduced to an utterly destitute condition, all their means having gone into the coffers of the steamship companies. To meet this situation, it is recommended that an alien once debarred or deported shall stand mandatorily excluded for one year (unless the Secretary gives him permission to reapply), the bringing back of such an alien to be unlawful and subject the offending line to a severe penalty. (See pp. 161, 172, 183, 190.)

Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri, president of the Italian Society for the Protection of Immigrants, recently offered a suggestion designed to assist in the detection at our ports of aliens who have a criminal record; and that is that all aliens coming from countries that furnish their citizens or subjects with penal certificates or certificates of character shall be rejected unless they exhibit such a certificate. This is a plan which seems well worth a trial, and it has been incorporated into the proposed law. (See pp. 161, 183.)

To make any plan for the control of immigration effective, complete means must be provided for compelling the transportation companies to observe both the letter and spirit of the law. The lack of such means is one of the chief defects in the existing statute and furnishes the loopholes through which many of the inhibited classes are constantly entering. The act of 1903 provided for the assessment of an administrative fine against companies bringing certain especially undesirable classes—those having loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. The act of 1907 extended said provision to cover tuberculosis and mental afflictions. That has been the most effective of any of the provisions to compel a proper regard by the transportation companies for the law. It has been upheld, moreover, by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court (214 U. S., 320), wherein it is pointed out that the plenary power of Congress over the subject of immigration must necessarily involve the right to control the transportation interests by administrative fines enforceable by refusal of clearance, and that there does not enter into the matter any element requiring judicial procedure to be followed. The Bureau, therefore, suggests that this plan be adopted to the fullest possible extent to compel the companies to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the law. (See secs. 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 42 of the proposed bill and explanation thereof, Appendix I.)

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tables presented herein correspond in arrangement and numerical designation with those presented in the report for 1909, but a new feature is added. By cooperation with the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department the statistics kept by that Bureau for the Philippines have been segregated during the past year in the same manner as those kept for the mainland, Hawaii, and Porto Rico by this Bureau. It is possible, therefore, by the courtesy of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to present in connection with the various tables data regarding immigration to the Philippines. This completes the statistics and places in each table figures covering immigration to the mainland and all the insular possessions.

Before taking up the tables seriatim for discussion, attention is directed to some of the more important data disclosed by them. It was pointed out last year that immigration was believed to be rapidly reassuming what for a number of years had been its average proportions. That belief has been fully justified. Nor has there been any change in the upward trend of immigration, the figures for the last few months of the past fiscal year indicating that we may reasonably expect a larger influx of foreigners in the ensuing year. The total immigration for the year has been 1,041,570, or 289,784 more than the total (751,786) for the fiscal year 1909, 258,700 more than the total (782,870) for the fiscal year 1908, and only 243,779 less than the total (1,285,349) for the fiscal year 1907, the banner year in immigration. This increase is accounted for partly by a natural cause—a greater demand for labor—but it is believed that it is also in a large measure due to the activities of the transportation companies (See also p. 115.)

The past year has witnessed an influx of 1,041,570 aliens of the immigrant class and 156,467 of the nonimmigrant class,[a] a total of 1,198,037; and 202,436 of the emigrant and 177,982 of the nonemigrant class—a total of 380,418—have departed from the country. In the fiscal year 1909, 751,786 immigrant and 192,449 nonimmigrant aliens—a total of 944,235—entered the United States, while 225,802 emigrant and 174,590 nonemigrant—a total of 400,392—departed. Thus it will be seen that, while the total number of aliens arriving in 1910 exceeds such arrivals in the previous year by 253,802, the total number of aliens departing in said year was less by 19,974 aliens than in 1909, indicating a larger net gain than might be supposed from a cursory examination of the figures.

Table I is a brief summary of the year's immigration work, by ports, compared with a similar summary for the fiscal year 1909. It covers the arrival and the departure of aliens—immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant—and also shows the number of aliens refused admission and the number expelled after entering the country; also for 1910 the arrival and departure of citizens are shown. Comparison between the two years can readily be drawn by columns. It will be noted that 13,859 more aliens have been debarred than in 1909 and that the ratio of rejections to admissions is 0.9 per cent greater, viz, 2 per cent for 1910 as against 1.1 per cent for 1909; also that the number expelled is 571 more than in 1909.

[a] For technical meaning of these terms see footnote on p. 8.

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Tables II to IV deal with the net increase or decrease of the population of the United States occasioned by the arrival and departure of aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 by months, by countries, and by races. It will be noted that during the past fiscal year 1,041,570 immigrant aliens and 156,467 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 1,198,037, were admitted to this country, and that during the same period 202,436 emigrant aliens and 177,982 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 380,418, departed from the United States. Deducting the latter total from the former, it will be found that the net increase in population by immigration has been 817,619.[a] Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely correct conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures covering such naturalized citizens. It will be observed also that the circumstance to which attention was directed in last year's report, viz, that while immigration was increasing emigration was decreasing, is still apparent, immigration having been heavier and emigration lighter in 1910 than in 1909. The net increase for 1909 was 543,843, or 273,776 less than that for the past year.

Table V supplies figures from which the net result of immigration and emigration can be determined for any particular State, showing the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively, admitted, with a stated intention of proceeding to the different States, and of emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, respectively, asserting at the time of departure that their last permanent residence has been in each of the different States.

Table VI shows the occupations of aliens entering and leaving the country during the fiscal year, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 239,026 (214,300 immigrant and 24,726 nonimmigrant) entered, and 131,672 (89,393 emigrant and 42,279 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 163,789 (138,570 immigrant and 25,219 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 51,942 (21,574 emigrant and 30,368 nonemigrant). These figures should be compared with those shown in the same table in the last report, which were as follows: Unskilled laborers arriving, 221,145 (174,800 immigrant and 46,345 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 183,545 (118,936 emigrant and 64,609 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 114,910 (87,160 immigrant and 27,750 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 48,084 (21,919 emigrant and 26,165 nonemigrant).

The second series of detailed tables presented, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and the various tables are arranged in such manner as to furnish with respect to each, in consecutive order, the items of interest which it has heretofore been customary to give with regard to

[a] In making the classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant on the inward.

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immigrant aliens. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, economically the most interesting of the various classes under which the statistics are kept. Several of the tables deserve special comment.

Table VII furnishes data with respect to admitted aliens regarding sex, age, literacy, financial condition, how passage has been paid, and whether coming to join relative or friend. Table VII A gives data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country. In this respect it is the counterpart of Table VII. Some of the more prominent items shown by these comprehensive tables should be emphasized here.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (1,041,570), 868,310 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 120,509 were under 14 and 52,751 were 45 or over. The figures for the preceding year were: Total admitted, 751,786; aged 14 to 44, inclusive, 624,876; under 14, 88,393; 45 and over, 38,517.

Of those admitted, 253,569 (188,439 males and 65,130 females) could neither read nor write and 4,571 (2,583 males and 1,988 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1909, 191,049 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 2,431 could read but not write, a total of 193,480 illiterates, against a total of 258,140 for the past year, an increase of 64,660. This may be more accurately presented, however, in ratio. Of those admitted in 1909 over 14 years of age (663,393), the illiterates amounted to 193,480, or 29 per cent; of those admitted in the past year over 14 years of age (921,061), the illiterates amounted to 258,140, or 28 per cent; in other words, while the number of illiterates has increased the ratio of illiteracy has decreased 1 per cent.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was $28,197,745, or an average of about $27 per person. This includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and it is quite possible that part of that carried was not shown. There is, however, no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent applicants by relatives or friends already located in this country. Of those admitted, 693,595 were able to show amounts of less than $50 each, whereas 111,071 showed $50 or over each, so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 804,666, about 86 per cent had in their possession less than $50—the same percentage shown for the year 1909.

Of the aliens entering, 755,453 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 274,204 admitted that their passage had been paid by a relative or relatives and 11,913 admitted that their passage had been paid by some person other than a relative. In other words, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that over 25 per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 202,436 (154,842 males and 47,594 females) have departed during the past year. Concerning 34,043 of these, it has been impossible to keep a record of the period they had lived in the United States, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 13,741 were less than 14, 167,440 were from 14 to 44, and 21,255 were 45 years of age or over; 136,159 had resided in the United States less than five

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years, 23,969 from five to ten years, 3,877 from ten to fifteen years, 2,310 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,078 over twenty years.

Table VII B contains data, not heretofore furnished, regarding the conjugal condition of aliens. This data is segregated so as to show conjugal condition of males and females, respectively, under 14, from 14 to 44, and 45 years of age and over, and a separate division of the younger single females into those ranging from 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 years, respectively.

Tables VIII, IX, X, and XI relate to immigrant aliens admitted and are accompanied by Tables VIII A, IX A, X A, and XI A, respectively, which are their counterparts with respect to emigrant aliens departed.

Tables XII and XII A are designed to furnish statistics regarding immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, by race and sex, for the fiscal year, by six-month periods, and for the calendar year, such an arrangement of the figures having been found useful.

Tables XIII to XIV A, inclusive, constitute a series dealing with nonimmigrant aliens admitted and nonemigrant aliens departed, and furnish in several different ways information of interest concerning such aliens.

Table XV furnishes a means of comparing immigration for the fiscal years 1900 to 1910, inclusive, segregated by races, while Table XVI gives the total immigration each year from 1820 to 1910, inclusive. In connection with Table XVI, attention is directed to the two charts inserted in the back of this report.

Chart 1 shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with the periods of financial depression, only to reach to a greater height with the next ascending wave, passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the year 1907, and again dropping back in 1908, rising slightly in 1909, and considerably in the past year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and the recent financial and commercial depression caused the wave line to drop to a marked degree. This periodical rise and fall well represents the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger numbers of alien laborers.

Chart 2 shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country for the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 28 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 11 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 11 per cent; Russia, 9 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 12 per cent. Until recent times immigration was derived almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that previous to 1820 the people who came to this country were very largely from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a greater proportion of the former. However, a change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, commenced about 1882, and has assumed enormous proportions during the past ten years, until now 71

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per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 723,942 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

The series constituted by Tables XVII, XVII A, XVII B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported on departmental warrants. They need to be discussed in some detail.

From Table XVII it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 24,270 aliens, or about 2 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Idiots	38	92	29	20	18	16
Imbeciles	.....	.....	.....	45	42	40
Feeble-minded persons	.....	.....	.....	121	121	125
Insanity (including epileptics)	92	139	189	184	167	198
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927
Afflicted with contagious disease	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033
Afflicted with tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	59	82	95
Criminals	44	205	341	136	273	580
Prostitutes and other immoral women	24	30	18	124	323	316
Procurers of prostitutes	4	2	1	43	181	179
Contract laborers	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1910, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections caused by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 1,012 such rejections have occurred.

Table XVIII covers the arrest and deportation of aliens under those provisions of law which allow such action to be taken if certain contingencies arise within the period of three years after landing. During the year 2,695 warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to the arrested persons, compared with 2,124 for the fiscal year 1909. This total falls into two divisions—first, those whose deportation is mandatorily required, aggregating 2,672, and, second, those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing and whose deportation is effected with the alien's consent, aggregating 23. The first-mentioned total is segregated under appropriate heads into aliens who were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, aggregating 1,137; aliens who became public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, aggregating 933; aliens who became prostitutes after entry, aggregating 53; and aliens who entered without inspection, aggregating 549.

It will be noted from Tables XIX and XIX A that during the year 5,256 appeals of aliens from excluding decisions have been handled, 1,261 of the aliens having been admitted outright, 254 admitted on bond, and in 3,083 cases the decisions of the boards affirmed, with 521 appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 137 remaining open at the close of the year; and that there have been 176 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 59 of which

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the aliens were admitted outright, 2 admitted on bond, 107 appeals sustained, rejecting the aliens, 4 withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, and 4 remaining pending at the close of the year; also that in 236 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 126 of the applications being granted and 110 denied. These figures should be compared with those for last year, as follows: Appeals of aliens from excluding decisions, 1,877; aliens admitted outright, 588; admitted on bond, 151; decisions of boards affirmed, 928; appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 100; pending at close of year, 110; appeals of board members from admitting decisions, 35; aliens admitted outright in such cases, 15; admitted on bond, 1; appeals sustained, rejecting aliens, 11; withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 2; pending at close of year, 6; applications of aliens for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 443; such applications granted, 242; denied, 201.

Table XX is a compilation of figures furnished by the officials in charge at the various seaports, covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. These figures are known to be very far from accurate. During the past two years it has been almost impossible to obtain from the steamship lines any information concerning deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), and the fact that a suit in which it was attempted to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen has been decided adversely to the Government, have tended to encourage on the part of the lines a noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. This loophole in the immigration law is proving more and more serious as time passes. The matter has now reached a stage where no real relief need be expected from any other source than new legislation. (See also report of commissioner at New York, p. 137.)

The closely related subject of Chinese seamen should also be mentioned at this point. During the year it has been necessary to guard against the entry of approximately 35,000 such seamen who have come into our ports on merchant vessels.

In the draft of a proposed bill herewith submitted (pp. 164, 171, 172, 185, 189, 190) there is furnished a suggestion regarding each of the above-mentioned subjects, and it is believed that if the proposed legislation should be adopted, this serious difficulty would be overcome.

Table XXI shows 474 stowaways brought to our ports during the past year, as compared with 557 for the preceding year.

Table XXII (new) is presented to show the amount of head tax collected on account of aliens who entered during the year and how such amount is constituted. It will be noted that of those admitted 1,041,242 were taxable, the sum collected being $4,164,966.

Table XXIII (numbered XXII in the report for 1909) is a repetition for the past year of the statistics obtained from the various steamship lines of passengers departing from the United States. The figures are interesting, but require no special comment. The law should provide for their collection through regular channels, and such a provision is contained in the suggested bill (pp. 158, 159, 182).

Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, relate to Japanese immigration, a detailed discussion of which appears on pages 124–126.

Tables numbered 1 to 7, inclusive, cover the various phases of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. For an extended discussion of them, see page 126.

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TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, AND RETURNED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.	
	1909.						1910.						1910.	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.				
New York, N. Y.	580,617	144,140	163,902	132,221	4,361	1,217	786,094	109,921	146,844	112,331	14,771	1,360	170,210	222,462
Boston, Mass.	36,318	11,577	7,442	16,913	179	107	53,617	8,458	4,853	11,719	552	107	9,244	11,610
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,294	789	9,203	3,013	93	53	37,641	2,030	2,221	3,487	164	65	2,905	3,961
Baltimore, Md.	18,966	1,546	1,668	250	83	101	30,563	682	1,277	227	169	42	1,030	1,349
Portland, Me.	1,010	1,335	223	1,837	3	6	2,560	3,693	117	745	88	.....	186	112
New Bedford, Mass.	545	248	247	2	3	.....	731	287	246	9	2	1	37	4
Providence, R. I.	68	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	3
Norfolk, Va.	77	59	.....	.....	1	.....	78	96	9	6	2	.....	23	11
Savannah, Ga.	18	2	.....	.....	3	2	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....
Miami, Fla.	1,271	465	441	583	9	1	953	834	225	1,104	21	2	1,413	1,202
Key West, Fla.	1,167	1,312	1,402	3,803	23	1	1,087	1,367	1,561	4,991	14	.....	2,916	6,035
Knights Key, Fla.	32	246	7	206	.....	.....	30	264	9	234	1	.....	5,210	4,697
Other Atlantic ports	19	9	1	3	.....	.....	31	5	.....	4	2	1	44	18
Tampa, Fla.	2,457	1,486	1	12	15	.....	3,418	1,968	88	69	88	7	3,387	45
Pensacola, Fla.	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mobile, Ala.	37	109	12	63	2	1	23	87	.....	71	2	3	225	112
New Orleans, La.	1,507	1,422	329	2,190	40	10	1,752	1,852	506	2,089	28	22	5,570	4,533
Galveston, Tex.	3,338	237	572	214	54	4	4,748	248	771	180	113	11	550	146
Other Gulf ports	15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	4	22	.....
San Diego, Cal.	51	79	.....	.....	.....	3	281	203	72	172	26	.....	1,078	1,019
San Francisco, Cal.	3,103	4,273	4,697	6,789	444	193	4,233	4,387	4,003	5,980	1,016	14	5,818	4,946
Portland, Oreg.	35	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	1,367	975	1,198	1,233	70	64	1,845	1,088	966	1,087	149	165	883	450
Alaska	202	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	127	.....	.....	71	.....	15	.....
Mexican border ports	16,162	3,087	.....	.....	1,455	228	18,404	3,216	.....	.....	2,821	457	.....	.....
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports	11,971	1,942	1,406	1,534	126	38	28,255	2,649	1,453	1,928	628	54	5,328	2,588
Pacific ports	591	770	661	838	10	.....	534	698	234	261	6	1	566	214
Border stations	53,703	14,068	29,708	.....	3,265	91	58,834	9,879	34,043	28,521	3,399	353	22,937	71,269
Honolulu, Hawaii	1,876	531	1,973	1,576	100	3	4,159	662	2,269	1,226	114	21	1,009	3,500
Porto Rico	956	1,590	677	1,310	91	1	1,340	1,754	669	1,538	20	.....	2,572	2,314
Total	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590	10,411	2,124	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982	24,270	2,695	243,191	342,600
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,308	7,223	1,010	8,785	94	76	2,836	.....

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TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1909.							1910.						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	27,570	9,563	37,133	30,759	20,749	51,508	− 14,375	66,218	11,726	77,944	13,298	14,642	27,940	+ 50,004
August	27,782	11,824	39,606	28,497	19,072	47,569	− 7,963	59,777	12,215	71,992	15,229	13,221	28,450	+ 43,542
September	38,238	18,397	56,635	24,917	18,967	43,884	+ 12,751	67,619	17,469	85,088	16,585	13,365	29,950	+ 55,138
October	40,994	19,721	60,715	23,302	18,614	41,916	+ 18,799	75,608	16,764	92,372	16,922	13,916	30,838	+ 61,534
November	37,076	13,889	50,965	20,930	17,679	38,609	+ 12,356	85,049	12,971	98,020	23,977	15,157	39,134	+ 58,886
December	46,003	15,108	61,111	16,454	16,962	33,416	+ 27,695	68,711	9,816	78,527	20,877	18,662	39,539	+ 38,988
January	43,868	11,107	54,975	10,479	7,582	18,061	+ 36,914	50,242	7,230	57,472	11,871	8,385	20,256	+ 37,216
February	67,154	14,838	81,992	8,623	6,477	15,100	+ 66,892	57,980	8,092	66,072	9,108	8,564	17,672	+ 48,400
March	113,038	22,002	135,040	14,062	8,488	22,550	+112,490	136,745	15,275	152,020	16,920	13,974	30,894	+121,126
April	116,754	21,628	138,382	14,526	9,789	24,315	+114,067	135,052	18,863	153,915	21,033	19,853	40,886	+113,029
May	107,839	19,300	127,139	17,168	14,022	31,190	+ 95,949	133,544	15,278	148,822	19,856	18,884	38,740	+110,082
June	85,470	15,072	100,542	16,085	16,189	32,274	+ 68,268	105,025	10,768	115,793	16,760	19,359	36,119	+ 79,674
Total	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+817,619

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1909.							1910.						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
Austria	80,853	1,197	82,050	27,782	5,505	33,287	+ 48,763	135,793	2,439	138,232	26,424	1,741	28,165	+110,067
Hungary	89,338	453	89,791	21,631	4,654	26,285	+ 63,506	122,944	575	123,519	20,866	1,194	22,060	+101,459
Belgium	3,692	266	3,958	431	275	706	+ 3,252	5,402	569	5,971	655	347	1,002	+ 4,969
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	1,054	48	1,102	1,594	447	2,041	− 939	4,737	106	4,843	1,566	82	1,648	+ 3,195
Denmark	4,395	120	4,515	460	272	732	+ 3,783	6,984	162	7,146	433	188	621	+ 6,525
France, including Corsica	6,672	1,693	8,365	2,817	3,180	5,997	+ 2,368	7,383	2,275	9,658	4,025	2,471	6,496	+ 3,162
German Empire	25,540	1,735	27,275	4,905	3,854	8,759	+ 18,516	31,283	2,689	33,972	6,216	2,848	9,064	+ 24,908
Greece	14,111	124	14,235	5,606	1,484	7,090	+ 7,145	25,888	244	26,132	8,144	423	8,567	+ 17,565
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	183,218	6,069	189,287	83,300	16,804	100,104	+ 89,183	215,537	7,079	222,616	52,323	6,881	59,204	+163,412
Netherlands	4,698	304	5,002	308	504	812	+ 4,190	7,534	430	7,964	463	479	942	+ 7,022
Norway	13,627	657	14,284	1,328	538	1,866	+ 12,418	17,538	1,169	18,707	1,028	329	1,357	+ 17,350
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,956	20	4,976	1,025	240	1,265	+ 3,711	8,229	65	8,294	1,082	166	1,248	+ 7,046
Roumania	1,590	78	1,668	434	140	574	+ 1,094	2,145	79	2,224	445	44	489	+ 1,735
Russian Empire and Finland	120,460	1,121	121,581	19,707	7,068	26,775	+ 94,806	186,792	2,585	189,377	17,362	2,107	19,469	+169,908
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	2,616	1,207	3,823	1,079	835	1,914	+ 1,909	3,472	1,212	4,684	1,463	637	2,100	+ 2,584
Sweden	14,474	260	14,734	1,159	434	1,593	+ 13,141	23,745	534	24,279	1,006	248	1,254	+ 23,025
Switzerland	2,694	154	2,848	658	325	983	+ 1,865	3,533	206	3,739	759	239	998	+ 2,741
Turkey in Europe	9,015	225	9,240	1,267	373	1,640	+ 7,600	18,405	550	18,955	1,988	150	2,138	+ 16,817
United Kingdom:														
England	32,809	7,078	39,887	3,076	8,895	11,971	+ 27,916	46,706	9,289	55,995	4,554	9,275	13,829	+ 42,166
Ireland	25,033	472	25,505	1,380	1,093	2,473	+ 23,032	29,855	741	30,596	1,754	871	2,625	+ 27,971
Scotland	12,400	1,240	13,640	743	1,973	2,716	+ 10,924	20,115	1,700	21,815	1,099	1,617	2,716	+ 19,099
Wales	1,584	140	1,724	51	98	149	+ 1,575	2,120	283	2,403	84	158	242	+ 2,161
Other Europe	46	6	52	6	7	13	+ 39	151	20	171	16	11	27	+ 144
Total Europe	654,875	24,667	679,542	180,747	58,998	239,745	+439,797	926,291	35,001	961,292	153,755	32,506	186,261	+775,031

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1909.							1910.						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
China	1,943	2,541	4,484	3,411	1,532	4,943	− 459	1,968	2,070	4,038	2,371	1,220	3,591	+ 447
Japan	3,111	319	3,430	3,819	945	4,764	− 1,334	2,720	381	3,101	4,366	853	5,219	− 2,118
India	203	137	340	48	69	117	+ 223	1,696	157	1,853	69	118	187	+ 1,666
Turkey in Asia	7,506	288	7,794	1,650	366	2,016	+ 5,778	15,212	127	15,339	1,548	169	1,717	+ 13,622
Other Asia	141	67	208	205	55	260	− 52	1,937	61	1,998	160	37	197	+ 1,801
Total Asia	12,904	3,352	16,256	9,133	2,967	12,100	+ 4,156	23,533	2,796	26,329	8,514	2,397	10,911	+ 15,418
Africa	858	133	991	140	168	308	+ 683	1,072	182	1,254	215	175	390	+ 864
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	839	797	1,636	442	605	1,047	+ 589	998	831	1,829	345	541	886	+ 943
Pacific islands, not specified	53	111	164	38	199	237	− 73	99	126	225	31	253	284	− 59
British North America	51,941	13,895	65,836	30,478	6,689	37,167	+ 28,669	56,555	10,583	67,138	34,194	33,408	67,602	− 464
British Honduras	42	91	133	2	155	157	− 24	23	113	136	20	151	171	− 35
Other Central America	888	1,564	2,452	300	1,689	1,989	+ 463	870	1,441	2,311	370	1,858	2,228	+ 83
Mexico	16,251	1,757	18,008	289	2,558	2,847	+ 15,161	18,691	2,148	20,839	363	1,975	2,338	+ 18,501
South America	1,906	1,454	3,360	925	1,626	2,551	+ 809	2,151	1,494	3,645	1,073	1,607	2,680	+ 965
West Indies	11,180	5,704	16,884	3,306	8,984	12,290	+ 4,594	11,244	7,375	18,619	3,519	10,068	13,587	+ 5,032
United States	.....	138,915	138,915	.....	89,940	89,940	+ 48,975	.....	94,369	94,369	.....	93,039	93,039	+ 1,330
Other countries	49	9	58	2	12	14	+ 44	43	8	51	37	4	41	+ 10
Grand total	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+817,619

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TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	4,966	2,029	6,995	926	1,878	2,804	+ 4,191
Armenian	5,508	140	5,648	521	241	762	+ 4,886
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8,462	604	9,066	943	520	1,463	+ 7,603
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	15,130	1,244	16,374	2,720	1,385	4,105	+ 12,269
Chinese	1,770	4,746	6,516	2,383	5,267	7,650	− 1,134
Croatian and Slavonian	39,562	2,513	42,075	7,133	2,441	9,574	+ 32,501
Cuban	3,331	4,116	7,447	1,556	5,813	7,369	+ 78
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,911	251	5,162	432	168	600	+ 4,562
Dutch and Flemish	13,012	2,367	15,379	1,192	2,755	3,947	+ 11,432
East Indian	1,782	86	1,868	80	98	178	+ 1,690
English	53,498	22,572	76,070	6,508	33,582	40,090	+ 35,980
Finnish	15,736	1,492	17,228	1,276	2,607	3,883	+ 13,345
French	21,107	5,349	26,456	4,029	5,821	9,850	+ 16,606
German	71,380	14,650	86,030	13,303	13,145	26,448	+ 59,582
Greek	39,135	2,037	41,172	8,814	1,810	10,624	+ 30,548
Hebrew	84,260	3,503	87,763	5,689	3,682	9,371	+ 78,392
Irish	38,382	8,807	47,189	2,472	11,443	13,915	+ 33,274
Italian (north)	30,780	7,412	38,192	13,431	9,160	22,591	+ 15,601
Italian (south)	192,673	22,772	215,445	41,772	21,782	63,554	+151,891
Japanese	2,798	1,348	4,146	4,377	3,133	7,510	− 3,364
Korean	19	1	20	137	16	153	− 133
Lithuanian	22,714	628	23,342	1,812	603	2,415	+ 20,927
Magyar	27,302	2,766	30,068	10,533	4,610	15,143	+ 14,925
Mexican	17,760	3,237	20,997	210	973	1,183	+ 19,814
Pacific Islander	61	6	67	1	8	9	+ 58
Polish	128,348	6,055	134,403	16,884	5,049	21,933	+112,470
Portuguese	7,657	942	8,599	906	2,368	3,274	+ 5,325
Roumanian	14,199	755	14,954	1,834	813	2,647	+ 12,307
Russian	17,294	1,336	18,630	5,682	2,213	7,895	+ 10,735
Ruthenian (Russniak)	27,907	2,616	30,523	1,719	1,601	3,320	+ 27,203
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	52,037	11,569	63,606	5,032	13,877	18,909	+ 44,697
Scotch	24,612	6,315	30,927	1,992	7,883	9,875	+ 21,052
Slovak	32,416	3,074	35,490	9,259	1,912	11,171	+ 24,319
Spanish	5,837	4,555	10,392	2,323	3,676	5,999	+ 4,393
Spanish-American	900	1,563	2,463	387	1,631	2,018	+ 445
Syrian	6,317	754	7,071	1,077	816	1,893	+ 5,178
Turkish	1,283	139	1,422	1,058	506	1,564	− 142
Welsh	2,244	744	2,988	195	718	913	+ 2,075
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,150	963	2,113	388	1,304	1,692	+ 421
Other peoples	3,330	411	3,741	806	674	1,480	+ 2,261
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	20,644	.....	20,644	− 20,644
Total	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+817,619
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	2,308	7,223	9,531	1,010	8,785	9,795	− 264

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.[a]

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
Alabama	870	99	159	90
Alaska	356	160	101	92
Arizona	2,870	768	192	208
Arkansas	378	41	86	82
California	22,444	3,248	8,226	5,491
Colorado	5,114	536	1,376	764
Connecticut	27,540	2,257	3,283	1,661
Delaware	1,579	108	159	81
District of Columbia	1,380	276	348	237
Florida	6,207	2,795	1,967	3,156
Georgia	559	113	83	76

[a] For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX A, XIV, and XIV A.

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TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Hawaii	4,186	492	2,267	1,114
Idaho	1,508	93	134	118
Illinois	93,340	6,457	13,165	6,955
Indiana	10,556	602	1,357	494
Iowa	7,545	538	616	587
Kansas	2,984	216	493	279
Kentucky	736	73	151	61
Louisiana	1,952	332	602	534
Maine	5,328	226	292	290
Maryland	5,357	450	1,023	308
Massachusetts	82,666	7,742	11,172	8,706
Michigan	37,172	2,873	2,598	2,584
Minnesota	21,541	1,527	1,456	2,016
Mississippi	261	73	217	147
Missouri	12,746	826	2,451	947
Montana	5,101	389	603	734
Nebraska	5,244	307	458	377
Nevada	915	86	201	136
New Hampshire	6,561	269	571	194
New Jersey	56,462	4,951	8,468	3,435
New Mexico	853	113	133	109
New York	280,880	30,629	59,149	27,549
North Carolina	312	42	54	46
North Dakota	7,626	373	195	490
Ohio	50,746	3,112	7,286	2,927
Oklahoma	1,092	71	224	77
Oregon	4,224	310	571	514
Pennsylvania	174,877	12,417	27,040	9,800
Philippine Islands	22	4	4	5
Porto Rico	1,264	550	688	414
Rhode Island	12,078	1,076	1,207	1,230
South Carolina	191	17	36	30
South Dakota	3,389	212	126	277
Tennessee	574	83	94	53
Texas	18,741	2,068	920	246
Utah	3,578	218	534	253
Vermont	2,687	198	354	174
Virginia	1,521	135	362	158
Washington	15,769	1,566	1,581	1,762
West Virginia	9,132	650	1,260	410
Wisconsin	19,073	1,191	2,090	1,108
Wyoming	1,483	117	210	168
Outside the United States	.....	62,392	.....	88,228
Unknown[a]	.....	.....	34,043	.....
Total	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.[b]

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	1,233	1,339	199	791
Architects	312	179	85	244
Clergy	823	804	285	983
Editors	154	181	23	195
Electricians	689	213	84	241
Engineers (professional)	1,921	1,911	467	2,183
Lawyers	230	520	47	685
Literary and scientific persons	282	294	65	209
Musicians	844	457	328	696
Officials (government)	264	551	163	711
Physicians	365	659	146	842
Sculptors and artists	398	280	471	527
Teachers	1,524	785	516	1,277
Other professional	1,295	1,163	401	1,164
Total professional	10,334	9,336	3,280	10,748

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.
[b] For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables XI and XIa.

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TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
SKILLED.				
Bakers	3,469	562	526	549
Barbers and hairdressers	2,558	539	582	424
Blacksmiths	4,789	577	356	396
Bookbinders	425	50	33	32
Brewers	185	66	37	55
Butchers	2,797	460	360	419
Cabinetmakers	607	87	77	127
Carpenters and joiners	13,887	2,200	1,501	2,731
Clerks and accountants	11,297	4,027	1,523	4,887
Dressmakers	6,491	712	475	771
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1,695	669	298	605
Engravers	124	30	18	28
Furriers and fur workers	543	69	49	63
Gardeners	1,384	395	229	428
Hat and cap makers	500	61	40	45
Iron and steel workers	2,845	359	120	366
Jewelers	352	99	60	144
Locksmiths	2,346	172	51	54
Machinists	3,336	777	414	982
Mariners	4,869	2,039	640	1,447
Masons	6,257	1,116	573	989
Mechanics (not specified)	1,449	406	287	461
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	808	114	46	60
Millers	684	93	38	41
Milliners	703	97	65	113
Miners	7,851	1,675	6,665	4,340
Painters and glaziers	3,460	536	343	612
Pattern makers	242	31	4	26
Photographers	308	97	57	97
Plasterers	654	129	38	190
Plumbers	745	154	46	170
Printers	951	176	112	199
Saddlers and harness makers	467	49	24	53
Seamstresses	4,546	277	326	192
Shipwrights	174	24	6	1
Shoemakers	8,785	946	752	643
Stokers	1,057	312	512	347
Stonecutters	1,491	301	209	322
Tailors	18,701	1,348	1,875	1,409
Tanners and curriers	486	52	31	28
Textile workers (not specified)	1,278	158	197	651
Tinners	720	93	49	85
Tobacco workers	2,265	1,454	802	2,419
Upholsterers	287	36	30	47
Watch and clock makers	567	64	54	61
Weavers and spinners	4,500	451	247	561
Wheelwrights	538	59	3	15
Woodworkers (not specified)	585	57	31	75
Other skilled	3,512	964	763	1,608
Total skilled	138,570	25,219	21,574	30,368
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	922	1,566	154	938
Bankers	238	511	86	813
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	932	212	134	335
Farm laborers	288,745	22,159	3,082	7,337
Farmers	11,793	3,683	3,015	5,529
Fishermen	1,225	297	148	209
Hotel keepers	236	276	110	231
Laborers	214,300	24,726	89,393	42,279
Manufacturers	450	685	86	945
Merchants and dealers	10,746	10,349	4,582	12,545
Servants	96,658	13,152	8,318	17,630
Other miscellaneous	6,419	3,943	1,891	4,588
Total miscellaneous	632,664	81,559	110,999	93,379
No occupation (including women and children)	260,002	40,353	32,540	43,487
Unknown [a]	.....	.....	34,043	.....
Grand total	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	4,966	2,961	2,005	449	4,315	202	6	15	637	180
Armenian	5,508	4,686	822	389	4,957	162	2	.....	1,008	183
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8,462	4,874	3,588	1,503	6,493	466	2	3	38	38
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	15,130	14,253	877	388	14,250	492	11	.....	5,817	327
Chinese	1,770	1,598	172	221	1,397	152	11	3	142	87
Croatian and Slovenian	39,562	32,947	6,615	1,855	36,438	1,269	23	10	11,104	1,525
Cuban	3,331	2,342	989	550	2,516	265	2	.....	63	49
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,911	4,453	458	173	4,594	144	3	.....	1,696	168
Dutch and Flemish	13,012	8,742	4,270	2,630	9,611	771	5	1	188	88
East Indian	1,782	1,768	14	6	1,762	14	.....	.....	930	6
English	53,498	32,199	21,299	8,697	39,633	5,168	10	18	142	86
Finnish	15,736	10,724	5,012	1,235	14,182	319	5	4	30	34
French	21,107	11,715	9,392	4,918	14,114	2,075	18	18	1,177	567
German	71,380	42,191	29,189	12,165	54,142	5,073	68	59	1,910	1,472
Greek	39,135	36,580	2,555	1,041	37,589	505	13	.....	7,891	1,238
Hebrew	84,260	46,206	38,054	21,869	57,191	5,200	193	143	7,593	10,370
Irish	38,382	21,075	17,307	2,837	33,916	1,629	18	10	315	173
Italian (north)	30,780	23,754	7,026	2,722	27,014	1,044	16	1	1,611	417
Italian (south)	192,673	151,249	41,424	20,065	160,859	11,749	118	68	70,563	18,890
Japanese	2,798	915	1,883	121	2,609	68	.....	.....	42	689
Korean	19	14	5	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian	22,714	15,360	7,354	1,813	20,381	520	605	471	6,619	3,827
Magyar	27,302	18,382	8,920	3,650	22,129	1,523	3	3	1,861	938
Mexican	17,760	11,617	6,143	4,078	11,951	1,731	18	15	5,103	2,892
Pacific Islander	61	45	16	.....	53	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish	128,348	91,275	37,073	9,798	115,112	3,438	1,237	1,059	29,598	11,900
Portuguese	7,657	4,887	2,770	1,526	5,691	440	2	1	2,814	1,348
Roumanian	14,199	12,602	1,597	389	12,778	1,032	6	.....	4,405	629
Russian	17,294	14,918	2,376	1,102	15,849	343	40	14	5,132	1,038
Ruthenian (Russniak)	27,907	21,198	6,709	1,063	25,933	911	56	29	10,660	2,878
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	52,037	35,019	17,018	4,452	45,588	1,997	5	5	28	25
Scotch	24,612	15,546	9,066	3,897	18,805	1,910	5	3	55	30
Slovak	32,416	23,642	8,774	2,787	28,537	1,092	66	25	4,691	1,611
Spanish	5,837	4,890	947	419	5,058	360	9	3	617	103
Spanish-American	900	645	255	123	687	90	1	.....	20	14
Syrian	6,317	4,148	2,169	946	5,111	260	3	6	1,289	1,229
Turkish	1,283	1,237	46	21	1,245	17	.....	.....	788	26
Welsh	2,244	1,504	740	359	1,714	171	.....	1	7	6
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,150	634	516	206	838	106	.....	.....	18	14
Other peoples	3,330	3,243	87	44	3,252	34	3	.....	1,886	34
Total	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	120,509	868,310	52,751	2,583	1,988	188,439	65,130
Admitted in Philippine Islands	2,308	1,984	324	440	1,768	100	.....	.....	167	24

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.							
667	3,239	$112,099	3,831	994	141	3,371	615	980
479	4,033	143,120	4,678	811	19	4,552	880	76
1,075	5,026	287,071	5,463	2,948	51	7,181	1,091	190
779	13,527	390,864	14,177	907	46	7,395	7,129	606
622	1,040	70,242	886	854	30	862	281	627
1,503	34,455	871,332	35,926	3,501	135	28,576	10,303	683
599	1,259	78,371	2,106	1,199	26	2,444	367	520
279	3,962	111,285	4,507	394	10	3,553	1,175	183
2,749	5,058	582,471	7,994	4,795	223	9,310	2,847	855
324	1,412	63,152	1,623	137	22	178	451	1,153
18,377	17,784	2,966,225	35,004	17,097	1,397	36,733	9,307	7,458
1,487	12,205	441,467	10,537	4,671	528	9,701	5,589	446
5,295	5,657	958,165	11,917	8,670	520	15,504	2,438	3,165
15,706	30,791	3,300,315	47,878	22,567	935	57,778	9,754	3,848
2,547	34,047	961,087	37,019	2,078	38	26,974	11,637	524
5,367	36,501	1,555,585	39,698	44,174	388	79,660	3,024	1,576
5,812	24,832	1,467,480	23,541	14,300	541	33,049	3,309	2,024
4,031	21,115	875,644	25,774	4,727	279	24,974	4,764	1,042
12,008	146,608	3,616,088	147,763	44,092	818	182,269	8,706	1,698
1,427	1,070	144,369	497	2,265	36	2,271	159	368
12	4	940	14	4	1	6	7	6
805	16,958	391,798	14,004	8,538	172	21,104	1,457	153
2,177	19,193	591,476	19,905	7,333	64	23,597	2,809	896
759	7,450	178,951	9,438	8,129	193	8,442	1,218	8,100
40	1	2,545	.....	1	60	1	40	20
3,431	106,082	2,223,095	98,745	29,127	476	118,472	8,390	1,486
539	4,512	128,284	4,551	2,228	878	5,252	1,451	954
739	12,335	352,696	12,524	1,641	34	10,142	3,211	846
936	13,363	391,848	13,605	2,084	1,605	11,431	3,719	2,144
439	25,412	569,776	23,438	4,339	130	23,549	3,548	810
6,132	36,232	1,602,352	38,016	12,510	1,511	38,523	11,279	2,235
7,609	9,723	1,237,906	16,933	7,408	271	17,091	5,044	2,477
1,625	27,019	653,965	27,014	5,357	45	28,717	2,976	723
1,622	3,075	262,811	4,776	980	81	3,348	1,147	1,342
547	109	89,417	549	267	84	250	118	532
936	3,339	192,359	4,414	1,873	30	5,421	705	191
117	1,113	54,861	1,224	57	2	797	430	56
822	742	111,954	1,538	663	43	1,690	393	161
429	391	61,608	773	340	37	586	159	405
222	2,921	102,671	3,173	144	13	1,937	1,266	127
111,071	693,595	28,197,745	755,453	274,204	11,913	856,691	133,193	51,686
.....	.....	.....	1,465	726	117	888	261	1,159

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TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.
African (black)	926	626	300	73	792	61	644	159	7	5	4	107
Armenian	521	492	29	14	433	74	335	135	22	13	1	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	943	601	342	49	785	109	735	151	11	12	11	23
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	2,720	2,606	114	24	2,479	217	2,399	125	5	1	.....	190
Chinese	2,383	2,334	49	57	950	1,376	226	328	496	389	936	8
Croatian and Slovenian	7,133	6,110	1,023	281	6,281	571	5,746	987	66	28	18	288
Cuban	1,556	1,085	471	226	1,198	132	1,482	41	26	1	6	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	432	410	22	9	388	35	366	60	2	3	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1,192	828	364	107	932	153	839	112	25	13	12	191
East Indian	80	70	10	2	76	2	48	14	1	.....	.....	17
English	6,508	4,192	2,316	562	4,989	957	4,151	403	70	73	73	1,738
Finnish	1,276	993	283	98	1,071	107	520	166	22	5	13	550
French	4,029	2,427	1,602	248	3,210	571	2,794	686	136	96	118	199
German	13,303	8,053	5,250	958	10,626	1,719	9,779	1,629	198	194	210	1,293
Greek	8,814	8,464	350	127	7,912	775	7,321	1,203	66	33	7	184
Hebrew	5,689	4,222	1,467	387	4,631	671	4,622	561	53	30	19	404
Irish	2,472	1,270	1,202	120	1,996	356	1,393	373	79	72	77	478
Italian (north)	13,431	11,389	2,042	750	11,732	949	10,039	2,294	242	127	68	661
Italian (south)	41,772	36,259	5,513	2,055	34,993	4,724	32,910	6,459	577	336	165	1,325
Japanese	4,377	3,476	901	233	3,468	676	1,310	1,357	1,034	527	135	14
Korean	137	120	17	4	115	18	67	69	.....	1	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1,812	1,361	451	120	1,504	188	1,579	200	19	8	6	.....
Magyar	10,533	7,367	3,166	558	8,915	1,060	8,945	1,189	63	41	11	284
Mexican	210	153	57	18	170	22	169	26	13	2	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish	16,884	12,133	4,751	742	14,637	1,505	14,416	1,791	175	91	41	370
Portuguese	906	591	315	96	663	147	681	180	23	12	10	.....
Roumanian	1,834	1,625	209	29	1,618	187	1,670	109	4	.....	3	48
Russian	5,682	4,675	1,007	292	4,959	431	4,112	348	41	18	10	1,153
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,719	1,375	344	41	1,562	116	1,514	172	14	8	7	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	5,032	3,514	1,518	315	4,195	522	1,913	552	71	55	43	2,398
Scotch	1,992	1,322	670	167	1,590	235	1,075	104	13	14	16	770
Slovak	9,259	6,872	2,387	390	8,036	833	7,424	1,341	111	66	31	286
Spanish	2,323	1,958	365	145	1,916	262	1,908	215	112	15	11	62

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Spanish-American	387	271	116	69	288	30	333	32	14	3	3	2
Syrian	1,077	851	226	56	899	122	756	202	36	9	2	72
Turkish	1,058	1,006	52	18	955	85	878	127	17	5	5	26
Welsh	195	142	53	9	156	30	125	8	.....	1	3	58
West Indian (except Cuban)	388	222	166	55	301	32	292	36	11	1	1	47
Other peoples	806	749	57	19	742	45	643	25	2	2	.....	134
Not specified	20,644	12,628	8,016	4,218	15,276	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,644
Total	202,436	154,842	47,594	13,741	167,440	21,255	136,159	23,969	3,877	2,310	2,078	34,043
Departed from Philippine Islands	1,010	900	110	41	558	411	381	200	150	191	88	.....

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TABLE VII B.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (single).	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black)	194	2,005	654	19	.....	2,678	7	76	6	.....	89
Armenian	209	2,597	1,783	14	.....	4,394	5	73	5	.....	83
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	751	2,477	1,404	19	1	3,901	12	186	24	.....	222
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	205	4,566	8,934	95	1	13,596	11	407	34	.....	452
Chinese	185	596	624	43	.....	1,263	1	129	20	.....	150
Croatian and Slovenian	949	13,549	17,241	109	3	30,902	26	1,026	44	.....	1,096
Cuban	301	1,450	430	14	1	1,895	30	92	24	.....	146
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	95	2,700	1,524	8	.....	4,232	5	115	6	.....	126
Dutch and Flemish	1,335	4,634	2,263	29	1	6,927	59	360	60	1	480
East Indian	4	1,041	699	10	.....	1,750	4	10	.....	.....	14
English	4,415	15,618	9,097	295	21	25,031	263	2,185	301	4	2,753
Finnish	635	6,802	3,041	38	.....	9,881	18	172	18	.....	208
French	2,376	5,320	2,794	65	2	8,181	96	922	139	1	1,158
German	6,160	20,792	12,251	207	18	33,268	187	2,337	233	6	2,763
Greek	596	24,351	11,209	49	.....	35,609	10	350	15	.....	375
Hebrew	11,288	19,812	12,284	249	14	32,359	49	2,180	326	4	2,559
Irish	1,429	15,844	2,780	146	8	18,778	168	546	151	3	868
Italian (north)	1,341	12,921	8,622	101	2	21,646	63	642	62	.....	767
Italian (south)	10,605	62,388	69,465	575	24	132,452	194	7,517	479	2	8,192
Japanese	71	544	248	1	.....	793	2	47	2	.....	51
Korean	2	6	4	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian	907	9,572	4,442	89	2	14,105	13	322	13	.....	348
Magyar	1,777	4,361	10,988	65	4	15,418	12	1,119	55	1	1,187
Mexican	2,183	4,777	3,477	152	.....	8,406	85	733	210	.....	1,028
Pacific Islander	.....	31	8	1	.....	40	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Polish	4,996	44,105	39,111	326	11	83,553	47	2,585	94	.....	2,726
Portuguese	795	2,101	1,722	32	.....	3,855	6	209	22	.....	237
Roumanian	210	2,835	8,521	75	4	11,435	8	915	33	1	957
Russian	580	6,329	7,647	85	1	14,062	10	256	10	.....	276
Ruthenian (Russniak)	530	8,229	11,551	39	.....	19,819	5	833	11	.....	849
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,331	26,139	5,420	68	.....	31,627	150	818	92	1	1,061
Scotch	1,985	8,638	3,833	76	1	12,548	117	798	98	.....	1,013
Slovak	1,386	7,231	14,169	26	.....	21,426	3	794	33	.....	830
Spanish	216	3,178	1,203	22	.....	4,403	63	185	23	.....	271
Spanish-American	64	387	118	10	.....	515	9	50	7	.....	66
Syrian	512	2,521	936	42	.....	3,499	10	115	12	.....	137
Turkish	19	700	500	5	.....	1,205	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Welsh	196	867	347	7	.....	1,221	5	69	13	.....	87
West Indian (except Cuban)	106	338	138	4	.....	480	6	39	3	.....	48
Other peoples	30	1,584	1,593	5	.....	3,182	4	26	1	.....	31
Total	61,969	353,936	283,075	3,216	119	640,346	1,763	29,257	2,679	24	33,723

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ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 14 years (all single but 1).	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					15–19 years.	20–24 years.	25–29 years.	30–34 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
255	1,150	439	48	....	1,637	20	52	41	....	113	285	417	213	95
180	268	253	42	....	563	4	32	43	....	79	147	69	21	4
752	1,683	867	40	2	2,592	2	138	104	....	244	856	515	167	48
183	135	501	18	....	654	.....	30	10	....	40	57	37	16	3
36	12	122	.....	....	134	.....	2	.....	....	2	8	1	.....	.....
906	2,969	2,432	135	....	5,536	8	113	52	....	173	1,301	1,090	329	92
249	225	368	28	....	621	5	39	74	1	119	72	61	29	9
78	200	159	3	....	362	.....	13	5	....	18	60	76	44	7
1,295	1,049	1,608	21	6	2,684	20	204	66	1	291	301	308	171	83
2	2	10	.....	....	12	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4,282	6,861	7,304	424	13	14,602	276	1,364	772	3	2,415	1,473	2,006	1,595	785
600	3,149	1,108	44	....	4,301	7	75	29	....	111	1,178	1,237	388	143
2,542	3,173	2,634	121	5	5,933	95	553	267	2	917	1,233	772	445	250
6,005	12,044	8,344	456	30	20,874	188	1,206	907	9	2,310	5,064	3,445	1,643	639
445	1,061	878	40	1	1,980	2	80	48	....	130	487	389	96	13
10,581	13,966	10,142	692	32	24,832	16	1,426	1,196	3	2,641	8,454	3,483	626	171
1,408	12,907	2,020	207	4	15,138	125	321	315	....	761	4,456	5,122	1,991	590
1,381	2,331	2,965	72	....	5,368	18	138	120	1	277	824	792	286	114
9,460	11,984	15,779	640	4	28,407	89	1,906	1,562	....	3,557	4,971	3,372	1,255	397
50	70	1,746	.....	....	1,816	.....	12	5	....	17	32	19	5	6
.....	2	3	.....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
906	4,440	1,728	107	1	6,276	7	90	74	1	172	1,936	1,850	425	96
1,873	2,638	3,803	253	17	6,711	5	169	162	....	336	1,478	512	278	95
[a] 1,895	910	2,354	280	1	3,545	15	254	434	....	703	399	233	76	32
.....	.....	13	.....	....	13	.....	3	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,802	21,784	9,192	580	3	31,559	23	365	324	....	712	13,454	6,237	1,114	270
731	944	838	54	....	1,836	12	92	99	....	203	515	236	84	43
179	342	929	70	2	1,343	1	48	26	....	75	102	98	67	16
522	710	1,050	27	....	1,787	1	46	20	....	67	326	251	76	13
533	4,414	1,527	173	....	6,114	1	25	36	....	62	3,051	1,006	168	44
2,121	11,041	2,790	129	1	13,961	148	472	316	....	936	3,962	3,853	1,802	710
1,912	3,540	2,608	107	2	6,257	129	489	279	....	897	668	1,093	931	405
1,401	4,009	2,891	211	....	7,111	2	113	147	....	262	2,837	771	151	21
203	323	308	24	....	655	9	38	42	....	89	90	116	54	19
59	96	71	5	....	172	1	17	6	....	24	25	23	19	10
434	622	809	181	....	1,612	.....	40	83	....	123	324	179	28	11
2	16	23	1	....	40	.....	2	2	....	4	5	3	2	.....
163	250	236	7	....	493	8	50	26	....	84	52	80	56	24
100	223	119	15	1	358	11	32	15	....	58	58	71	29	28
14	36	33	1	....	70	.....	1	2	....	3	9	10	3	4
58,540	131,579	91,004	5,256	125	227,964	1,248	10,050	7,709	21	19,028	60,572	39,835	14,683	5,290

[a] One of whom was married.

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria	.....	2	8,035	493	.....	16,455	.....	4,790	2	.....	5	.....	2	6,841	5	10,704	3	1,819	8	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	127	4,147	.....	22,330	.....	22	3	.....	1	.....	3	19,483	2	2,438	.....	29	2	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	4,621	.....	22	1	472	150	5	64	1	1	2	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	8	1	4,588	.....	14	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	13	2	39	1	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France, including Corsica	1	28	11	10	2	13	4	.....	143	.....	193	.....	5,279	381	31	339	24	467	112	12	.....
German Empire	3	2	103	18	1	120	.....	.....	102	1	58	5	68	27,177	7	705	.....	166	55	.....	.....
Greece	1	47	.....	28	.....	33	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	25,675	19	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....	30	.....	31	86	3	1	9	26,699	188,616	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,383	.....	2	2	8	81	.....	44	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	10	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	71	16	1,701	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	.....	52	55	25	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	11	14,999	1	10,016	3	59,824	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1	17	.....	4	10	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	38	1	20	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	1	2	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	12	1	504	2,612	1	41	.....	311	7	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	208	.....	4,969	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	8,959	953	.....	6	8	.....	.....
United Kingdom	12	26	15	4	6	5	2	.....	142	10	38,164	31	241	680	96	4,098	32,808	173	135	18	.....
Other Europe	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2	6	8	2	.....	7	49	.....	.....
Total Europe	799	391	8,354	14,326	9	39,022	10	4,828	12,423	13	38,577	15,099	6,624	67,686	34,821	81,055	32,855	29,692	189,000	30	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	1	1,735	.....	.....	.....	1	100	39	.....	2	8	4	3	2	2	1	1	.....
Japan	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	.....	4	16	.....	1	3	1	.....	2,650	1
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,615	32	.....	2	6	.....	13	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	1	4,921	.....	56	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	2	3,693	435	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	8	5	.....	.....	32	8	16	.....	1	.....	.....	16
Total Asia	1	4,944	2	57	1,740	1	.....	.....	5	1,728	106	.....	14	64	3,705	468	8	11	9	2,651	17

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Africa	16	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	122	1	26	45	155	234	5	136	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	.....	3	1	.....	16	.....	6	2	.....	498	4	8	54	3	38	153	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	16	2	11	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America	212	73	90	670	7	499	1	58	499	23	13,236	600	14,214	3,082	361	2,262	5,310	748	3,152	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Central America	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	9	.....	85	7	28	36	.....	12	5	16	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	10	1	1	26	5	.....	31	.....	7	.....	69	.....	72	198	9	2	7	24	37	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	38	4	5	50	1	22	3	17	19	3	63	.....	41	154	18	167	13	134	322	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	3,769	2	.....	.....	8	.....	3,281	.....	34	4	716	19	65	46	4	20	25	14	33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	4,966	5,508	8,462	15,130	1,770	39,562	3,331	4,911	13,012	1,782	53,498	15,736	21,107	71,380	39,135	84,260	38,382	30,780	192,673	2,798	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Admitted in Philippine Islands	2	.....	1	.....	937	.....	.....	.....	26	110	162	1	26	72	2	7	8	13	.....	552	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria	22	424	.....	.....	60,565	1	387	306	24,005	1	1	904	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9	135,793
Hungary	6	26,394	.....	.....	110	.....	13,072	25	3,433	4	3	31,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	122,944
Belgium	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	5	8	2	11	1	5	5	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	5,402
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	38	4,737
Denmark	3	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	13	1	6,761	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6,984
France, including Corsica	5	8	3	.....	32	1	18	66	.....	34	12	6	69	35	15	14	3	3	9	7,383
German Empire	89	71	2	.....	2,176	.....	50	37	67	152	6	30	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	31,283
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	19	.....	.....	47	25,888
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	3	8	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	1	4	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	215,537
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,534
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	17,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	17,538
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7,418	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,229
Roumania	4	2	.....	.....	10	.....	267	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	2,145
Russian Empire	21,676	5	.....	.....	63,635	1	4	14,768	102	1,398	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	189	186,792
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3,353	2	.....	.....	.....	20	31	3,472
Sweden	5	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	5	.....	23,590	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23,745
Switzerland	1	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,533
Turkey in Europe	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	724	.....	.....	2,419	18,405
United Kingdom	691	21	4	.....	213	39	14	81	.....	334	18,625	.....	53	22	35	13	1,965	3	17	98,796
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	151
Total Europe	22,504	26,939	20	.....	126,886	7,473	13,893	15,335	27,610	49,807	18,656	32,267	3,524	64	100	789	1,976	26	2,808	926,291
China	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	23	.....	32	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	1,968
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,696
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5,536	450	.....	.....	77	15,212
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2	.....	.....	256	1,937
Total Asia	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	7	1,547	.....	36	18	.....	2	5	5,582	454	1	.....	338	23,533

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Africa	3	1	.....	.....	2	7	2	2	.....	10	17	.....	.....	.....	62	10	.....	.....	18	1,072
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	2	.....	40	8	.....	.....	6	.....	34	91	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	11	.....	1	998
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	1	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	99
British North America	192	348	5	.....	1,388	2	291	345	297	2,024	5,745	144	28	1	172	14	251	2	135	56,555
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23
Other Central America	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	11	12	.....	113	289	6	1	.....	22	4	870
Mexico	.....	6	17,690	1	7	2	.....	13	.....	9	16	.....	258	31	134	12	2	4	4	18,691
South America	14	5	.....	.....	47	105	5	41	.....	31	22	4	218	407	92	1	1	33	10	2,151
West Indies	.....	1	37	.....	.....	60	1	1	.....	41	33	1	1,694	100	165	2	2	1,061	3	11,244
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	43
Grand total	22,714	27,302	17,760	61	128,348	7,657	14,199	17,294	27,907	52,037	24,612	32,416	5,837	900	6,317	1,283	2,244	1,150	3,330	1,041,570
Admitted in Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	2	12	.....	16	.....	5	15	.....	262	1	19	28	1	.....	25	2,308

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria	.....	11	887	322	.....	4,760	.....	388	5	.....	9	.....	21	2,543	35	1,161	4	288	6	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	12	440	.....	1,990	.....	30	9	.....	3	.....	8	2,120	18	248	.....	37	1	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	.....	2	.....	139	26	.....	9	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	1	.....	1,456	.....	21	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France, including Corsica	1	8	3	7	.....	21	8	1	30	.....	47	.....	3,316	131	51	20	9	139	15	1	.....
German Empire	.....	.....	9	3	1	5	3	.....	15	.....	24	.....	18	5,850	3	57	1	12	1	1	.....
Greece	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	8,013	6	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	11	.....	2	.....	10	1	6	.....	3	7	.....	17	21	65	1	.....	11,891	40,246	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	.....	4	1	14	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	692	2	503	3	3,295	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	4	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	3	.....	3	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	133	497	1	5	.....	77	1	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	40	1	272	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	340	24	.....	2	1	.....	.....
United Kingdom	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	13	1	3,910	13	29	52	4	186	1,890	22	5	5	.....
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total Europe	250	92	913	2,527	6	6,839	24	430	982	4	4,033	718	3,696	11,771	8,541	5,123	1,906	12,480	40,292	7	.....
China	.....	.....	1	.....	2,346	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	2
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	407	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	15	36	19	3	4	1	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	133
Total Asia	.....	408	1	3	2,347	1	.....	.....	4	54	33	.....	3	22	36	19	3	5	2	4,351	137

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Africa	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	43	1	1	6	7	44	2	9	4	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	2	.....	20	7	6	34	1	1	.....	.....
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
British North America	107	15	23	190	8	288	.....	.....	191	17	1,828	550	207	1,296	184	405	498	667	1,326	15	.....
British Honduras	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Central America	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	31	1	8	18	22	15	6	14	15	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	2	.....	39	1	15	23	2	1	4	15	5	3	.....
South America	15	2	3	.....	4	3	3	.....	.....	3	52	.....	33	96	9	69	8	207	115	1	.....
West Indies	523	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1,525	.....	5	1	218	1	63	42	6	7	11	32	12	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	926	521	943	2,720	2,383	7,133	1,556	432	1,192	80	6,508	1,276	4,029	13,303	8,814	5,689	2,472	13,431	41,772	4,377	137
Departed from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	2	23	60	.....	14	17	.....	.....	2	3	.....	108	.....

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria	28	2,159	.....	.....	9,406	1	388	107	1,266	11	.....	2,583	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	24	.....	26,424
Hungary	6	8,030	.....	.....	203	.....	1,023	37	409	1	.....	6,221	1	.....	6	7	.....	.....	6	.....	20,866
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	17	.....	1,566
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	433
France, including Corsica	.....	1	9	.....	8	1	6	13	.....	10	2	28	68	10	7	35	1	1	17	.....	4,025
German Empire	2	9	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	21	1	18	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,216
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	9	65	.....	.....	10	.....	8,144
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	4	14	.....	.....	8	.....	52,323
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463
Norway	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082
Roumania	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	318	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
Russian Empire	1,765	9	.....	.....	6,705	.....	9	4,223	38	22	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	17,362
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,396	22	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1,463
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759
Turkey in Europe	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	34	2	.....	1	.....	27	.....	.....	19	704	.....	.....	509	.....	1,988
United Kingdom	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	24	.....	34	1,127	1	4	3	2	3	136	.....	3	.....	7,491
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Total Europe	1,811	10,229	12	.....	16,490	836	1,780	4,440	1,715	2,527	1,130	8,965	1,486	39	52	857	137	13	602	.....	153,755
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,371
Japan	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,366
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	69
Turkey in Asia	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	853	152	.....	.....	36	.....	1,548
Other Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	10	.....	160
Total Asia	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	1	6	.....	2	854	153	.....	4	46	.....	8,514

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	1			3			7		16		6	15	10		16	215
Africa																345
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		3		4			2	16	39						1	31
Pacific islands, not specified									1							34,194
British North America		284		370		48	1,157	4	2,403	782	286	62	2	72	26	58	47	134	20,644	
British Honduras													4							20
Other Central America		1	2	1			31		8	4	32	131				8	2			370
Mexico			169				12		1	2	30	20	9		1					363
South America		10	8	15	53	6	23		13	7	2	90	163	44	5		7	4		1,073
West Indies		3	15	1	17		5		33	9		616	25	30	6		309			3,519
Other countries									17	1				1				1		37
Grand total	1,812	10,533	210	16,884	906	1,834	5,682	1,719	5,032	1,992	9,259	2,323	387	1,077	1,058	195	388	806	20,644	202,436
Departed from Philippine Islands				7		11	3		4	4		152		6	10			14		1,010

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.[a]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	20	.....	1	1	19	.....	35	1	12	1,391	11	.....	.....	16	4	1	1	1
Armenian	.....	.....	1	.....	79	3	200	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	306	3	.....	.....	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2	.....	10	5	51	43	89	.....	1	.....	6	2	7	2,197	28	259	114	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	45	16	47	1	84	52	24	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	3,299	1,436	70	43	19
Chinese	.....	.....	7	.....	1,134	17	3	.....	63	.....	1	91	2	22	5	1	1	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	30	3	25	39	228	517	243	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	5,200	804	150	260	26
Cuban	3	.....	2	.....	21	1	.....	.....	23	2,484	14	.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1	4	43	.....	564	68	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	824	76	.....	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	27	.....	8	16	244	53	46	4	20	10	3	3	16	2,480	500	1,005	60	4
East Indian	1	.....	1	.....	1,343	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	227	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	62	32	258	30	2,388	427	1,145	50	174	227	47	46	280	2,527	317	518	221	71
Finnish	7	14	28	1	246	65	69	1	11	10	14	.....	28	364	18	5	5	1
French	21	6	10	14	742	35	922	10	58	18	8	2	41	341	43	103	91	9
German	60	6	65	84	1,468	672	1,081	53	122	71	66	57	125	7,934	527	1,137	911	143
Greek	121	1	1	13	604	249	677	8	87	147	121	6	65	3,567	339	263	114	29
Hebrew	41	2	6	40	276	163	1,199	56	198	27	129	3	.....	5,350	179	405	89	128
Irish	9	10	27	9	1,057	143	1,167	111	92	34	19	13	78	2,223	152	221	55	40
Italian (north)	14	16	109	41	3,998	738	1,143	23	43	10	12	1	57	3,547	180	310	114	7
Italian (south)	172	2	43	33	1,835	893	6,736	393	262	211	15	.....	70	11,629	583	242	53	37
Japanese	.....	7	.....	.....	898	18	2	.....	3	3	.....	1,239	5	11	.....	2	.....	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	3	2	.....	.....	23	16	1,412	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,243	243	105	13	1
Magyar	6	.....	.....	.....	35	14	1,086	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,554	825	31	10	13
Mexican	4	.....	1,652	5	693	9	.....	.....	3	30	11	.....	.....	27	4	1	72	4
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	34	5	22	2	37	76	5,893	608	5	3	2	12	5	19,380	1,398	104	182	18
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,386	.....	62	.....	4	1	.....	864	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	1,377	34	2	73
Russian	6	153	4	.....	150	58	627	16	12	5	1	1,542	5	1,648	82	49	52	6
Ruthenian (Russniak)	9	2	.....	.....	3	5	824	143	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	922	85	7	6	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	69	45	71	6	1,091	442	1,014	28	25	31	8	3	305	6,757	209	2,180	269	7
Scotch	28	25	45	15	858	187	507	28	66	51	28	58	102	1,649	269	206	107	7
Slovak	16	.....	4	5	35	31	834	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2,679	356	23	15	11
Spanish	18	1	346	1	562	31	24	1	21	1,196	2	1	262	21	2	11	44	2
Spanish-American	12	.....	3	.....	146	.....	1	.....	38	11	.....	.....	.....	8	9	1	.....	6
Syrian	20	.....	24	6	31	27	187	.....	11	40	27	.....	4	129	142	52	29	64
Turkish	1	.....	.....	.....	15	6	12	.....	2	2	.....	5	.....	129	77	.....	1	1
Welsh	5	.....	6	10	62	46	26	.....	4	5	2	1	22	134	35	45	49	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	3	7	186	.....	1	1	5	1	1	.....	2
Other peoples	.....	4	1	.....	15	3	132	.....	3	2	4	.....	13	494	242	3	.....	.....
Total	870	356	2,870	378	22,444	5,114	27,540	1,579	1,380	6,207	559	4,186	1,508	93,340	10,556	7,545	2,984	736

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Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	23	18	12	937	72	4	6	3	2	.....	.....	6	189	.....	1,730	2	.....	18	3
Armenian	1	60	.....	1,603	109	9	.....	31	.....	2	1	56	180	.....	1,897	.....	.....	32	5
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	14	155	22	236	164	.....	120	19	533	3	.....	176	6	1,617	2	46	726	59
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	11	121	63	627	602	.....	619	62	60	4	14	196	9	1,370	8	10	2,359	27
Chinese	6	.....	5	23	3	4	10	6	3	.....	.....	1	6	.....	92	1	.....	4	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	83	5	113	25	1,202	1,647	10	700	298	87	22	.....	619	130	3,375	.....	5	4,513	11
Cuban	60	1	6	9	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	557	9	.....	3	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	17	.....	1	29	11	156	6	309	38	.....	17	2	222	4	981	.....	.....	127	1
Dutch and Flemish	32	6	17	401	2,409	546	1	129	178	96	2	25	989	8	1,821	15	133	116	30
East Indian	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....	43	.....	.....	3	.....
English	97	1,051	215	7,405	4,961	672	17	281	817	194	56	251	2,340	45	12,851	38	308	1,843	104
Finnish	7	121	3	2,549	3,938	3,036	1	11	237	12	6	147	251	8	1,934	.....	42	478	2
French	197	1,175	32	5,171	927	275	4	70	198	22	81	2,340	330	8	4,032	1	73	132	25
German	114	22	635	1,091	2,801	1,290	22	1,683	539	1,232	28	58	4,665	52	17,436	19	3,140	5,749	314
Greek	24	253	81	5,787	169	180	23	1,706	43	222	31	1,561	816	35	14,644	48	44	873	35
Hebrew	93	136	1,052	4,693	783	718	20	1,228	5	303	6	74	3,260	1	51,971	22	88	1,837	91
Irish	31	380	79	6,579	1,505	367	3	273	543	120	17	235	2,093	9	12,801	3	137	826	39
Italian (north)	24	62	31	2,478	1,278	470	4	426	190	45	237	39	797	145	6,430	5	13	523	69
Italian (south)	797	506	653	16,182	2,980	1,492	74	2,035	83	578	77	169	11,240	79	73,186	11	26	7,961	33
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	3	4	2	3	.....	5	.....	115	.....	1	2	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1	223	391	3,453	290	27	.....	64	5	30	.....	204	1,074	.....	3,247	1	7	496	35
Magyar	.....	2	50	56	907	86	1	262	24	38	.....	.....	4,008	5	4,712	.....	10	5,398	.....
Mexican	36	.....	9	1	2	.....	3	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	221	243	1	.....	3	22
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	1	283	949	9,551	7,308	857	.....	856	97	207	5	667	12,172	1	27,131	.....	103	5,032	55
Portuguese	.....	5	1	4,228	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	59	8	10	.....	371	.....	.....	1	.....
Roumanian	.....	2	37	29	343	192	.....	315	36	20	1	1	580	.....	916	.....	5	5,525	.....
Russian	2	71	394	1,274	228	130	1	128	17	9	.....	179	689	1	4,997	.....	195	243	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3	21	60	660	208	177	.....	207	33	12	.....	88	3,274	.....	5,946	.....	100	1,071	7
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	13	199	62	3,223	1,402	7,780	8	198	997	1,274	52	90	1,116	17	8,497	6	2,930	341	17
Scotch	12	324	72	3,108	1,847	383	9	157	538	85	13	163	1,682	39	6,003	58	178	845	50
Slovak	2	90	88	124	321	172	1	267	33	11	.....	4	3,172	1	3,817	.....	2	2,962	14
Spanish	98	10	6	50	8	2	3	67	7	.....	168	3	33	14	1,874	.....	.....	4	.....
Spanish-American	57	.....	5	27	5	4	3	7	.....	1	1	1	7	.....	417	1	.....	4	.....
Syrian	106	59	6	999	142	49	24	69	9	30	1	54	133	11	1,972	58	8	340	38
Turkish	4	51	.....	288	15	5	.....	83	1	1	.....	59	7	.....	223	2	.....	48	1
Welsh	2	3	6	63	69	37	2	29	42	13	6	4	48	3	449	.....	22	107	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	.....	4	48	1	1	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	31	.....	589	1	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	6	164	6	417	60	7	.....	341	1	1	16	56	26	.....	529	.....	.....	201	1
Total	1,952	5,328	5,357	82,666	37,172	21,541	261	12,746	5,101	5,244	915	6,561	56,462	853	280,880	312	7,626	50,746	1,092

a Also 2,308 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)	1	90	.....	212	101	1	.....	5	7	.....	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4,966
Armenian	.....	214	.....	2	504	.....	3	.....	46	8	1	18	3	1	126	.....	5,508
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	17	570	.....	1	2	.....	40	.....	600	12	1	20	25	30	417	14	8,462
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	63	2,895	.....	.....	56	.....	21	.....	119	1	3	8	247	120	264	26	15,130
Chinese	58	33	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	2	140	.....	4	2	1,770
Croatian and Slovenian	199	15,316	.....	.....	8	6	19	20	15	117	6	13	673	804	1,897	89	39,562
Cuban	.....	18	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	5	43	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,331
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	122	626	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....	7	16	1	4	329	193	65	7	4,911
Dutch and Flemish	72	199	.....	10	99	4	184	3	50	123	2	15	283	19	491	5	13,012
East Indian	61	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	3	1,782
English	396	4,422	6	11	1,837	17	174	72	260	772	176	214	1,993	155	518	109	53,498
Finnish	263	349	.....	.....	31	4	75	1	7	124	51	1	624	44	399	93	15,736
French	54	428	6	66	1,732	2	43	4	104	28	588	7	327	40	88	23	21,107
German	589	8,057	7	18	115	14	1,169	40	837	242	35	51	865	129	3,680	60	71,380
Greek	204	2,326	1	5	313	43	24	55	56	657	46	254	520	538	1,034	72	39,135
Hebrew	84	7,508	.....	4	364	16	9	146	566	19	41	158	135	27	509	2	84,260
Irish	153	4,777	2	2	629	3	54	10	142	70	65	80	654	19	173	49	38,382
Italian (north)	222	4,186	.....	7	133	5	27	75	105	256	160	24	1,057	315	299	280	30,780
Italian (south)	350	39,561	.....	20	3,111	12	6	50	202	462	364	149	1,511	3,826	1,638	40	192,673
Japanese	63	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	.....	1	338	.....	2	5	2,798
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Lithuanian	23	5,282	.....	.....	51	.....	1	1	13	.....	22	8	44	168	465	.....	22,714
Magyar	15	7,107	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	7	5	30	60	19	433	461	9	27,302
Mexican	1	18	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	8	14,587	1	.....	1	7	.....	4	3	17,760
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Polish	32	29,639	.....	.....	912	2	22	9	195	9	456	50	265	890	2,638	168	128,348
Portuguese	3	5	.....	2	614	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	4	7,657
Roumanian	5	3,369	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	24	.....	1	19	48	318	100	4	14,199
Russian	14	3,331	.....	.....	74	1	43	5	95	5	80	65	265	155	182	3	17,294
Ruthenian (Russniak)	18	13,386	.....	.....	187	.....	2	.....	53	1	63	10	25	166	115	6	27,907
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	815	1,292	.....	12	379	3	1,367	6	187	479	79	61	3,880	16	2,490	189	52,037
Scotch	265	1,987	.....	5	440	16	52	26	78	91	179	132	1,064	87	239	149	24,612
Slovak	22	16,049	.....	.....	14	1	2	1	7	.....	54	29	104	402	614	23	32,416
Spanish	16	59	.....	510	9	.....	.....	1	126	18	53	11	16	100	.....	25	5,837
Spanish-American	.....	36	.....	73	1	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	900
Syrian	6	734	.....	37	218	36	5	24	149	7	18	33	36	88	21	4	6,317
Turkish	1	113	.....	1	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	9	25	4	1,283
Welsh	11	546	.....	.....	8	.....	13	4	4	17	101	6	82	12	71	8	2,244
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	20	.....	200	2	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1,150
Other peoples	6	319	.....	.....	27	.....	4	.....	5	7	5	7	132	27	38	5	3,330
Total	4,224	174,877	22	1,264	12,078	191	3,389	574	18,741	3,578	2,687	1,521	15,769	9,132	19,073	1,483	1,041,570

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.[a]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	3				7		5		7	292								
Armenian					13	1	7			2			1	43			2	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)				1	7	3	14							261	6	20	8	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	2	5	14		41	37	3	1		1	3		2	663	87	11	27	9
Chinese	1	1	7		1,406	5	5		18			478	10	23	3		1	
Croatian and Slovenian	11	11	10	14	274	205	28		2	2			1	836	140	64	109	3
Cuban	2				1		1		3	1,010	7			4	2			2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		4	7		52	14	1							60	6	2	1	
Dutch and Flemish	5	2	2	3	24	5	4		8	4			2	165	10	19	3	
East Indian					17				1					1				
English	1	4	16	4	292	37	56	4	14	26	6	19	4	210	17	23	11	10
Finnish		5	2		16	6	3		1				5	19				
French	2	9	4	4	390	26	33	6	22	7	8	2	1	185	18	12	14	2
German	4	4	8	13	323	108	124	5	62	8	5	12	12	1,293	46	92	66	42
Greek	22	8	4	4	232	43	80	4	19	50	23		6	904	25	34	21	6
Hebrew	1	1			11	10	27	4	5		6			189	12	2		3
Irish	2		2	5	63	8	50	5	7		1		2	74	7	9		2
Italian (north)	19	13	71	20	1,629	300	255	5	23	10	8		7	1,315	81	154	75	19
Italian (south)	50	2	3		501	221	1,165	27	77	60	8		5	1,911	54	31	21	7
Japanese		7	4		2,007	23	2		6			1,632	32	15				
Korean			1		26	1						106	2					
Lithuanian					6	8	109							358	7	2	1	
Magyar	3		3	2	35	38	248	6	1	1	1		4	591	230	15	5	10
Mexican					78		2		2	12		4		1				
Pacific Islander												1						
Polish	4		5		41	49	642	80	3				2	1,967	96	10	19	2
Portuguese					77		9		4	2				3			5	
Roumanian					6	4	3			5				74	234	3	2	10
Russian		20			77	43	149		7	2		4		538	16	11	46	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)			5		8	9	32	6						34	6	2	4	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	11	2	1		114	33	35	1	8	2		3	10	338	10	61	10	
Scotch	2	2	1		57	19	23	2	6	2	2	6	1	67	14	4	1	4
Slovak	2		3	5	133	76	156	2	7		1			734	87	16	25	8
Spanish	3		11		121	12	1		10	407	1		22	29		2	2	
Spanish-American	1				52		1		9	4				6				
Syrian	3		5	11	22	6	5		3	9	3		3	35	14	7	3	8
Turkish	3		3		56	15	4		6	2				106	38	9	5	
Welsh		1			1	2								2	5	1	1	
West Indian (other than Cuban)					2				3	47				4	4			
Other peoples	2				8	9	1	1	4					107	82		5	
Total	159	101	192	86	8,226	1,376	3,283	159	348	1,967	83	2,267	134	13,165	1,357	616	493	151

[a] Also 1,010 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	5	4	3	241	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	10	.....	160	6	.....	21	4	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	164	.....	.....	7	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	4	2	29	2	13	9	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	27	.....	235	.....	1	47	12
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	4	5	16	52	51	43	10	166	100	6	3	1	24	1	247	1	5	349	8
Chinese	5	.....	3	43	3	4	.....	5	19	1	3	.....	5	5	53	.....	.....	4	1
Croatian and Slovenian	43	9	11	101	228	236	14	213	79	19	7	1	103	18	1,053	.....	2	532	11
Cuban	4	2	6	6	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	389	5	.....	9	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	11	.....	1	4	5	10	7	12	8	1	4	.....	14	1	89	.....	.....	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish	8	.....	2	36	88	15	5	14	10	8	3	1	48	.....	336	1	5	30	1
East Indian	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	16	14	28	382	117	51	2	34	33	17	3	9	195	5	2,166	10	7	96	12
Finnish	2	9	1	107	234	94	.....	.....	10	2	.....	3	6	.....	95	.....	1	9	.....
French	100	5	28	175	18	15	5	36	24	13	36	2	79	7	2,019	3	1	61	4
German	25	14	242	212	187	96	11	434	22	79	7	10	897	2	4,078	3	28	921	41
Greek	16	34	21	1,374	26	29	11	259	20	40	6	288	33	5	3,889	7	7	151	12
Hebrew	3	10	33	165	16	15	.....	39	1	6	.....	2	125	1	4,221	.....	4	41	.....
Irish	3	8	13	335	11	10	1	10	9	2	.....	12	122	.....	812	2	1	20	.....
Italian (north)	27	12	32	606	293	88	62	294	103	18	69	2	245	46	3,861	1	4	460	59
Italian (south)	192	41	147	3,535	246	136	31	265	36	74	10	18	1,932	5	21,094	2	7	942	31
Japanese	2	.....	1	14	3	3	1	2	50	9	4	.....	5	3	78	.....	1	2	.....
Lithuanian	.....	15	9	285	22	.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	19	101	.....	366	1	1	18	1
Magyar	1	5	43	41	262	61	2	131	9	19	.....	.....	1,511	3	2,217	.....	4	1,420	.....
Mexican	2	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	6	19	120	1,590	427	125	6	126	8	52	1	136	1,566	5	4,136	.....	19	517	8
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6	3	2	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	1
Roumanian	1	.....	7	7	29	40	.....	100	5	8	.....	1	28	.....	190	.....	.....	583	.....
Russian	6	7	132	308	52	14	1	29	.....	26	.....	16	191	3	1,691	.....	26	84	9
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3	2	8	13	6	11	1	24	1	.....	3	7	249	1	454	.....	.....	36	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	9	12	16	160	70	257	2	11	24	30	3	5	56	1	787	.....	56	15	.....
Scotch	4	10	4	141	17	9	2	24	11	.....	2	7	76	6	457	4	4	26	.....
Slovak	7	23	48	93	99	46	8	132	8	7	.....	.....	749	5	1,349	.....	.....	747	4
Spanish	32	4	3	22	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	31	1	10	5	1,021	.....	.....	5	.....
Spanish-American	33	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	17	4	2	172	24	4	13	6	3	1	.....	9	14	.....	344	12	5	37	2
Turkish	5	7	1	162	13	10	1	31	3	3	.....	11	5	4	282	.....	1	53	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	45	.....	.....	8	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	1	1	26	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	1
Other peoples	6	4	4	40	21	19	.....	23	.....	4	.....	6	2	.....	113	2	5	52	6
Total	602	292	1,023	11,172	2,598	1,456	217	2,451	603	458	201	571	8,468	133	59,149	54	195	7,286	224

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Unknown. [a]	Total.
African (black)	.....	20	1	1	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	926
Armenian	.....	22	.....	4	23	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	521
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	72	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	97	.....	.....	2	4	2	23	1	23	943
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	41	247	.....	1	3	.....	14	2	100	10	1	4	60	22	17	10	190	2,720
Chinese	143	10	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	6	3	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	11	8	2,383
Croatian and Slovenian	30	1,793	.....	.....	4	1	13	12	44	56	7	8	130	89	255	13	288	7,133
Cuban	.....	37	.....	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,556
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	3	1	1	35	2	17	.....	.....	432
Dutch and Flemish	6	40	.....	6	6	.....	5	.....	14	3	.....	.....	9	12	32	1	191	1,192
East Indian	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	17	80
English	26	460	.....	7	64	2	6	6	33	41	8	38	85	12	24	7	1,738	6,508
Finnish	11	17	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	5	.....	30	4	15	6	550	1,276
French	16	225	.....	55	39	2	4	1	35	6	7	1	36	10	14	3	199	4,029
German	40	1,631	2	6	32	7	13	6	165	17	8	23	57	40	418	9	1,293	13,303
Greek	33	384	.....	.....	39	4	1	2	12	184	4	42	75	27	100	10	184	8,814
Hebrew	2	269	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	7	10	4	33	.....	404	5,689
Irish	4	299	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	7	7	6	11	15	.....	4	1	478	2,472
Italian (north)	20	1,669	.....	20	65	5	11	31	82	80	94	19	154	105	90	39	661	13,431
Italian (south)	21	6,191	.....	14	481	5	5	10	31	37	42	71	118	375	150	9	1,325	41,772
Japanese	85	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	20	.....	.....	314	.....	1	26	14	4,377
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Lithuanian	2	407	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	19	22	.....	.....	1,812
Magyar	1	2,865	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11	4	23	35	22	137	219	7	284	10,533
Mexican	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	210
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish	17	3,825	.....	.....	234	.....	3	6	58	6	63	22	49	124	281	39	370	16,884
Portuguese	3	9	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906
Roumanian	1	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	1	3	32	10	2	48	1,834
Russian	11	758	.....	.....	14	.....	1	5	86	1	3	11	42	37	49	.....	1,153	5,682
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	729	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	37	6	.....	4	1,719
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	21	88	.....	1	12	.....	23	2	26	20	8	2	174	.....	100	4	2,398	5,032
Scotch	3	103	.....	1	11	2	1	1	9	1	16	9	23	4	18	3	770	1,992
Slovak	7	4,005	.....	.....	23	.....	1	1	6	14	18	19	18	112	164	5	286	9,259
Spanish	3	29	1	399	1	.....	.....	.....	29	5	15	6	3	10	.....	1	62	2,323
Spanish-American	.....	25	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	387
Syrian	.....	130	.....	9	13	2	.....	2	14	3	4	2	.....	19	.....	1	72	1,077
Turkish	2	106	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	24	8	1	9	7	13	11	.....	26	1,058
Welsh	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	58	195
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	4	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	47	388
Other peoples	13	80	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	12	12	12	8	.....	134	806
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,644	20,644
Total	571	27,040	4	688	1,207	36	126	94	920	534	354	362	1,581	1,260	2,090	210	34,043	202,436

[a] United States residence unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	38	.....	23	7	372	2	75	181	8	24	19	161	36	22	....
Architects	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	21	.....	79	4	16	84	.....	8	11	4	3	2	....
Clergy	10	8	5	1	2	5	2	.....	16	5	167	6	44	99	7	26	114	13	38	20	....
Editors	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	45	.....	8	30	1	3	14	2	3	4	....
Electricians	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	18	.....	181	2	28	98	1	36	40	11	25	.....	....
Engineers (professional)	9	3	7	1	.....	1	5	1	67	1	586	18	106	328	9	37	76	19	19	5	....
Lawyers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	12	.....	5	.....	64	.....	16	31	7	3	5	7	10	.....	....
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	3	1	7	.....	84	.....	21	49	6	18	12	3	4	8	....
Musicians	11	.....	16	.....	.....	2	3	.....	24	.....	112	2	22	155	7	110	19	39	146	.....	....
Officials (government)	1	2	1	.....	8	1	3	1	9	.....	68	1	11	46	1	1	7	3	11	9	....
Physicians	5	6	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	5	5	86	1	14	40	10	14	24	9	33	3	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	5	.....	1	3	2	.....	14	.....	86	.....	35	87	2	22	10	21	40	3	....
Teachers	29	28	5	4	14	5	2	.....	14	2	272	13	184	247	10	191	151	16	28	20	1
Other professional	39	15	13	4	29	1	13	1	24	4	309	7	49	209	15	126	102	10	30	8	4
Total professional	108	65	60	17	56	25	101	4	251	24	2,511	56	629	1,684	84	619	604	318	426	104	5
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	13	50	102	25	.....	23	7	1	163	.....	159	32	79	671	80	859	83	77	308	3	....
Barbers and hairdressers	6	71	19	10	.....	6	38	.....	20	.....	79	4	51	305	59	388	27	45	1,183	3	....
Blacksmiths	28	67	109	12	.....	55	3	3	76	.....	305	34	84	526	44	631	175	74	527	.....	....
Bookbinders	1	6	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	31	5	1	45	8	235	5	.....	4	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	1	94	4	13	.....	2	.....	.....	....
Butchers	7	20	127	9	.....	12	1	1	77	.....	264	3	50	578	25	834	75	23	143	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	.....	1	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	97	2	8	31	6	192	26	5	25	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	108	152	208	34	.....	88	20	17	389	2	1,330	158	439	1,201	112	2,452	471	222	1,359	3	1
Clerks and accountants	116	55	104	34	3	32	141	4	170	3	1,968	48	271	1,424	252	1,858	1,436	76	176	25	....
Dressmakers	98	14	52	6	.....	40	1	10	20	.....	342	6	148	313	17	2,630	386	139	1,247	1	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	17	5	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	28	1	578	7	45	150	17	25	160	13	11	1	....

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Engravers		1	1						4		42		3	23		15	4	5	2	
Furriers and fur workers		1	1	2		1			6		8		9	22	21	423		2	1	
Gardeners	2	8	24	41		5			161		273	5	28	195	16	31	81	21	117	2
Hat and cap makers		1	4			3	1		2		9		2	14	4	401	3	9	14	
Iron and steel workers	1	31	51	2		4			26		652	17	51	226	10	33	219	22	38	
Jewelers	1	25		1		2			5		56	2	23	25	4	127	2	5	27	
Locksmiths		3	177	15		23			6		3	2	6	678	1	663	1	8	12	
Machinists	11	8	19	6		6	10		36		1,064	36	120	331	15	157	270	51	64	
Mariners	82	2	1			177	3	102	68	1	193	135	30	180	325	37	90	52	950	1
Masons	38	27	125	41		72	5	11	84		698	15	50	542	68	168	155	722	1,922	
Mechanics (not specified)	19	2	9	1		6	34		41		311	11	70	216	7	64	70	68	135	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2	18	8	2		1			23		188	7	8	68	8	172	37	8	49	
Millers		1	21	2		4		1	15		37	1	4	149	1	137	9	9	61	
Milliners	9		4			3			4		112		21	43	1	306	75	11	27	
Miners	4		114	28		194		20	41	2	1,764	142	142	456	17	23	381	1,125	503	1
Painters and glaziers	22	10	25	4		5	8		125		402	32	69	348	18	1,145	115	26	118	
Pattern makers									1		94			5			9			
Photographers		1	4	2			2		8		62	4	13	26	4	81	8		15	1
Plasterers	1	1	1						18		195		10	9	1	3	59	11	14	
Plumbers	1		1			1			13		276	1	15	46		62	79	1	5	
Printers	16	3	5	3		1	5		24		167	7	14	158	5	209	55	5	40	
Saddlers and harness makers	4	2	23			6			2		28	1	8	64	1	178	22	2	15	
Seamstresses	237	13	26	1		8	2	3	35		49	41	52	218	22	1,745	147	69	1,115	
Shipwrights	4								3		42		3	4		5	23	2	2	
Shoemakers	33	361	173	41		55	1	2	47		157	37	53	474	174	1,955	54	170	3,400	1
Stokers	9		15	6		4		3	16		147	5	23	77	36	7	79	12	30	1
Stonecutters	1	1	24	6		12		2	13		134	21	22	82	11	9	72	124	232	
Tailors	57	212	218	47	1	50	9	4	57	2	303	87	46	707	171	12,552	128	118	2,146	6
Tanners and curriers		6	19	1		4		1	2		32	10	4	45	10	225	5	4	16	
Textile workers (not specified)		1	25			1			7		765	2	32	42	1	21	112	2	11	
Tinners	1	15	18	1		4			8		49	3	9	82	3	320	11	5	46	1
Tobacco workers	291	6	1	2		3	1,200		94		20	2	20	42	13	239	8	1	7	
Upholsterers	1	1	1	2				1	13		33	1	4	48	1	83	15	3	5	
Watch and clock makers		12	7	1					14		19	2	58	54	6	282	9	8	15	
Weavers and spinners		78	33	1		3			107		1,565	18	892	321	12	327	265	119	195	
Wheelwrights	6		35	1		6			8		50		16	112		51	14	5	10	
Woodworkers (not specified)	2	2	35			4			10		111	7	15	73	5	103	21	5	5	
Other skilled	16	16	61	9		9	7		71	4	855	8	186	402	41	411	218	56	139	2
Total skilled	1,265	1,310	2,064	401	4	941	1,498	186	2,184	15	16,133	961	3,308	11,945	1,657	32,887	5,769	3,542	16,486	52

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	20	1	443	2	39	68	1	48	80	8	6	2	....
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	105	.....	26	35	2	4	3	5	6	7	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	15	9	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	127	4	19	61	7	66	79	35	306	1	
Farm laborers	636	1,273	1,372	6,618	1	17,715	10	3,089	2,576	371	1,351	793	930	9,327	5,052	1,827	2,953	4,192	87,397	309	....
Farmers	31	144	97	220	3	513	4	18	686	22	1,117	107	649	1,594	51	100	1,160	513	951	23	....
Fishermen	5	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	12	.....	52	14	8	25	8	4	38	5	328	5	....
Hotel keepers	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	43	1	15	55	17	10	30	7	7	12	....
Laborers	810	827	257	5,571	12	13,519	29	826	1,105	1,222	4,138	8,000	2,984	6,117	27,587	3,136	8,470	13,088	38,604	63	....
Manufacturers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	.....	148	.....	50	95	15	24	28	3	7	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers	40	99	34	32	537	22	111	9	243	24	973	11	301	1,899	357	2,580	255	261	1,039	92	....
Servants	877	189	1,346	146	8	2,411	15	140	501	3	4,244	2,971	1,719	8,692	870	3,921	12,049	1,813	7,133	66	....
Other miscellaneous	178	19	25	13	730	8	20	3	130	39	1,159	32	210	520	118	587	441	114	249	277	2
Total miscellaneous	2,594	2,563	3,143	12,603	1,294	34,202	192	4,089	5,314	1,682	13,900	11,935	6,950	28,488	34,085	12,307	25,586	20,044	136,033	857	2
No occupation (including women and children)	999	1,570	3,195	2,109	416	4,394	1,540	632	5,263	61	20,954	2,784	10,220	29,263	3,309	38,447	6,423	6,876	39,728	1,785	11
Grand total	4,966	5,508	8,462	15,130	1,770	39,562	3,331	4,911	13,012	1,782	53,498	15,736	21,107	71,380	39,135	84,260	38,382	30,780	192,673	2,798	19

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Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	.....	10	17	40	12	1	3	36	.....	25	38	1	43	8	2	5	4	1	13	1,233	3
Architects	.....	1	.....	....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	13	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	312	3
Clergy	.....	11	6	....	18	3	2	11	5	44	44	1	36	.....	21	5	24	3	1	823	107
Editors	1	4	.....	....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	10	6	.....	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	154	3
Electricians	2	2	11	....	7	2	2	5	.....	114	75	.....	4	3	2	1	9	1	.....	689	1
Engineers (professional)	.....	16	6	....	15	5	3	15	.....	180	337	2	5	15	.....	.....	14	10	.....	1,921	16
Lawyers	1	3	5	....	3	1	1	3	1	7	19	1	7	7	2	.....	1	5	.....	230	2
Literary and scientific persons	1	2	2	....	3	2	.....	8	.....	14	20	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	282	1
Musicians	7	10	36	....	40	1	3	9	2	21	29	1	10	1	.....	1	2	1	2	844	3
Officials (government)	.....	3	5	....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	10	11	.....	15	16	.....	3	.....	9	1	264	16
Physicians	.....	3	7	....	.....	3	2	6	.....	12	42	.....	5	8	.....	1	1	5	1	365	5
Sculptors and artists	1	4	2	....	5	.....	1	3	1	16	13	2	11	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	398	5
Teachers	1	10	25	....	20	1	1	13	3	51	77	2	24	15	11	.....	19	12	3	1,524	11
Other professional	3	7	13	....	9	1	3	6	.....	85	104	.....	6	21	4	.....	10	11	.....	1,295	5
Total professional	17	86	135	40	139	20	21	126	12	602	869	10	172	98	45	16	94	58	23	10,334	181
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	11	31	46	....	174	10	5	13	5	220	148	17	33	2	7	3	5	1	3	3,469	1
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	33	29	....	26	9	5	2	.....	41	39	3	17	1	29	6	1	.....	3	2,558	4
Blacksmiths	68	125	44	....	657	4	21	73	52	635	211	72	18	1	29	1	21	.....	4	4,789	3
Bookbinders	.....	6	.....	....	9	.....	1	3	.....	28	16	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
Brewers	.....	3	.....	....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	185	.....
Butchers	4	45	19	....	207	2	8	12	8	103	100	15	6	1	9	2	7	.....	.....	2,797	1
Cabinetmakers	15	4	.....	....	38	.....	.....	15	2	47	76	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	607	1
Carpenters and joiners	190	136	180	....	822	31	31	201	90	1,867	1,080	98	134	7	164	2	58	15	15	13,887	195
Clerks and accountants	19	77	173	....	126	21	8	33	11	948	1,046	11	362	39	60	8	69	80	10	11,297	79
Dressmakers	54	122	9	....	258	5	7	24	15	250	153	12	20	.....	64	.....	10	17	1	6,491	4
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	13	5	....	7	.....	.....	10	1	238	314	4	1	2	2	.....	23	5	.....	1,695	8
Engravers	.....	2	1	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	124	.....
Furriers and fur workers	2	2	.....	....	10	.....	4	4	5	8	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	543	.....
Gardeners	5	12	.....	....	63	2	1	6	.....	110	153	6	2	1	6	.....	6	1	.....	1,384	1
Hat and cap makers	5	3	2	....	9	.....	1	2	1	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Iron and steel workers	30	54	11	....	128	1	6	9	12	448	704	13	8	2	4	1	27	1	3	2,845	.....
Jewelers	.....	2	1	....	1	.....	1	5	2	4	16	3	4	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	352	3
Locksmiths	51	80	.....	....	455	.....	9	82	17	5	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2,346	.....
Machinists	10	26	54	....	50	.....	7	71	2	345	517	5	21	4	.....	.....	17	2	1	3,336	1

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Mariners	5	2	39	1	9	22	2	17	1	1,862	63	4	327	14	4	1	7	59	1	4,869	22
Masons	9	38	46	....	311	9	8	25	14	339	436	46	89	.....	83	2	40	1	18	6,257	6
Mechanics (not specified)	3	12	22	....	19	.....	6	14	1	112	137	3	30	3	12	3	7	1	.....	1,449	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	4	1	2	....	19	1	.....	4	2	55	105	2	5	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	808	.....
Millers	3	19	1	....	112	.....	.....	2	4	46	28	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	684	.....
Milliners	.....	3	.....	....	11	.....	.....	5	1	13	37	.....	6	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....	703	2
Miners	250	36	454	....	343	2	15	26	66	314	893	75	123	3	7	.....	285	.....	2	7,851	11
Painters and glaziers	11	36	24	....	117	4	2	27	3	447	278	12	8	2	5	.....	8	3	1	3,460	1
Pattern makers	1	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	242	.....
Photographers	1	3	7	....	7	.....	.....	2	1	29	18	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	308	3
Plasterers	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	1	3	9	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	654	.....
Plumbers	1	1	7	....	3	1	.....	2	.....	16	199	2	5	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	745	.....
Printers	2	10	20	....	7	1	2	4	1	69	99	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	6	.....	951	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	2	3	7	....	47	.....	.....	2	1	25	16	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	467	.....
Seamstresses	47	24	20	....	248	5	3	8	10	230	24	7	6	1	64	.....	2	62	2	4,546	.....
Shipwrights	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30	49	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....
Shoemakers	58	151	31	....	632	9	27	90	53	182	50	93	16	3	184	2	3	4	9	8,785	3
Stokers	4	9	12	....	34	39	2	5	2	137	81	5	251	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1,057	1
Stonecutters	4	7	.....	....	30	1	2	6	3	260	306	3	10	.....	18	.....	72	.....	3	1,491	.....
Tailors	275	100	35	....	503	3	18	149	64	285	121	58	31	2	106	5	8	5	12	18,701	17
Tanners and curriers	5	9	1	....	26	.....	5	3	4	16	8	18	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	3	.....	....	27	12	1	7	4	12	189	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	.....
Tinners	2	12	8	....	22	1	.....	3	1	45	30	10	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	720	.....
Tobacco workers	2	4	20	....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	20	4	2	233	2	4	1	1	3	1	2,265	.....
Upholsterers	.....	4	.....	....	9	.....	1	2	.....	16	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....
Watch and clock makers	2	4	.....	....	8	1	.....	5	.....	33	11	.....	7	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	567	1
Weavers and spinners	6	4	1	....	103	17	1	6	15	57	265	9	4	.....	69	4	1	1	1	4,500	.....
Wheelwrights	2	21	2	....	108	.....	4	2	15	20	29	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	538	24
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	5	1	....	26	1	.....	7	3	74	59	3	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	585	2
Other skilled	6	26	82	....	76	4	3	16	5	215	480	13	30	4	13	1	19	7	1	3,512	30
Total skilled	1,171	1,328	1,416	1	5,921	219	217	1,015	500	10,283	9,071	714	1,828	103	989	43	761	279	99	138,570	424

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MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	2	3	....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	34	108	.....	13	7	6	1	7	6	1	922	12
Bankers	.....	2	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	238	3
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3	2	4	....	17	1	1	5	.....	47	84	5	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	932	1
Farm laborers	11,768	4,473	165	....	66,136	606	6,575	7,270	17,060	6,177	610	16,995	512	29	1,145	389	77	57	909	288,745	2
Farmers	100	43	82	....	1,042	39	52	102	213	1,105	544	54	107	23	95	16	59	24	90	11,793	21
Fishermen	.....	.....	1	....	5	115	.....	1	.....	547	19	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	1,225	2
Hotel keepers	1	.....	1	....	3	1	.....	2	.....	4	11	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	236	1
Laborers	1,782	11,100	7,155	....	15,556	2,980	5,561	5,531	3,410	13,227	1,542	5,616	1,174	24	947	515	155	31	1,629	214,300	238
Manufacturers	1	1	1	....	4	1	1	1	.....	6	35	.....	4	1	1	1	2	.....	1	450	2
Merchants and dealers	8	57	156	....	78	27	13	44	4	211	310	6	365	87	276	32	39	68	46	10,746	464
Servants	3,730	1,852	255	....	18,887	1,101	303	545	3,644	11,135	2,038	3,188	209	40	323	12	157	95	30	96,658	44
Other miscellaneous	11	24	168	20	67	28	5	28	7	319	650	11	73	32	30	.....	40	24	8	6,419	43
Total miscellaneous	17,404	17,556	7,991	20	101,802	4,900	12,511	13,530	24,338	32,815	5,973	25,875	2,473	243	2,827	967	545	313	2,718	632,664	833
No occupation (including women and children)	4,122	8,332	8,218	....	20,486	2,518	1,450	2,623	3,057	8,334	8,699	5,817	1,364	456	2,456	257	844	500	490	260,002	870
Grand total	22,714	27,302	17,760	61	128,348	7,657	14,199	17,294	27,907	52,037	24,612	32,416	5,837	900	6,317	1,283	2,244	1,150	3,330	1,041,570	2,308

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	81	1	10	32	1	2	1	13	5	1	....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	13	.....	8	28	1	3	1	.....	6	2	....
Clergy	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	4	3	40	.....	56	25	3	11	18	19	19	7	2
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	....
Electricians	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	6	16	2	8	4	1	6	1	....
Engineers (professional)	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	7	1	14	4	97	1	68	122	2	5	3	13	17	8	....
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	8	4	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	15	.....	5	14	3	.....	.....	5	3	.....	....
Musicians	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	17	1	16	110	2	11	4	42	58	.....	....
Officials (government)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	4	.....	6	.....	22	.....	16	36	1	1	2	8	1	9	....
Physicians	5	.....	2	1	2	2	9	.....	2	1	19	.....	5	28	2	4	.....	11	13	6	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	27	.....	51	.....	135	51	2	5	.....	129	26	2	....
Teachers	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	5	2	66	.....	146	141	3	28	10	13	11	16	....
Other professional	6	.....	1	.....	3	4	5	.....	6	1	101	.....	26	89	.....	14	22	11	5	8	4
Total professional	19	4	14	5	20	12	54	2	78	12	557	3	507	702	23	93	66	270	173	63	6
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	2	2	10	5	.....	23	4	1	7	.....	11	1	28	134	8	60	5	57	65	1	....
Barbers and hairdressers	1	4	1	1	.....	6	9	1	.....	.....	8	.....	11	52	18	22	1	21	359	9	....
Blacksmiths	2	.....	4	4	.....	7	3	.....	3	.....	17	1	6	61	2	26	12	19	52	.....	....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....
Butchers	1	1	11	5	3	7	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	11	101	3	47	1	28	37	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	13	.....	4	.....	6	7	3	....
Carpenters and joiners	9	1	11	14	2	66	5	4	25	.....	102	23	39	130	45	92	37	237	194	7	....
Clerks and accountants	9	3	9	.....	5	10	48	.....	34	.....	218	2	72	397	23	168	68	33	39	24	1
Dressmakers	19	.....	4	.....	.....	12	2	.....	1	.....	18	.....	99	62	.....	40	19	39	49	4	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	49	1	30	68	1	5	10	6	14	5	....
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	4	27	.....	1	.....	.....	....
Gardeners	.....	.....	2	7	6	2	.....	.....	12	.....	13	.....	23	31	13	1	6	44	17	1	....
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	.....	.....	7	.....	....
Iron and steel workers	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	7	2	2	9	.....	6	9	8	7	.....	....

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Jewelers		4							4		2		7	9		14		8	7		
Locksmiths			1	1		7		1					4	10	1	3		9			
Machinists			3	2		7	3	1	6		63	4	32	87	2	13	18	22	20		
Mariners	10				3	10	2	7	10		58	5	27	26	5	17	11	28	66	6	
Masons	2		3	4		33			5		33	3	11	19	30	12	6	164	162	1	
Mechanics (not specified)	1		5	2		5	10		4		33	1	32	35	9	8	3	15	59		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)						1	1		3		6		1	9		2		1	11		
Millers			1			1					2		1	9	1		1		1		
Milliners	1		2								4		24	7		3	3	7	4		
Miners	1	10	16	129	6	1,187		33	25		157	100	98	148	103	10	23	1,684	558	7	
Painters and glaziers			2	2		7	2		7		25	2	18	52	11	78	3	20	36	4	
Pattern makers											1								1		
Photographers	1			1			1				2			15	2	8	1	3	10	3	
Plasterers											4			6		6	1	8	6		
Plumbers	1								1		5			3	1	9	3		5		
Printers	1					2	2		3		12		7	21	1	9		16	10	3	
Saddlers and harness makers											1		3	2		3	3		1		
Seamstresses	20		7			1	1				7		20	12		7	11	4	15		
Shipwrights											2							1			
Shoemakers	1	9	12	4	1	9	1	1	4		13	2	3	39	11	91	5	53	359	1	
Stokers	1		1	1		4			4		20	1	20	13	4		17	21	17		
Stonecutters				4		3			2		11	1	8	3	2		2	88	23	1	
Tailors	2	1	25	9	14	14	2		6		21	3	13	97	14	884	6	40	396	7	
Tanners and curriers				2		1					2		2	3		1		1			
Textile workers (not specified)	1	1							1		30	5		2	3	2	7		49		
Tinners			1	2					1		1	1	2	8		10		3	7		
Tobacco workers	26	1	5			2	518		7		7			6	4	18		3	29		
Upholsterers						1					1		8	4		6	1	2			
Watch and clock makers							1				2		10	12		13		1	7	1	
Weavers and spinners		3							19		45	15	40	36	1	5	11	7	9		
Wheelwrights														1					1		
Woodworkers (not specified)		6	1			4		2			3	2		4		3		1			
Other skilled	2	5	3	1	57	13	4		15		62	2	37	78	9	70	21	23	47	53	
Total skilled	115	55	145	202	97	1,451	620	52	228		1,099	177	753	1,881	332	1,831	326	2,735	2,766	142	1

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	44	1	25	12	1	14	8	8	5	1	....
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	26	.....	10	17	2	1	.....	2	4	4	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	10	1	4	21	2	9	6	12	32	4	....
Farm laborers	125	11	.....	11	11	123	1	18	12	.....	10	5	46	37	21	1	7	424	540	1,443	93
Farmers	2	6	34	72	42	188	7	6	51	.....	127	39	69	445	24	29	33	179	307	339	3
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	52	2	....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....	12	11	4	.....	.....	9	.....	43	....
Laborers	282	356	364	2,110	1,416	3,825	10	313	183	25	340	249	513	2,861	7,334	1,015	330	6,275	29,777	763	13
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	20	.....	23	17	2	2	1	1	2	.....	....
Merchants and dealers	2	23	10	6	538	47	67	4	32	4	178	1	206	567	341	673	29	268	341	265	1
Servants	103	13	107	16	24	159	17	3	47	4	369	76	399	1,459	59	289	667	345	819	73	....
Other miscellaneous	57	9	4	3	106	27	11	3	20	2	182	2	113	205	58	118	53	86	113	193	4
Total miscellaneous	571	418	520	2,218	2,151	4,380	117	352	364	35	1,315	375	1,421	5,653	7,848	2,152	1,134	7,611	31,992	3,130	114
No occupation (including women and children)	114	29	241	105	107	1,002	765	26	331	16	1,799	171	1,149	3,774	427	1,209	468	2,154	5,516	1,028	16
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	107	15	23	190	8	288	.....	.....	191	17	1,738	550	199	1,293	184	404	478	661	1,325	14	....
Grand total	926	521	943	2,720	2,383	7,133	1,556	432	1,192	80	6,508	1,276	4,029	13,303	8,814	5,689	2,472	13,431	41,772	4,377	137

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Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors	.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	7	3	.....	8	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	199	3
Architects	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
Clergy	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	9	7	1	16	4	4	5	3	6	2	.....	285	38
Editors	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23	.....
Electricians	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....
Engineers (professional)	.....	9	4	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	28	24	1	11	12	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	467	2
Lawyers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	1
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
Musicians	.....	14	3	.....	9	.....	1	6	.....	8	1	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	328	.....
Officials (government)	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	2	.....	13	7	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	163	7
Physicians	1	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	4	6	2	1	.....	2	3	.....	146	2
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	8	3	.....	14	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	1
Teachers	.....	3	8	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	14	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	516	3
Other professional	1	4	2	.....	5	3	1	5	.....	25	23	.....	7	10	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	401	.....
Total professional	3	49	31	.....	33	4	7	43	.....	128	84	10	94	51	7	13	11	20	9	.....	3,280	57
SKILLED.																						
Bakers	1	14	.....	.....	23	.....	2	14	1	12	11	8	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	526	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	29	.....	.....	7	1	1	3	1	4	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	382	.....
Blacksmiths	3	31	1	.....	43	.....	4	16	1	13	5	16	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	356	.....
Bookbinders	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Brewers	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Butchers	4	21	.....	.....	14	1	5	7	2	12	2	11	3	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	360	.....
Cabinetmakers	.....	12	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....
Carpenters and joiners	5	54	3	.....	61	3	9	33	5	125	51	54	29	2	6	10	2	4	2	.....	1,501	39
Clerks and accountants	4	33	17	.....	17	6	4	27	2	73	36	7	87	17	6	4	6	12	2	.....	1,523	155
Dressmakers	.....	28	1	.....	13	2	4	11	1	19	9	7	1	2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	475	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	18	1	.....	7	1	3	8	1	30	12	7	5	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	298	5
Engravers	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Gardeners	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	7	9	16	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	1
Hat and cap makers	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Iron and steel workers	3	9	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	4	2	2	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Jewelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	60	.....
Locksmiths	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Machinists	4	20	1	.....	12	1	2	9	1	27	31	5	7	3	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	414	.....

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																						
Mariners	.....	1	1	....	5	5	.....	1	1	184	15	3	96	2	3	.....	1	30	1	.....	640	37
Masons	.....	17	1	....	14	1	2	2	3	5	15	6	5	1	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....	573	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	1	17	1	....	9	.....	.....	5	.....	4	6	3	9	2	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	287	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	5	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Millers	4	6	.....	....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Milliners	1	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	65	.....
Miners	62	499	9	....	472	.....	30	96	147	30	82	786	15	3	10	90	20	.....	19	.....	6,665	1
Painters and glaziers	.....	15	1	....	9	.....	1	3	2	24	10	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	1
Pattern makers	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Photographers	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	57	1
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Printers	.....	6	1	....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	1
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	4	.....	....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Seamstresses	12	6	.....	....	184	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	326	.....
Shipwrights	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Shoemakers	2	31	.....	....	29	3	5	21	1	18	2	5	2	1	4	5	.....	4	.....	.....	752	.....
Stokers	.....	4	.....	....	11	52	.....	5	.....	12	.....	1	299	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	512	.....
Stonecutters	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	1	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	209	.....
Tailors	13	39	.....	....	74	3	11	125	3	10	6	22	5	.....	1	6	1	2	.....	.....	1,875	1
Tanners and curriers	.....	4	.....	....	4	2	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	....	25	53	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....
Tinners	.....	4	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	16	4	....	10	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	135	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	802	.....
Upholsterers	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Weavers and spinners	1	3	.....	....	9	1	.....	3	.....	2	21	4	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Other skilled	25	25	1	....	107	3	6	12	4	21	18	18	7	2	4	5	1	1	1	.....	763	4
Total skilled	147	1,000	44	....	1,237	138	96	436	179	684	436	1,001	742	41	68	152	50	81	34	.....	21,574	247

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MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	.....	2	.....	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	.....	5	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	154	1
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	2	.....	....	6	1	.....	5	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....
Farm laborers	1	35	3	....	27	4	10	6	6	18	3	6	13	1	1	2	.....	6	1	.....	3,082	.....
Farmers	5	197	6	....	141	50	44	72	20	168	17	185	57	8	16	9	4	6	8	.....	3,015	7
Fishermen	.....	.....	2	....	7	56	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	4
Hotel keepers	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
Laborers	1,136	5,650	18	....	10,367	318	1,398	3,065	1,143	444	71	5,283	434	16	380	715	11	15	575	.....	89,393	271
Manufacturers	.....	1	.....	....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
Merchants and dealers	3	31	7	....	56	10	14	68	5	23	22	8	321	31	299	46	.....	22	13	.....	4,582	185
Servants	50	795	4	....	776	109	41	115	67	532	106	500	76	12	16	13	10	43	5	.....	8,318	11
Other miscellaneous	30	50	7	....	102	3	8	31	12	60	36	43	61	13	29	13	8	13	3	.....	1,891	17
Total miscellaneous	1,225	6,764	47	....	11,486	552	1,518	3,366	1,254	1,263	271	6,029	974	83	743	805	36	107	605	.....	110,999	496
No occupation (including women and children)	437	2,436	88	1	3,758	212	165	684	282	559	431	1,933	451	210	187	62	40	133	24	.....	32,540	210
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	.....	284	.....	....	370	.....	48	1,153	4	2,398	770	286	62	2	72	26	58	47	134	20,644	34,043	.....
Grand total	1,812	10,533	210	1	16,884	906	1,834	5,682	1,719	5,032	1,992	9,259	2,323	387	1,077	1,058	195	388	806	20,644	202,436	1,010

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.[a]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	2	.....	2	45	.....	8	.....	79	1	1	.....	.....	2
Architects	.....	.....	.....	1	25	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	2	1	.....	3
Clergy	1	.....	.....	2	46	7	11	1	9	2	4	17	.....	65	4	15	9	5	8
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Electricians	1	1	2	.....	43	3	8	.....	.....	5	.....	2	2	79	.....	4	1	.....	1
Engineers (professional)	5	1	5	.....	104	13	27	2	10	8	.....	1	7	107	8	10	3	3	7
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	2
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	1	.....	17	4	5	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....	1	3	2	6
Musicians	.....	.....	4	.....	33	5	18	.....	4	6	2	1	1	49	.....	2	1	.....	6
Officials (government)	.....	1	.....	.....	24	1	1	.....	41	1	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Physicians	1	.....	1	.....	23	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	18	2	1	1	.....	3
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4	8	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	25	1	.....	1	.....	2
Teachers	3	.....	2	2	83	6	26	3	5	8	4	13	4	72	4	10	6	.....	4
Other professional	5	.....	5	3	72	12	25	1	20	12	6	41	1	93	9	6	3	2	9
Total professional	16	3	20	8	546	58	134	9	107	99	18	90	20	643	32	55	31	12	55
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1	1	16	2	73	19	73	4	3	27	2	5	6	344	26	41	5	4	9
Barbers and hairdressers	2	.....	3	.....	26	1	75	2	6	50	3	.....	1	128	7	7	2	1	7
Blacksmiths	4	7	26	3	78	21	142	13	5	13	1	15	11	490	49	74	21	2	9
Bookbinders	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	3	3	3	1	3
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1	2	1	.....
Butchers	1	2	11	.....	49	7	50	3	2	4	2	3	2	321	18	40	12	.....	9
Cabinetmakers	.....	5	1	.....	12	4	13	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	60	4	1	4	.....	1
Carpenters and joiners	5	13	73	7	263	62	330	17	25	98	10	55	27	1,277	77	167	34	8	25
Clerks and accountants	14	3	27	7	441	48	177	7	34	248	23	22	21	858	39	99	43	8	39
Dressmakers	7	.....	5	1	103	15	123	7	10	13	3	.....	14	433	21	31	15	5	18
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	.....	4	1	67	8	27	5	2	9	2	10	3	90	10	14	5	.....	10
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	2	2	1	1	60	7	32	2	3	9	1	.....	6	118	8	26	8	1	12
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	4	1	1	.....
Iron and steel workers	1	.....	7	.....	39	7	77	4	.....	3	1	2	5	262	22	21	8	.....	.....
Jewelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	2	.....	1
Locksmiths	1	2	.....	4	10	6	66	4	1	1	1	19	1	258	25	15	6	2	4
Machinists	1	3	16	2	56	8	77	4	.....	9	3	56	5	188	21	28	6	.....	6
Mariners	34	3	4	1	231	9	52	2	.....	246	13	.....	19	209	17	36	7	.....	42
Masons	6	.....	28	3	182	37	156	9	9	35	6	6	16	745	57	40	15	2	13
Mechanics (not specified)	2	1	3	1	37	3	39	.....	2	17	2	8	5	74	11	9	3	1	6
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	32	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	58	3	5	2	.....	.....
Millers	1	.....	.....	.....	11	2	11	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	71	8	11	3	.....	1
Milliners	1	.....	.....	.....	23	4	12	1	3	2	1	.....	3	63	7	6	2	2	2

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Miners	20	33	301	10	210	198	78	4	9	2	3	6	57	796	123	123	69	5	8
Painters and glaziers	6	3	5	.....	47	11	53	1	4	16	2	4	3	325	14	33	9	1	.....
Pattern makers	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Photographers	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	18	.....	3	1	.....	3
Plasterers	.....	1	.....	.....	19	2	11	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	45	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers	1	1	2	.....	25	4	11	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	45	2	5	2	.....	1
Printers	2	1	.....	1	28	3	22	.....	3	7	.....	1	2	73	4	6	2	.....	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	14	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	46	3	10	2	1	3
Seamstresses	.....	.....	3	1	33	12	118	6	9	50	2	.....	1	414	21	36	3	5	3
Shipwrights	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shoemakers	7	.....	7	3	67	30	255	13	28	17	1	7	4	652	33	54	17	13	40
Stokers	.....	.....	2	.....	34	3	19	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	73	6	7	2	.....	.....
Stonecutters	.....	.....	1	1	26	7	24	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	105	11	11	2	.....	5
Tailors	5	1	7	3	105	26	293	11	38	25	15	5	6	1,457	46	50	20	15	12
Tanners and curriers	.....	1	.....	2	5	.....	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	53	3	4	2	.....	1
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Tinners	.....	.....	3	.....	9	2	12	3	1	.....	1	2	1	81	3	10	2	1	1
Tobacco workers	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1,723	.....	.....	1	32	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Upholsterers	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	24	1	2	.....	.....	1
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	15	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	47	2	4	1	1	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	5	199	10	.....	1	3	.....	3	94	17	14	4	.....	1
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	8	5	1	1	2
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	14	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	69	3	8	2	1	2
Other skilled	1	1	12	4	146	14	79	1	3	24	4	14	9	274	42	31	7	2	11
Total skilled	134	84	574	60	2,631	596	2,904	136	217	2,673	113	253	250	11,028	782	1,112	359	85	312
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	2	.....	2	1	54	1	15	.....	3	6	1	1	3	49	5	7	3	.....	5
Bankers	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	4
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	4	1	2	.....	27	4	21	1	2	10	1	5	1	75	4	8	5	1	6
Farm laborers	153	20	161	45	2,974	1,211	8,435	722	131	670	33	1,118	284	29,456	3,708	1,559	575	135	295
Farmers	7	3	44	14	635	92	296	19	12	42	4	24	83	1,004	140	315	82	16	27
Fishermen	.....	1	.....	1	57	5	8	1	.....	12	.....	4	7	57	.....	17	.....	.....	11
Hotel keepers	1	.....	4	1	24	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	22	1	1	1	.....	.....
Laborers	159	198	1,015	53	5,687	1,141	4,661	191	174	306	116	212	362	18,122	3,061	1,265	463	113	207
Manufacturers	1	.....	1	.....	5	4	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	13	.....	3	1	.....	1
Merchants and dealers	18	2	13	3	678	49	112	6	26	220	28	41	12	666	49	110	17	15	75
Servants	40	9	62	23	1,816	385	3,964	185	190	98	33	27	86	10,449	573	722	265	54	105
Other miscellaneous	9	6	36	6	938	30	125	4	56	190	5	21	12	339	32	39	16	7	28
Total miscellaneous	395	240	1,340	147	12,913	2,923	17,646	1,129	595	1,557	222	1,459	851	60,255	7,574	4,047	1,428	341	764
No occupation (including women and children)	325	29	936	163	6,354	1,537	6,856	305	461	1,878	206	2,384	387	21,414	2,168	2,331	1,166	298	821
Grand total	870	356	2,870	378	22,444	5,114	27,540	1,579	1,380	6,207	559	4,186	1,508	93,340	10,556	7,545	2,984	736	1,952

[a] For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N.H.	N.J.	N.Mex.	N.Y.	N.C.	N.Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors		4	105	7	3		2	5	1			10		812			5
Architects	2	1	17	9	4		4	1	2			18		125		4	7
Clergy	10	9	37	44	31		14	9	14	2	3	30		189	1	14	20
Editors			4	2	1							5		88			5
Electricians	5	4	60	27	17		3	6	3	2	1	24		238		2	17
Engineers (professional)	1	7	102	63	16	3	18	10	5	4	3	119	3	851	4	2	69
Lawyers	1	1	8	2	4		2	1				3		142			2
Literary and scientific persons	1	2	19	10			5	2	1	1	1	12		111	1		12
Musicians	1	7	42	21	5		5	3	2		2	40	1	405		1	21
Officials (government)		1	9	1			1					2		135			1
Physicians	1	2	17	23	3	1	4		1	1		10		173		5	9
Sculptors and artists	2	1	17	6	6		3		1			12		223		1	9
Teachers	15	12	121	34	16	1	14	8	5		12	52		700	3	8	23
Other professional	6	24	81	40	14	3	12	5	11	1	4	66	1	447	4	4	28
Total professional	45	75	639	289	120	8	87	50	46	11	26	403	5	4,639	13	41	228
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	9	35	280	127	55		32	16	26	4	20	196	1	1,412		19	85
Barbers and hairdressers	14	21	226	62	22	3	33	5	5		13	152		1,222		6	88
Blacksmiths	17	24	386	243	141	2	43	21	51	5	18	261		1,143		45	219
Bookbinders		2	20	13	7		1		3		1	17		234		1	9
Brewers		4	9	4	1		3	2	5	1	1	8		59		1	10
Butchers	10	36	174	107	59	1	54	16	33	2	5	153	2	1,033	2	10	102
Cabinetmakers	2	3	61	71	11		8	3	3	1		28		190		2	16
Carpenters and joiners	65	69	1,246	597	422	4	146	92	95	14	89	789	2	4,389	7	103	501
Clerks and accountants	52	70	879	478	279	5	118	51	68	10	49	491	9	4,393	12	62	228
Dressmakers	20	37	590	115	80	4	70	11	66	5	19	308	1	3,185	1	23	149
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	14	8	167	90	31	2	10	11	2	1	5	86	3	573		8	55
Engravers		3	4	5			1				1	7		64			
Furriers and fur workers		5	24	4	13		4				1	18		408			4
Gardeners	7	8	87	94	27	2	16	9	17		1	91		421	4	8	47
Hat and cap makers		4	32	10	7		12		1		1	24	1	310			7
Iron and steel workers	16	19	456	225	84		14	6	16	3	14	189	2	615	2	9	155
Jewelers		5	20	12			1	2				14		218		1	5
Locksmiths	2	29	89	60	25		38	3	23		8	167		840		9	173
Machinists	25	13	483	429	65	1	17	10	14	5	26	152		707	4	13	139
Mariners	12	25	325	146	92	12	44	25	13	5	2	192	1	2,114	4	37	70
Masons	36	31	443	258	94	1	87	34	42	5	31	324	1	1,876	2	19	274
Mechanics (not specified)	4	9	107	76	30	1	5	2	2	1	6	87	2	598	2	3	38
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1		71	60	16		5	3	4		3	28		357		2	21

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Millers	2	6	26	33	16	1	12	6	11	.....	3	48	.....	213	.....	5	35
Milliners	.....	5	43	33	10	.....	6	3	5	.....	1	28	1	337	.....	1	22
Miners	13	15	234	700	186	.....	65	269	18	35	10	144	37	718	.....	19	312
Painters and glaziers	13	29	280	233	89	1	34	15	31	2	15	217	.....	1,339	1	19	80
Pattern makers	.....	1	31	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	81	.....	.....	18
Photographers	2	3	20	11	9	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	13	1	144	.....	2	7
Plasterers	3	1	58	25	7	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	52	.....	322	.....	2	13
Plumbers	7	3	99	73	8	.....	7	3	3	.....	2	48	.....	235	.....	6	29
Printers	4	9	81	57	16	.....	10	2	10	.....	1	33	.....	445	.....	4	17
Saddlers and harness makers	2	5	26	14	16	.....	7	2	9	.....	1	23	.....	175	.....	5	17
Seamstresses	9	60	322	76	43	1	35	5	21	1	12	258	1	2,314	1	12	115
Shipwrights	3	.....	17	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	37	.....	44	.....	.....	3
Shoemakers	24	71	897	228	82	2	107	10	51	5	49	501	2	3,508	3	19	303
Stokers	8	8	63	59	29	.....	8	4	9	1	4	45	.....	418	.....	8	46
Stonecutters	22	5	191	38	62	.....	14	10	12	.....	17	56	2	414	13	8	42
Tailors	33	257	1,191	231	143	4	214	16	47	1	34	729	3	10,744	5	25	444
Tanners and currers	2	6	40	16	15	.....	5	.....	6	.....	4	31	.....	187	.....	2	16
Textile workers (not specified)	47	2	699	17	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	43	19	.....	90	.....	.....	13
Tinners	2	9	47	62	11	.....	19	1	5	.....	.....	35	.....	264	.....	4	24
Tobacco workers	1	.....	111	20	7	.....	6	.....	2	.....	8	11	.....	255	.....	2	10
Upholsterers	.....	2	23	28	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	22	.....	120	1	.....	11
Watch and clock makers	.....	3	31	14	6	.....	2	3	4	.....	2	33	.....	289	1	4	16
Weavers and spinners	108	9	1,633	65	9	1	20	3	12	2	230	395	.....	546	2	6	59
Wheelwrights	2	4	26	54	4	.....	8	.....	7	.....	2	36	.....	148	.....	4	30
Woodworkers (not specified)	5	1	41	66	22	.....	6	2	7	.....	3	19	.....	167	.....	6	22
Other skilled	26	31	312	266	71	1	28	11	22	3	20	214	2	999	2	23	115
Total skilled	644	1,005	12,721	5,746	2,427	49	1,382	690	786	114	776	6,841	74	50,877	69	567	4,214
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	5	.....	50	50	11	1	3	4	6	.....	3	32	.....	418	2	2	16
Bankers	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	179	1	.....	2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	7	5	69	57	31	2	7	12	7	1	.....	48	1	291	.....	4	26
Farm laborers	712	1,493	16,904	8,376	4,236	28	3,255	784	1,159	274	955	17,636	148	67,106	26	1,510	17,488
Farmers	115	39	623	477	561	1	148	823	140	38	93	330	8	1,990	7	422	319
Fishermen	6	2	122	63	116	1	44	21	3	.....	1	17	.....	241	.....	66	8
Hotel keepers	3	1	13	13	6	.....	1	4	1	1	3	6	.....	79	1	2	2
Laborers	1,615	592	18,946	8,886	7,219	32	3,543	843	808	257	2,040	8,463	199	47,961	45	1,258	12,717
Manufacturers	.....	1	20	10	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....	314	6	.....	3
Merchants and dealers	25	87	545	179	91	7	102	29	40	3	14	399	11	5,291	6	14	224
Servants	411	595	11,026	2,906	2,455	14	828	386	570	59	634	7,468	41	25,612	15	990	3,762
Other miscellaneous	18	20	465	175	99	4	56	21	32	7	18	291	8	2,023	13	25	137
Total miscellaneous	2,917	2,838	48,786	21,194	14,829	90	7,987	2,928	2,769	640	3,761	34,708	417	151,505	122	4,293	34,704
No occupation (including women and children)	1,722	1,439	20,520	9,943	4,165	114	3,290	1,433	1,643	150	1,998	14,510	357	73,859	108	2,725	11,600
Grand total	5,328	5,357	82,666	37,172	21,541	261	12,746	5,101	5,244	915	6,561	56,462	853	280,880	312	7,626	50,746

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R.I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	.....	.....	28	....	33	8	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	1,233
Architects	.....	2	33	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	5	.....	7	1	312
Clergy	3	7	71	2	17	9	1	9	.....	17	2	9	4	15	.....	23	1	823
Editors	.....	1	14	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	154
Electricians	3	3	47	....	1	17	.....	1	.....	19	6	1	1	21	.....	8	.....	689
Engineers (professional)	2	4	173	1	11	16	1	2	3	11	4	1	11	40	4	30	6	1,921
Lawyers	.....	.....	23	....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	230
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	19	....	5	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	1	282
Musicians	.....	1	78	....	2	5	.....	2	.....	46	3	.....	5	9	.....	5	.....	844
Officials (government)	.....	1	16	1	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	264
Physicians	.....	3	24	....	7	1	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	3	5	.....	4	.....	365
Sculptors and artists	1	2	20	....	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	398
Teachers	1	12	83	....	27	16	1	7	7	30	7	5	7	17	2	22	1	1,524
Other professional	3	10	106	....	6	10	.....	3	2	26	3	5	2	27	3	13	.....	1,295
Total professional	13	48	735	4	121	91	5	27	18	190	28	22	34	170	9	128	10	10,334
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	4	17	248	....	1	34	.....	15	2	65	8	5	3	39	1	47	2	3,469
Barbers and hairdressers	4	7	214	....	5	38	2	1	2	38	1	4	4	10	5	26	4	2,558
Blacksmiths	5	17	690	....	3	67	1	27	2	61	17	8	13	109	32	129	5	4,789
Bookbinders	.....	.....	30	....	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	7	1	6	.....	425
Brewers	.....	.....	11	....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	4	1	7	.....	185
Butchers	3	8	247	....	2	22	.....	9	4	42	9	9	3	43	7	50	4	2,797
Cabinetmakers	.....	1	49	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	22	1	11	1	607
Carpenters and joiners	21	78	1,318	....	17	187	4	50	12	273	38	27	27	324	51	238	19	13,887
Clerks and accountants	25	84	693	....	98	142	4	35	13	236	64	17	27	275	15	142	15	11,297
Dressmakers	1	18	682	....	5	69	.....	15	6	33	39	5	8	43	15	42	2	6,491
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3	5	183	....	8	27	.....	.....	2	17	7	3	14	58	5	23	5	1,695
Engravers	.....	.....	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	124
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	22	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	543
Gardeners	2	10	109	....	.....	10	.....	13	1	13	12	.....	5	30	4	36	1	1,384
Hat and cap makers	.....	2	32	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	500
Iron and steel workers	1	4	284	....	1	111	1	6	.....	15	14	5	20	60	6	29	4	2,845
Jewelers	1	.....	10	....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	352
Locksmiths	6	5	306	....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	39	.....	2	1	4	6	71	2	2,346
Machinists	1	12	343	....	1	120	1	8	2	66	24	13	9	92	9	43	.....	3,336
Mariners	3	36	232	....	10	43	2	13	2	51	8	4	16	279	21	98	7	4,869
Masons	14	23	741	....	15	67	3	14	3	71	28	44	12	91	75	119	14	6,257
Mechanics (not specified)	4	7	117	....	19	27	1	2	.....	25	5	2	4	14	2	22	1	1,449
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	3	59	....	.....	22	.....	2	.....	4	3	3	1	16	2	7	.....	808

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Millers	1	2	90	....	1	4	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	1	6	2	26	.....	684
Milliners	.....	.....	51	....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	2	.....	708
Miners	27	24	1,504	....	1	26	.....	32	2	355	189	6	7	479	158	101	110	7,851
Painters and glaziers	8	22	275	....	6	35	.....	11	1	36	14	3	6	58	4	45	1	3,460
Pattern makers	.....	1	26	....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	242
Photographers	.....	1	11	....	1	3	1	1	.....	8	1	1	1	11	.....	11	.....	308
Plasterers	1	3	38	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	16	.....	4	1	654
Plumbers	2	4	34	....	1	16	1	2	.....	9	8	2	6	23	.....	8	1	745
Printers	.....	3	39	....	1	5	.....	1	.....	22	4	1	1	21	.....	8	1	951
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	1	33	....	.....	3	.....	1	1	15	2	1	.....	3	.....	14	.....	467
Seamstresses	.....	15	300	....	22	48	.....	9	2	30	12	9	6	20	6	63	1	4,546
Shipwrights	.....	2	16	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	1	2	.....	174
Shoemakers	9	16	1,134	....	9	119	2	11	12	99	19	6	9	44	57	124	5	8,785
Stokers	.....	1	73	....	1	8	.....	5	.....	6	5	1	4	63	15	9	1	1,057
Stonecutters	2	5	104	....	.....	13	.....	4	.....	7	6	145	.....	32	6	60	2	1,491
Tailors	10	27	1,826	....	12	138	4	13	9	97	29	17	29	68	20	136	5	18,701
Tanners and curriers	2	1	35	....	.....	2	1	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	3	2	16	.....	486
Textile workers (not specified)	2	1	23	....	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	8	6	7	.....	4	1	14	1	1,278
Tinners	2	1	41	....	2	5	.....	3	2	14	8	3	.....	4	5	15	.....	720
Tobacco workers	1	2	33	....	4	2	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2,265
Upholsterers	.....	2	13	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	287
Watch and clock makers	1	2	33	....	3	7	1	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	6	4	5	.....	567
Weavers and spinners	.....	5	400	....	.....	467	.....	2	2	14	25	52	4	11	3	33	5	4,500
Wheelwrights	.....	1	63	....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	6	2	14	.....	538
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	3	31	....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	3	6	1	2	22	2	17	.....	585
Other skilled	13	23	221	....	8	48	.....	10	.....	122	27	24	11	103	10	62	5	3,512
Total skilled	179	505	13,069	....	261	2,216	29	327	94	1,948	663	437	267	2,554	561	1,950	225	138,570
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	2	12	30	....	23	9	.....	5	1	32	8	1	.....	32	.....	2	1	922
Bankers	.....	.....	2	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	238
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	5	85	....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	4	10	2	1	41	2	16	4	932
Farm laborers	175	683	76,659	....	28	2,289	15	623	65	836	544	607	260	2,170	4,418	5,285	313	288,745
Farmers	45	140	1,080	1	48	171	2	176	9	172	46	57	29	455	60	264	45	11,793
Fishermen	.....	48	15	....	.....	8	.....	27	.....	3	1	.....	1	109	2	118	1	1,225
Hotel keepers	.....	2	9	....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	14	2	3	.....	236
Laborers	92	1,109	36,298	....	62	1,987	32	528	96	6,534	1,066	527	308	5,514	2,247	4,556	414	214,300
Manufacturers	.....	.....	23	....	1	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	450
Merchants and dealers	13	49	686	2	100	69	15	11	15	242	27	14	27	122	26	115	6	10,746
Servants	65	326	13,452	1	64	1,316	13	444	29	409	265	214	65	1,132	359	1,536	110	96,658
Other miscellaneous	6	75	337	....	10	80	3	9	10	170	38	16	9	261	11	60	13	6,419
Total miscellaneous	399	2,449	128,676	4	337	5,948	80	1,824	230	8,410	2,005	1,439	704	9,855	7,127	11,955	908	632,664
No occupation (including women and children)	501	1,222	32,397	14	545	3,823	77	1,211	232	8,193	882	789	516	3,190	1,435	5,040	340	260,002
Grand total	1,092	4,224	174,877	22	1,264	12,078	191	3,389	574	18,741	3,578	2,687	1,521	15,769	9,132	19,073	1,483	1,041,570

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.[a]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors					3			1		1		3		2		1			3
Architects			1									1		1	1	1		2	
Clergy	1	1			11		1	1	5	1	2	6		11	1	2		4	5
Editors					4				1					2					
Electricians	1				7	1	1			1				7	1	1			
Engineers (professional)					35	3	3		2	3		1		29	2		1		2
Lawyers					3									1					3
Literary and scientific persons					5	1			1	1		1		1					
Musicians		1			7	1	2		3	4		1		17					2
Officials (government)					17	1		1	33					6					4
Physicians					12		2		3			1		14		1			1
Sculptors and artists		1	1		9		3	1	2					12					25
Teachers					21	1	15		7	1		4		26	8		1	1	3
Other professional		1			18	2	2	1	11			10		23		3			3
Total professional	2	4	2		152	10	29	5	68	12	2	28		152	13	9	2	7	51
SKILLED.																			
Bakers		1	4		13	2	9	1	1	11	1			28	2	3		2	1
Barbers and hairdressers					14		10	1	1	8				28		2		1	2
Blacksmiths			1		20	4	14			3				38	4	2		1	3
Bookbinders														2		2			
Brewers			1		2			1						3				1	
Butchers			4		16	2	1	1				3		29	4	3	1		1
Cabinetmakers					4		2							13	1	1			
Carpenters and joiners		1	6	1	133	16	16	2	1	26	2	7	2	139	6	12	1	4	5
Clerks and accountants	1				57	9	15		4	21	3	13		103	7	3	1	1	12
Dressmakers		2	2		24	2	7		4	1				33		2	1	1	5
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3				19	3	7			1		1		25	2				2
Engravers														1					1
Furriers and fur workers			1											1					
Gardeners	1			1	22	2	5		4	2				14	1				4
Hat and cap makers						1	2							2					1
Iron and steel workers					3		3		1	1				12					
Jewelers					2									1					
Locksmiths					7									3	1				
Machinists	1				14		7			5		3		40	4	1		1	3
Mariners	2				58		2		1	102				16	2	1			6
Masons			3	1	42	8	6			4	1	1	1	52	5	1			2
Mechanics (not specified)	1				13		8		1	3			2	16	2	1			4
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)							3							2					

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Millers					1		1							4				1	1
Milliners					4	1	1							8					1
Miners	18	24	38	8	373	208	32	2	1		2		19	603	51	96	64	4	10
Painters and glaziers	1		1		19	2	5		1	1				36	2		2		1
Photographers					4		2		1	1				4					
Plasterers					4									2					
Plumbers					2					1				4					
Printers					6	1				1				4					2
Saddlers and harness makers							1		1					1					
Seamstresses		1			4	2	40			11				11	1				1
Shipwrights										1									
Shoemakers	1		1	1	9	6	20		2	1		1		41	3		2		2
Stokers				1	7	2	5				1			5		1			
Stonecutters					3	5	12				1	3		10			2		
Tailors	1	1	1		35		9		6	9		3		113	5	1		7	3
Tanners and curriers					3									5					
Textile workers (not specified)							1												
Tinners					3									2	2				
Tobacco workers					1		1			679				5					1
Upholsterers					1						1	1		2					
Watch and clock makers					2		2							3		1	1		
Weavers and spinners							11							4		1			
Woodworkers (not specified)					1									3					5
Other skilled			1		129	2	14	1	4	1	1	2		41	1	1			2
Total skilled	30	30	64	13	1,074	278	274	9	34	894	13	38	24	1,512	106	135	75	24	81
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents				1	9		1			1	1			13			2		3
Bankers					5		1					1		6	1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					4		3					5		11	1	1			
Farm laborers			2	1	523	22	19	1	2	134		1,100	2	171	15	8	3		2
Farmers	2		5	12	491	53	30	3	2	5	1	1	8	269	41	51	41	5	30
Fishermen					38					1		3							4
Hotel keepers					39		1					1		3					
Laborers	77	56	78	28	3,337	676	2,023	82	81	214	17	477	68	7,810	904	244	244	58	172
Manufacturers					5					5				3					1
Merchants and dealers	9	2	3	8	789	24	26	7	13	71	11	23	6	207	21	14	7	9	30
Servants	4		2	1	209	32	165	10	38	9	6	13	5	533	43	30	13	12	18
Other miscellaneous	6	5	1	2	269	11	22	2	14	77	2	20	7	86	7	6		1	11
Total miscellaneous	98	63	91	53	5,718	818	2,291	105	150	517	38	1,644	96	9,112	1,033	354	310	85	271
No occupation (including women and children)	29	4	35	20	1,282	270	689	40	96	544	30	557	14	2,389	205	118	106	35	199
Grand total	159	101	192	86	8,226	1,376	3,283	159	348	1,967	83	2,267	134	13,165	1,357	616	493	151	602

[a] For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from Philippine Islands, see Table IX A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from Philippine Islands, see Table X A.

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors			6			1								139			
Architects			3	1	1		2					4		55			
Clergy	1	4	13	7	4				3		1	10		136		1	6
Editors			2											10			1
Electricians		2	5									3		42			
Engineers (professional)	2	3	18	4	3		6	3		1		16	2	260		2	8
Lawyers			1	1			1					1		32			
Literary and scientific persons	1			1	1							1		49			
Musicians		1	12	3	3		1					22		206			7
Officials (government)	1	2	4	1			1	1			1	1		76			
Physicians		5	7	1			2	1				2	1	71			2
Sculptors and artists		2	16		1		2					7		369			3
Teachers		5	38	6	3		2	2	2		1	16		263		1	16
Other professional	1	11	13	5				2				19	1	201			3
Total professional	6	35	138	30	16	1	17	9	5	1	3	102	4	1,909		4	46
SKILLED.																	
Bakers		6	42	9	2	1	17	3	4	2	2	29		234		1	20
Barbers and hairdressers		4	58	5	2	1	12	1	1		1	22		301			17
Blacksmiths		4	27	6	7		4	1	1			14		119			18
Bookbinders			2				1					1		24			1
Brewers		1		1			4					1		13			1
Butchers		10	8	4	1	2	11	2	1	1		15	1	163			23
Cabinetmakers			2	7			1				1	4		22			5
Carpenters and joiners	1	10	63	29	20	5	43	10	9	4		91	1	523		4	66
Clerks and accountants	1	6	58	15	16		18	3	3	1	1	65	2	870	2	1	30
Dressmakers		2	16	3	3		2	2	1		2	15		273			19
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		7	19	3	2	1	2	1		1		14		112		1	16
Engravers												1		14			
Furriers and fur workers			2	1										40			
Gardeners		3	16	2		1	5	1			1	18		84			7
Hat and cap makers			3				1					2		23			1
Iron and steel workers	1		9	6	4		3				1	3		27			11
Jewelers			4			1	1					9		35			1
Locksmiths			2				1	3	1			2	1	21			2
Machinists		3	38	6	8	1	8	2		2	1	29		119			26
Mariners	2	3	27	6	1	1	5					26		295		1	3
Masons			35	6	5		16	3		1		23	4	210		2	20
Mechanics (not specified)			12	3	4		1	1				9	1	149			11
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			4	1			1					2		22			3

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Millers			6		1			1				3		5			5
Milliners			7									5		33			3
Miners	3	23	109	297	157	10	106	88	11	15	1	87	33	593	2	3	319
Painters and glaziers	1	1	25	4	6		5		1		1	13	1	161		1	13
Pattern makers												1		2			1
Photographers			4		3									27			
Plasterers			2	1								2		22			
Plumbers			5		1							3		26			
Printers	1		5	2	1							2	1	69			3
Saddlers and harness makers			1	2	1		1					1		10			2
Seamstresses	1	1	73	3							9	5		127			2
Shipwrights	1																
Shoemakers		2	70	7	2		17	1	6	1	4	46		341			24
Stokers		1	9	4	2		3	1	2		2	10		414			5
Stonecutters	5		10	1	1	1	6	1	6		2	6		25	1		4
Tailors		29	71	6	4		19	2	2		1	36		1,314			33
Tanners and curriers			4		1							2		9			2
Textile workers (not specified)	4		156		1						9	3	1				
Tinners			1	1								2		23			3
Tobacco workers			8	1								13		68			4
Upholsterers			1											22			1
Watch and clock makers			8		2				2			4		18	1		2
Weavers and spinners	1		88								3	30		53			2
Wheelwrights		1		1													1
Woodworkers (not specified)		1	1	1	1							1		10			1
Other skilled	5	4	56	6	6		9	1	2	2	4	75		264		1	13
Total skilled	27	122	1,167	450	265	25	323	128	53	30	46	745	46	7,329	6	15	744
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents			6		1		3		1			9		89			
Bankers												1		67			1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			7		1	1	1			1	1	5		59		1	5
Farm laborers		8	78	14	11	2	34	9	3	9		41	3	493	2	4	44
Farmers	3	11	96	70	89	2	67	30	32	9	2	100	5	391	3	40	232
Fishermen			20				1	1				1		56			
Hotel keepers			2	1	1	1	2	3	1					31			3
Laborers	165	475	6,563	1,465	761	126	1,397	327	261	107	410	4,582	41	30,256	13	60	4,461
Manufacturers		1	5	1	1		1					3		53			
Merchants and dealers	7	13	170	24	19	9	33	7	13	6	11	86	6	2,242	7	1	72
Servants	12	53	664	105	54	3	115	19	24	7	9	673	4	3,568	3	15	305
Other miscellaneous	7	5	115	9	13	1	17	11	1	8	6	147		688	1		39
Total miscellaneous	194	566	7,726	1,689	951	145	1,671	407	336	147	439	5,648	59	37,993	29	121	5,162
No occupation (including women and children)	65	300	2,141	429	224	46	440	59	64	23	83	1,973	24	11,918	19	55	1,334
Grand total	292	1,023	11,172	2,598	1,456	217	2,451	603	458	201	571	8,468	133	59,149	54	195	7,286

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Unknown.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors		2	4		22									1		10			199
Architects			9			1										2			85
Clergy		4	15		14		1	2	1	3			1	1	3	2			285
Editors										1						2			23
Electricians		3	6								1			2					84
Engineers (professional)			36		4	2				2		1	3	5	2	2	1		467
Lawyers			2		1					1									47
Literary and scientific persons		1			1														65
Musicians		1	25		1					1	1		1	3		2			328
Officials (government)		1	3		2					2		1	1	1		2			163
Physicians			16		1		1		1					1					146
Sculptors and artists			8			1						3		4		1			471
Teachers			35		7	4	1			8	1	1	2	5		8	1		516
Other professional	1	2	50	1	4		1		1	5		1	1	1		1	2		401
Total professional	1	14	209	1	57	8	4	2	3	23	3	7	9	24	5	32	4		3,280
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	3		56		2	1				3	1			3		6			526
Barbers and hairdressers		1	68		2	7	1							4	4	3			582
Blacksmiths			45		1	2	1			3		1	1	5		6			356
Bookbinders																			33
Brewers			5											1		2			37
Butchers		1	41							3				2	1	5			360
Cabinetmakers			5											4		5			77
Carpenters and joiners	2	8	141		4	7		1	2	14	5	5	4	18	4	25	2		1,501
Clerks and accountants	2	5	74		45	8		2	1	6	3	3	5	13	1	13			1,523
Dressmakers	1		37		2	4				3		1		2	1	2			475
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		1	29		8	1				9	2		2	2	1	1			298
Engravers			1																18
Furriers and fur workers			3													1			49
Gardeners	1	1	11			4			1	2	2		1	8		4			220
Hat and cap makers			4																40
Iron and steel workers			20			8					1		1	1		4			120
Jewelers			2			3										1			60
Locksmiths			4								1		1			1			51
Machinists		1	56			6				1	2	1	3	7		14	1		414
Mariners		3	44		3					4		2	4	16	1	3			640
Masons		4	79			2		1	4	5	4	1		6	2	12	1		573
Mechanics (not specified)			23		15	1				1	1		1		3				287
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			2			2				2				1		1			46

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Millers			5												2		2		38
Milliners		1			1														65
Miners	34	12	2,645			8	1	12	4	44	82	6	16	111	160	83	37		6,665
Painters and glaziers		1	28		1	1			1	3	1					3			343
Pattern makers																			4
Photographers			5		2					1				2		1			57
Plasterers			4								1								38
Plumbers			2											1		1			46
Printers		1	9							1				3					112
Saddlers and harness makers			1							1						1			24
Seamstresses			18		2	9			1			3				1			326
Shipwrights													1	3					6
Shoemakers		3	87		3	10			1	7	2	2	2	4	3	17			752
Stokers		1	26							1	1	1	1	2	1	3			512
Stonecutters			5			1		1			11	63		2	2	18	1		209
Tailors		6	117		2	10			2	5	1		2	8	2	9			1,875
Tanners and curriers														1		4			31
Textile workers (not specified)						19					2	1							197
Tinners			5		2	1		1	1						2				49
Tobacco workers			16		1					1		1				2			802
Upholsterers			1																30
Watch and clock makers			4											3		1			54
Weavers and spinners			33			20						1							247
Wheelwrights																			3
Woodworkers (not specified)		1	2						1						1	1			31
Other skilled		3	68		5	7				3	1			11	11	5	1		763
Total skilled	43	54	3,831		101	142	3	8	19	123	124	92	45	246	200	261	43		21,574
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents			6		1	1				1	2			2	1				154
Bankers			1				1			1									86
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		1	14										1	5	2	4			134
Farm laborers		8	205		2	4		2		20	7	1	7	20	16	28	2		3,082
Farmers	13	37	375		51	22	1	12	1	54	10	6	13	89	17	75	7		3,015
Fishermen		10				4						1		8					148
Hotel keepers		2	2											17					110
Laborers	103	354	15,993	1	27	644	12	61	34	416	304	153	195	817	813	1,239	111		89,393
Manufacturers			3			2	1			1									86
Merchants and dealers	5	10	219		138	11	4	2	13	54	9	6	8	50	19	21	7		4,582
Servants	2	15	1,209		18	83	2	6	3	14	8	9	8	54	22	80	9		8,318
Other miscellaneous	2	20	112	1	17	13	1	4	3	7	4	1	4	65	9	11			1,891
Total miscellaneous	125	457	18,139	2	254	784	22	87	54	568	344	177	236	1,127	899	1,458	136		110,999
No occupation (including women and children)	55	46	4,861	1	276	273	7	19	18	206	63	78	72	184	156	339	27		32,540
Unknown[a]																		34,043	34,043
Grand total	224	571	27,040	4	688	1,207	36	126	94	920	534	354	362	1,581	1,260	2,090	210	34,043	202,436

[a] Occupations and United States residences unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1909.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	2,961	2,005	4,966	1,746	1,097	2,843	1,215	908	2,123	2,767	1,802	4,569
Armenian	4,686	822	5,508	1,678	204	1,882	3,008	618	3,626	4,650	742	5,392
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	4,874	3,588	8,462	2,817	1,785	4,602	2,057	1,803	3,860	4,791	3,379	8,170
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	14,253	877	15,130	9,170	512	9,682	5,083	365	5,448	9,613	613	10,226
Chinese	1,598	172	1,770	586	71	657	1,012	101	1,113	1,837	164	2,001
Croatian and Slovenian	32,947	6,615	39,562	21,087	3,397	24,484	11,860	3,218	15,078	24,618	6,102	30,720
Cuban	2,342	989	3,331	1,015	461	1,476	1,327	528	1,855	2,408	1,041	3,449
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,453	458	4,911	2,971	215	3,186	1,482	243	1,725	2,711	372	3,083
Dutch and Flemish	8,742	4,270	13,012	6,121	2,708	8,829	2,621	1,562	4,183	6,375	3,474	9,849
East Indian	1,768	14	1,782	1,208	5	1,213	560	9	569	686	14	700
English	32,199	21,299	53,498	17,663	10,582	28,245	14,536	10,717	25,253	27,578	18,651	46,229
Finnish	10,724	5,012	15,736	6,748	2,432	9,180	3,976	2,580	6,556	10,473	5,259	15,732
French	11,715	9,392	21,107	5,506	3,982	9,488	6,209	5,410	11,619	12,848	10,739	23,587
German	42,191	29,189	71,380	23,966	14,039	38,005	18,225	15,150	33,375	39,824	28,550	68,374
Greek	36,580	2,555	39,135	20,685	1,298	21,983	15,895	1,257	17,152	31,427	2,196	33,623
Hebrew	46,206	38,054	84,260	22,549	16,146	38,695	23,657	21,908	45,565	40,603	34,040	74,643
Irish	21,075	17,307	38,382	12,849	8,931	21,780	8,226	8,376	16,602	18,707	16,715	35,422
Italian (north)	23,754	7,026	30,780	15,213	3,524	18,737	8,541	3,502	12,043	23,106	7,154	30,260
Italian (south)	151,249	41,424	192,673	112,493	21,416	133,909	38,756	20,008	58,764	157,207	41,738	198,945
Japanese	915	1,883	2,798	474	1,032	1,506	441	851	1,292	926	1,574	2,500
Korean	14	5	19	9	3	12	5	2	7	11	3	14
Lithuanian	15,360	7,354	22,714	9,943	3,651	13,594	5,417	3,703	9,120	13,665	6,914	20,579
Magyar	18,382	8,920	27,302	12,434	4,886	17,320	5,948	4,034	9,982	21,949	8,989	30,938
Mexican	11,617	6,143	17,760	5,565	2,849	8,414	6,052	3,294	9,346	12,243	6,511	18,754
Pacific Islander	45	16	61	21	.....	21	24	16	40	25	19	44
Polish	91,275	37,073	128,348	59,308	20,467	79,775	31,967	16,606	48,573	74,479	36,616	111,095
Portuguese	4,887	2,770	7,657	3,461	1,764	5,225	1,426	1,006	2,432	3,722	2,221	5,943
Roumanian	12,602	1,597	14,199	8,314	940	9,254	4,288	657	4,945	10,104	1,393	11,497
Russian	14,918	2,376	17,294	10,687	1,417	12,104	4,231	959	5,190	11,156	1,731	12,887
Ruthenian (Russniak)	21,198	6,709	27,907	13,098	3,602	16,700	8,100	3,107	11,207	16,541	6,634	23,175
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	35,019	17,018	52,037	23,874	8,468	32,342	11,145	8,550	19,695	28,352	15,514	43,866
Scotch	15,546	9,066	24,612	9,437	5,107	14,544	6,109	3,959	10,068	12,832	7,439	20,271
Slovak	23,642	8,774	32,416	14,126	4,677	18,803	9,516	4,097	13,613	22,411	8,627	31,038
Spanish	4,890	947	5,837	2,982	504	3,486	1,908	443	2,351	4,486	850	5,336
Spanish-American	645	255	900	310	161	471	335	94	429	668	236	904
Syrian	4,148	2,169	6,317	1,383	703	2,086	2,765	1,466	4,231	3,948	2,123	6,071
Turkish	1,237	46	1,283	564	21	585	673	25	698	1,282	39	1,321
Welsh	1,504	740	2,244	791	322	1,113	713	418	1,131	1,369	697	2,066
West Indian (except Cuban)	634	516	1,150	282	243	525	352	273	625	676	493	1,169
Other peoples	3,243	87	3,330	1,790	42	1,832	1,453	45	1,498	2,587	76	2,663
Total	736,038	305,532	1,041,570	464,924	153,644	618,588	271,114	151,868	422,982	665,661	291,444	957,105

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TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1909.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1909.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.
African (black)	626	300	926	226	170	396	400	130	530	635	262	45	942
Armenian	492	29	521	223	12	235	269	17	286	453	34	14	501
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	601	342	943	317	178	495	284	164	448	525	318	36	879
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	2,606	114	2,720	1,047	58	1,105	1,559	56	1,615	2,139	91	109	2,339
Chinese	2,334	49	2,383	801	12	813	1,533	37	1,570	2,442	77	.....	2,519
Croatian and Slovenian	6,110	1,023	7,133	2,913	543	3,456	3,197	480	3,677	5,605	879	15	6,499
Cuban	1,085	471	1,556	429	166	595	656	305	961	1,056	473	.....	1,529
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	410	22	432	191	15	206	219	7	226	296	15	.....	311
Dutch and Flemish	828	364	1,192	499	232	731	329	132	461	552	228	116	896
East Indian	70	10	80	16	2	18	54	8	62	66	10	7	83
English	4,192	2,316	6,508	2,344	1,345	3,689	1,848	971	2,819	2,824	1,591	960	5,375
Finnish	993	283	1,276	492	151	643	501	132	633	778	247	237	1,262
French	2,427	1,602	4,029	1,389	993	2,382	1,038	609	1,647	1,795	1,187	148	3,130
German	8,053	5,250	13,303	4,179	3,009	7,188	3,874	2,241	6,115	6,508	4,117	2,011	12,636
Greek	8,464	350	8,814	3,590	157	3,747	4,874	193	5,067	6,790	271	273	7,334
Hebrew	4,222	1,467	5,689	2,247	784	3,031	1,975	683	2,658	3,706	1,410	121	5,237
Irish	1,270	1,202	2,472	690	620	1,310	580	582	1,162	888	978	340	2,206
Italian (north)	11,389	2,042	13,431	5,245	1,104	6,349	6,144	938	7,082	10,325	1,693	473	12,491
Italian (south)	36,259	5,513	41,772	10,904	2,097	13,001	25,355	3,416	28,771	35,087	5,243	1,824	42,154
Japanese	3,476	901	4,377	1,308	429	1,737	2,168	472	2,640	3,481	807	8	4,296
Korean	120	17	137	29	5	34	91	12	103	113	13	.....	126
Lithuanian	1,361	451	1,812	751	241	992	610	210	820	1,377	438	.....	1,815
Magyar	7,367	3,166	10,533	4,230	1,751	5,981	3,137	1,415	4,552	6,708	2,867	271	9,846
Mexican	153	57	210	81	28	109	72	29	101	121	42	.....	163
Pacific Islander	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	3
Polish	12,133	4,751	16,884	6,664	2,578	9,242	5,469	2,173	7,642	10,850	3,876	220	14,946
Portuguese	591	315	906	167	131	298	424	184	608	649	306	1	956
Roumanian	1,625	209	1,834	833	118	951	792	91	883	1,283	158	75	1,516
Russian	4,675	1,007	5,682	2,645	546	3,191	2,030	461	2,491	3,294	707	749	4,750
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,375	344	1,719	852	203	1,055	523	141	664	1,254	318	2	1,574
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3,514	1,518	5,032	1,350	678	2,028	2,164	840	3,004	2,745	1,353	2,670	6,768
Scotch	1,322	670	1,992	727	375	1,102	595	295	890	812	496	446	1,754
Slovak	6,872	2,387	9,259	4,286	1,428	5,714	2,586	959	3,545	5,659	1,964	30	7,653
Spanish	1,958	365	2,323	1,011	190	1,201	947	175	1,122	1,702	305	37	2,044
Spanish-American	271	116	387	126	55	181	145	61	206	277	102	.....	379
Syrian	851	226	1,077	279	49	328	572	177	749	867	235	47	1,149
Turkish	1,006	52	1,058	421	27	448	585	25	610	878	37	22	937
Welsh	142	53	195	73	26	99	69	27	96	91	39	39	169
West Indian (except Cuban)	222	166	388	96	66	162	126	100	226	181	157	12	350
Other peoples	749	57	806	186	21	207	563	36	599	711	43	944	1,698
Not specified	12,628	8,016	20,644	6,722	4,376	11,098	5,906	3,640	9,546	5,906	3,640	7,070	16,616
Total	154,842	47,594	202,436	70,579	24,969	95,548	84,263	22,625	106,888	131,431	37,028	19,372	187,831

[a] Left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	2,029	1,393	636	91	1,788	150	1	5	282	78
Armenian	140	127	13	1	122	17	.....	.....	13	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	604	322	282	45	492	67	.....	.....	4	3
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,244	1,200	44	13	1,192	39	1	.....	438	13
Chinese	4,746	4,675	71	152	3,492	1,102	.....	.....	505	16
Croatian and Slovenian	2,513	2,227	286	48	2,327	138	3	.....	670	57
Cuban	4,116	2,890	1,226	370	3,212	534	.....	.....	32	17
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	251	245	6	7	223	21	.....	.....	79	2
Dutch and Flemish	2,367	1,729	638	177	1,933	257	1	.....	18	15
East Indian	86	78	8	2	82	2	.....	.....	12	2
English	22,572	14,775	7,797	1,354	16,568	4,650	2	1	34	14
Finnish	1,492	982	510	37	1,399	56	.....	1	2	1
French	5,349	3,164	2,185	294	4,285	770	.....	.....	43	17
German	14,650	8,812	5,838	969	11,703	1,978	3	3	108	72
Greek	2,037	1,944	93	40	1,941	56	.....	.....	330	26
Hebrew	3,503	2,192	1,311	398	2,786	319	2	.....	219	231
Irish	8,807	3,456	5,351	145	7,638	1,024	3	4	42	32
Italian (north)	7,412	6,173	1,239	259	6,729	424	.....	.....	426	59
Italian (south)	22,772	20,067	2,705	852	20,021	1,899	7	.....	8,552	1,076
Japanese	1,348	1,196	152	20	1,202	126	.....	.....	23	14
Korean	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	628	467	161	33	574	21	10	7	171	84
Magyar	2,766	1,713	1,053	214	2,346	206	.....	.....	140	102
Mexican	3,237	2,090	1,147	451	2,321	465	4	7	643	453
Pacific Islander	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Polish	6,055	4,691	1,364	266	5,442	347	69	28	1,438	358
Portuguese	942	644	298	72	758	112	.....	.....	299	139
Roumanian	755	643	112	36	658	61	.....	.....	167	29
Russian	1,336	1,122	214	102	1,168	66	1	.....	345	61
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,616	2,224	392	139	2,322	155	4	4	940	157
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	11,569	6,870	4,699	275	10,402	892	8	2	8	7
Scotch	6,315	4,030	2,285	344	4,739	1,232	.....	.....	44	25
Slovak	3,074	2,331	743	134	2,753	187	3	1	357	106
Spanish	4,555	3,581	974	280	3,539	736	3	1	100	20
Spanish-American	1,563	1,023	540	221	1,107	235	.....	.....	25	15
Syrian	754	543	211	86	606	62	.....	.....	95	109
Turkish	139	132	7	5	128	6	.....	.....	42	2
Welsh	744	507	237	41	583	120	.....	.....	2	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	963	572	391	126	687	150	2	1	9	4
Other peoples	411	401	10	10	388	13	2	.....	137	1
Total	156,467	111,235	45,232	8,109	129,663	18,695	129	65	16,796	3,424
Admitted in Philippine Islands	7,223	6,799	424	197	5,748	1,278	12	.....	550	26

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.	
$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
398	1,240	$63,760	1,689	262	78	1,078	225	726	.....
69	62	20,376	129	9	2	60	21	59	.....
206	264	42,134	464	125	15	407	107	90	.....
243	943	61,208	1,202	36	6	389	607	248	.....
1,407	2,937	211,516	4,066	622	58	748	872	3,126	5,835
342	2,044	88,684	2,335	165	13	1,453	852	208	.....
1,881	838	224,580	2,927	1,114	75	2,125	234	1,757	.....
63	172	10,910	239	6	6	139	81	31	2
1,153	594	252,246	1,802	455	110	1,016	489	862	16
45	35	14,465	79	.....	7	21	3	62	91
14,164	3,928	1,738,208	17,337	3,811	1,424	9,402	2,334	10,836	424
340	965	69,522	1,172	274	46	765	618	109	.....
3,333	756	523,271	3,970	646	733	1,676	420	3,253	21
7,377	3,430	1,128,391	11,558	2,389	703	7,635	2,080	4,935	111
512	1,402	132,503	1,953	79	5	1,207	586	244	8
905	1,560	178,001	2,225	1,241	37	2,747	238	518	6
3,502	4,274	537,667	7,441	979	387	5,580	764	2,463	.....
2,360	4,297	426,422	6,376	682	354	4,331	1,491	1,590	48
4,876	15,705	915,787	19,501	3,018	253	18,708	1,476	2,588	.....
1,081	175	172,179	1,146	136	66	248	191	909	169
1	.....	72	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
125	405	26,015	436	185	7	532	73	23	.....
573	1,731	111,531	2,084	669	13	2,049	448	269	.....
593	1,479	84,040	2,158	941	138	1,525	191	1,521	1
2	1	452	5	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....
746	4,544	198,472	4,910	1,112	33	5,112	693	250	2
221	476	49,632	694	230	18	599	245	98	41
98	561	26,078	660	93	2	489	191	75	1
269	875	57,660	1,056	247	33	695	406	235	4
121	2,255	74,017	2,255	347	14	1,903	535	178	.....
3,329	6,375	626,870	9,710	1,115	744	6,408	2,639	2,522	18
3,847	1,297	463,499	4,779	1,039	497	2,564	819	2,932	30
364	2,446	99,428	2,578	488	8	2,533	410	131	.....
2,679	995	382,257	3,711	562	282	1,715	590	2,250	335
1,180	45	755,229	972	466	125	305	116	1,142	.....
391	193	129,418	562	186	6	341	76	337	11
67	53	11,830	126	10	3	49	40	50	8
356	193	62,704	563	131	50	313	100	331	.....
599	156	99,465	660	288	15	287	141	535	.....
80	313	22,619	371	33	7	188	179	44	34
59,898	70,014	10,093,118	125,902	24,192	6,373	87,345	21,582	47,540	7,223
.....	.....	.....	6,535	227	461	384	316	6,523	.....

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TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside U. S.	Departed from P. I.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black)	1,878	1,287	591	105	1,619	154	686	119	15	5	11	1,042	.....
Armenian	241	213	28	4	191	46	64	55	14	7	2	99	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	520	302	218	18	437	65	219	80	19	16	13	173	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,385	1,319	66	22	1,279	84	679	64	5	4	1	632	.....
Chinese	5,267	5,097	170	155	3,587	1,525	464	439	486	460	897	2,521	7,100
Croatian and Slovenian	2,441	2,148	293	64	2,160	217	1,485	361	14	12	2	567	.....
Cuban	5,813	4,146	1,667	633	4,445	735	1,591	206	44	32	33	3,907	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	168	158	10	2	148	18	92	24	3	.....	1	48	.....
Dutch and Flemish	2,755	2,014	741	229	2,195	331	996	239	25	38	18	1,439	16
East Indian	98	93	5	2	89	7	28	7	1	.....	.....	62	109
English	33,582	21,216	12,366	2,162	24,590	6,830	7,580	1,395	302	227	290	23,788	571
Finnish	2,607	1,661	946	119	2,384	104	1,548	654	87	24	14	280	1
French	5,821	3,633	2,188	333	4,409	1,079	1,172	371	82	83	94	4,019	44
German	13,145	8,129	5,016	849	10,279	2,017	4,433	1,384	218	269	278	6,563	134
Greek	1,810	1,745	65	37	1,639	134	737	195	19	2	4	853	7
Hebrew	3,682	2,567	1,115	361	2,886	435	1,327	333	49	28	13	1,932	7
Irish	11,443	4,526	6,917	253	10,019	1,171	4,607	2,949	692	337	350	2,508	4
Italian (north)	9,160	7,935	1,225	350	8,126	684	3,436	1,313	126	64	49	4,172	46
Italian (south)	21,782	19,168	2,614	1,103	18,453	2,226	8,508	2,263	282	151	79	10,499	.....
Japanese	3,133	2,654	479	147	2,596	390	813	758	375	234	67	886	206
Korean	16	14	2	.....	13	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lithuanian	603	463	140	48	505	50	223	48	9	4	2	317	.....
Magyar	4,610	3,097	1,513	269	3,849	492	3,011	622	47	19	8	903	.....
Mexican	973	680	293	84	747	142	74	27	17	6	1	848	1
Pacific Islander	8	4	4	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Polish	5,049	3,773	1,276	321	4,307	421	2,402	503	51	21	15	2,057	.....
Portuguese	2,368	1,577	791	211	1,845	312	1,089	651	110	65	50	403	38
Roumanian	813	680	133	29	691	93	468	41	4	1	.....	299	1
Russian	2,213	1,829	384	151	1,896	166	550	99	14	7	2	1,541	10
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,601	1,331	270	113	1,405	83	199	33	6	2	1	1,360	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	13,877	8,005	5,872	456	12,221	1,200	7,109	3,375	451	334	289	2,319	24
Scotch	7,883	4,984	2,899	520	5,800	1,563	2,216	406	88	55	91	5,027	17
Slovak	1,912	1,413	499	122	1,543	247	941	266	20	7	9	669	.....
Spanish	3,676	3,025	651	217	2,920	539	717	154	66	12	8	2,719	362
Spanish-American	1,631	1,107	524	179	1,189	263	109	15	9	4	2	1,492	3
Syrian	816	637	179	55	670	91	266	158	28	7	5	352	9
Turkish	506	471	35	18	449	39	241	56	6	5	4	194	28
Welsh	718	509	209	35	543	140	251	47	11	9	3	397	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,304	787	517	120	1,000	184	182	37	17	2	.....	1,066	.....
Other peoples	674	657	17	13	633	28	387	16	2	2	.....	267	43
Total	177,982	125,054	52,928	9,910	143,763	24,309	60,907	19,772	3,814	2,555	2,706	88,228	8,785
Departed from Philippine Islands	8,785	8,298	487	259	7,241	1,285	845	1,369	4,047	1,114	358	1,052	.....

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria	246						8														254
Hungary		84					1														85
Belgium			161				2												3		166
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro				3																	3
Denmark					59														1		60
France, including Corsica			1		1	716			5						1				5		729
German Empire	1		3			2	1,747		1		1				1				9		1,765
Greece								15													15
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia						4	4		412										2		422
Netherlands	1		1							195											197
Norway					1		1				820										822
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands												41							3		44
Roumania													7								7
Russian Empire						1	1							103					1		106
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands									1						242				10		253
Sweden																77					77
Switzerland						1	1		1								98		1		102
Turkey in Europe						1												15			16
United Kingdom	4		1			6	3		7					2	6		3		5,331	2	5,365
Other Europe																				5	5
Total Europe	252	84	167	3	61	731	1,768	15	427	195	821	41	7	105	250	77	101	15	5,366	7	10,493
China			5				5		1		1						1		44	1	58
Japan							1		2	1									23		27
India							2												26		28
Turkey in Asia																					
Other Asia							3		1										3		7
Total Asia			5				11		4	1	1						1		96	1	120
Africa																	1		20		21
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand							1								1	7			95		104

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Pacific islands, not specified							8			2									17		27
British North America	228	75	98	25	13	264	81	75	2,583	34	35		1	114	10	38	17	63	1,224		4,978
British Honduras							1												7		8
Other Central America		1	7		2	82	121		38	2	1			1	26		8	3	91		383
Mexico	4		1	1		119	81		59	9	14				228	1	16		217		750
South America	1		15		4	220	120	1	33	9	1	6			19	3	6		195		633
West Indies	5		7		20	218	72	1	107	25	11	10			348	1	8		412	2	1,247
United States	1		1	1	1	8	16	1	5		5				5	3	4		29		80
Other countries						1													1		2
Grand total	491	160	301	30	101	1,643	2,280	93	3,256	277	889	57	8	220	887	130	162	81	7,770	10	18,846
Male	410	116	231	30	70	1,157	1,616	88	2,927	220	852	36	3	178	590	99	118	77	5,511	9	14,338
Female	81	44	70		31	486	664	5	329	57	37	21	5	42	297	31	44	4	2,259	1	4,508
Admitted in Philippine Islands	3					8	19		37	5	3	4		1	57		2		84	4	229

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination—Continued.																		Admitted in Philippine Islands.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	
Austria		1				1				2,153		12	11	2	6			2,439	1,926	513	3
Hungary		1				1				486		1	1		1			575	418	157	
Belgium	1	1				2		1	3	317		7	50	3	20			569	403	166	
Bulgaria; Servia, and Montenegro										103								106	102	4	
Denmark										87			2	2	11			162	117	45	

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France, including Corsica	4	10	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	51	530	.....	118	491	70	240	.....	30	2,275	1,515	760	11
German Empire	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	4	565	.....	91	130	48	72	.....	.....	2,689	1,883	806	21
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	244	206	38	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,327	.....	92	145	22	71	.....	.....	7,079	6,092	987	38
Netherlands	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	204	1	.....	7	5	14	.....	.....	430	326	104	5
Norway	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	279	.....	3	4	.....	14	.....	38	1,169	1,061	108	4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	65	36	29	4
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	44	35	.....
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2,585	1,781	804	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	48	327	75	469	.....	.....	1,212	891	321	53
Sweden	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	432	.....	1	4	4	15	.....	.....	534	433	101	.....
Switzerland	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	5	13	2	.....	.....	.....	206	145	61	2
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	530	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	535	15	.....
United Kingdom	58	100	2	.....	6	166	1	129	14	5,383	49	63	335	95	413	.....	.....	12,013	8,176	3,837	88
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19	1	.....
Total Europe	68	126	2	.....	6	202	2	143	77	20,285	50	444	1,528	329	1,380	.....	68	35,001	26,109	8,892	229
China	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	56	1	380	.....	.....	2,070	1,987	83	473
Japan	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	381	330	51	36
India	.....	1	107	.....	.....	108	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	157	109	48	51
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	34	2	36	.....	1	.....	74	.....	1	12	.....	3	.....	.....	127	93	34	4
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	51	10	18
Total Asia	1,549	332	107	34	48	2,070	.....	3	.....	142	.....	2	70	3	384	.....	2	2,796	2,570	226	582
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	1	3	50	.....	1	7	5	10	.....	1	182	121	61	2
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	37	.....	3	4	1	4	.....	.....	831	547	284	52
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	94	32	3
British North America	3	6	1	87	6	103	19	7	1	5,321	.....	13	12	35	94	.....	.....	10,583	8,213	2,370	2
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	5	92	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	113	81	32	.....
Other Central America	116	2	1	1	.....	120	.....	1	.....	58	1	808	26	15	29	.....	.....	1,441	1,043	398	.....
Mexico	11	2	.....	12	.....	25	1	.....	.....	87	1	7	1,210	58	9	.....	.....	2,148	1,601	547	.....
South America	8	4	.....	1	.....	13	2	2	.....	135	.....	24	57	518	110	.....	.....	1,494	1,070	424	.....
West Indies	407	3	.....	110	.....	520	5	1	3	613	3	24	11	92	4,856	.....	.....	7,375	5,119	2,256	.....
United States	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	1	103	1	15	29	14	41	94,075	.....	94,369	64,662	29,707	6,353
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	5	3	.....
Grand total	2,163	478	111	246	60	3,058	113	844	183	26,838	148	1,343	2,954	1,070	6,919	94,075	76	156,467	.....	.....	7,223
Male	2,049	412	81	181	47	2,770	83	573	132	19,848	106	949	2,236	800	4,915	64,419	66	.....	111,235	.....	6,799
Female	114	66	30	65	13	288	30	271	51	6,990	42	394	718	270	2,004	29,656	10	.....	.....	45,232	424
Admitted in Philippine Islands	447	40	80	4	17	588	2	49	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,353	.....	7,223	6,799	424	.....

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria	1,468	28	37	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1,556
Hungary	12	1,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,137
Belgium	2	1	223	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	239
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	49
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
France, including Corsica	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1,565	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	12	.....	1,592
German Empire	8	2	3	.....	.....	9	2,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	5	1	10	.....	2,655
Greece	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	381
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	2	5,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5,622
Netherlands	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434
Norway	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
Roumania	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Russian Empire	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2,027	1	.....	.....	3	5	.....	2,047
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	469	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	481
Sweden	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	2	.....	206
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	124
United Kingdom	3	.....	1	.....	.....	18	8	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	10,916	1	10,955
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9
Total Europe	1,500	1,160	279	47	174	1,638	2,646	380	5,617	426	308	166	42	2,033	476	229	202	123	10,960	9	28,415
China	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	65
Japan	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	24
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	27
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Other Asia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8
Total Asia	1	.....	5	.....	.....	10	20	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	81	.....	127
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	14
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	47

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Pacific islands, not specified			1			18	7			5										31
British North America	230	34	32	34	14	386	40	41	1,143	20	11		2	71	7	16	14	26	593	2	2,716
British Honduras																			3		3
Other Central America	3		10			44	19		19						9		5		24		133
Mexico	6		8			118	52	1	60	3	2			1	18		13		59		341
South America	1					101	35		13	9					4	1	2		45		211
West Indies			12	1		133	27	1	25	14	7				122	2	3		105		452
United States																					
Other countries						16															16
Grand total	1,741	1,194	347	82	188	2,471	2,848	423	6,881	479	329	166	44	2,107	637	248	239	150	11,921	11	32,506
Male	1,366	896	255	77	105	1,681	1,979	404	5,918	383	225	113	30	1,676	507	167	178	137	7,765	7	23,869
Female	375	298	92	5	83	790	869	19	963	96	104	53	14	431	130	81	61	13	4,156	4	8,637
Departed from Philippine Islands	5					19	37		30	3		1		5	46	3		3	110		262

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																				Departed from Philippine Islands.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	
Austria										2,156		2	5	2	3	154		3,878	3,017	861	5
Hungary										484					1	137		1,759	1,315	444	
Belgium		1				1				318		6	6	3	12	29		614	434	180	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro										103						5		157	145	12	
Denmark	1					1				87		1	10	2	13	59		347	197	150	
France, including Corsica							1			532		81	56	50	122	79		2,513	1,679	834	18
German Empire	4	3				7	1	2	3	556		66	38	42	62	191		3,623	2,484	1,139	39
Greece				1		1				221		9		4	2	26		644	596	48	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia				1		1	1			6,328		30	36	35	92	735		12,880	11,142	1,738	31
Netherlands										204			1	16	14	28		697	519	178	4
Norway										279		1	3		4	96		692	487	205	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1					1	1			2		3		7	14	90		284	192	92	2
Roumania										69				1	2	2		116	68	48	
Russian Empire		1				1	2			2,467		3		11	15	236		4,782	3,536	1,246	4
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands										40		28	67	39	264	22		941	759	182	42
Sweden										432		1	3	2	21	92		788	588	200	3
Switzerland										81		5	9	6	12	19		338	240	98	1
Turkey in Europe										531			2	4	1	12		674	647	27	1
United Kingdom	13	11	3		1	28	19	30	3	5,345	37	33	75	77	200	933		17,735	11,525	6,210	109
Other Europe										14			1					24	20	4	
Total Europe	19	16	3	2	1	41	25	32	6	20,249	37	269	312	301	854	2,945		53,486	39,590	13,896	259
China	1,195					1,195		1		25		46	64	1	410	4		1,811	1,704	107	492
Japan		834			2	836				18						2		880	755	125	66
India			106			106				14					2	1		150	107	43	39
Turkey in Asia	1			128		129	9			74		1	5	6	17	16		260	202	58	8
Other Asia					32	32				7						1		48	36	12	42
Total Asia	1,196	834	106	128	34	2,298	9	1		138		47	69	7	429	24		3,149	2,804	345	647
Africa				1		1	115	1	1	50			1	2	11	3		199	138	61	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand							1	486	1	32					2	9		578	394	184	129
Pacific islands, not specified								1	243	1						1		277	225	52	

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British North America	5	1	9	19	2	36	19	16	.....	12,064	3	27	34	67	281	186	....	15,449	10,710	4,739	2
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	110	77	33	.....
Other Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	50	4	1,466	4	8	20	19	....	1,705	1,244	461	.....
Mexico	.....	2	.....	2	....	4	2	3	.....	75	1	11	1,516	57	15	24	....	2,049	1,535	514	.....
South America	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....	1	.....	136	.....	13	31	1,062	170	16	....	1,641	1,164	477	.....
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	16	....	16	3	.....	2	612	.....	25	8	102	8,286	58	....	9,564	6,740	2,824	.....
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,754	....	89,754	60,415	29,339	7,733
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	21	18	3	15
Grand total	1,220	853	118	169	37	2,397	175	541	253	33,408	151	1,858	1,975	1,607	10,068	93,039	4	177,982	.....	.....	8,785
Male	1,120	738	89	143	26	2,116	131	369	208	24,176	104	1,362	1,505	1,150	7,256	62,804	4	.....	125,054	.....	8,298
Female	100	115	29	26	11	281	44	172	45	9,232	47	496	470	457	2,812	30,235	....	.....	.....	52,928	487
Departed from Philippine Islands	539	76	40	7	43	705	1	82	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,733	....	8,785	8,298	487	.....

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TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900–1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
African (black)	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966
Armenian	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130
Chinese	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770
Croatian and Slovenian	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562
Cuban	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911
Dutch and Flemish	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012
East Indian	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782
English	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498
Finnish	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736
French	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107
German	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380
Greek	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135
Hebrew	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260
Irish	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382
Italian (north)	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780
Italian (south)	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673
Japanese	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798
Korean	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11	19
Lithuanian	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714
Magyar	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302
Mexican	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760
Pacific Islander	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61
Polish	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348
Portuguese	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657
Roumanian	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199
Russian	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037
Scotch	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612
Slovak	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416
Spanish	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837
Spanish-American	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900
Syrian	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317
Turkish	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283
Welsh	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244
West Indian (except Cuban)	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150
Other peoples	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330
Total	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570

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TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820–1910.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended September 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820	8,385	1864	191,114
1821	9,127	1865	180,339
1822	6,911	1866	332,577
1823	6,354	1867	303,104
1824	7,912	1868	282,189
1825	10,199	1869	352,768
1826	10,837	1870	387,203
1827	18,875	1871	321,350
1828	27,382	1872	404,806
1829	22,520	1873	459,803
1830	23,322	1874	313,339
1831	22,633	1875	227,498
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832	60,482	1876	169,986
Year ended December 31—		1877	141,857
1833	58,640	1878	138,469
1834	65,365	1879	177,826
1835	45,374	1880	457,257
1836	76,242	1881	669,431
1837	79,340	1882	788,992
1838	38,914	1883	603,322
1839	68,069	1884	518,592
1840	84,066	1885	395,346
1841	80,289	1886	334,203
1842	104,565	1887	490,109
January 1 to September 30, 1843	52,496	1888	546,889
Year ended September 30—		1889	444,427
1844	78,615	1890	455,302
1845	114,371	1891	560,319
1846	154,416	1892	579,663
1847	234,968	1893	439,730
1848	226,527	1894	285,631
1849	297,024	1895	258,536
1850	310,004	1896	343,267
October 1 to December 31, 1850	59,976	1897	230,832
Year ended December 31—		1898	229,299
1851	379,466	1899	311,715
1852	371,603	1900	448,572
1853	368,645	1901	487,918
1854	427,833	1902	648,743
1855	200,877	1903	857,046
1856	195,857	1904	812,870
January 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1905	1,026,499
Year ended June 30—		1906	1,100,735
1858	191,942	1907	1,285,349
1859	129,571	1908	782,870
1860	133,143	1909	751,786
1861	142,877	1910	1,041,570
1862	72,183		
1863	132,925	Grand total	27,894,293

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TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	3	....	1	131
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	164	8	6	....	....	134
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	17	1	1	....	....	48
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	54	.....	3	....	....	538
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	....	....	7
Croatian and Slovenian	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	84	2	4	....	....	492
Cuban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	33
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	2	....	....	76
Dutch and Flemish	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	6	9	2	....	....	78
East Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	161	.....	7	....	....	200
English	.....	1	6	3	12	1	10	28	1	20	1	5	589
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	6	....	....	42
French	3	3	4	5	13	1	4	12	1	6	2	....	277
German	2	4	6	1	17	.....	5	101	4	16	....	....	562
Greek	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	3	109	6	12	2	....	1,679
Hebrew	1	12	20	2	15	1	12	215	27	49	....	2	1,056
Irish	1	.....	6	4	26	.....	7	20	1	10	....	1	341
Italian (north)	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	1	55	2	4	....	....	206
Italian (south)	1	10	35	5	17	1	12	334	26	49	....	....	2,345
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	1	....	....	15
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
Lithuanian	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	1	6	....	....	234
Magyar	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	43	.....	4	....	....	236
Mexican	3	2	3	6	10	1	7	67	.....	34	4	....	2,129
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Polish	1	2	17	.....	11	.....	6	359	.....	11	....	1	1,481
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	4	15	....	....	134
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1	4	....	....	358
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	56	2	1	....	....	364
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	53	.....	2	....	1	696
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	3	21	5	6	....	....	127
Scotch	.....	1	3	.....	15	.....	7	13	.....	10	....	....	241
Slovak	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	2	....	....	344
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	1	1	....	....	82
Spanish-American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	....	6
Syrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	213	5	2	....	....	252
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	1	....	....	72
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	12
West Indian (except Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
Other peoples	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	1	4	....	....	285
Total	16	40	125	29	169	5	90	2,618	111	304	9	11	15,907
Debarred from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	....	18

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11.)	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists..	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
3	7	6	8	2	17	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	194	.....
3	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	327	.....
3	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	....	2	2	.....	.....	....	84	.....
6	172	.....	44	.....	2	.....	....	1	3	.....	.....	....	825	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	819	....	909	66
3	112	1	4	.....	6	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	....	717	.....
1	3	.....	.....	2	12	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	51	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	97	.....
1	11	6	1	.....	11	.....	....	5	7	.....	.....	....	143	.....
16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	411	.....
31	185	11	6	4	67	4	....	37	19	.....	.....	....	1,041	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	....	94	.....
25	90	10	5	2	37	5	....	37	14	.....	.....	....	556	1
22	55	20	9	2	36	.....	2	30	17	.....	.....	....	911	.....
13	77	12	32	.....	4	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,954	.....
24	18	64	17	4	12	.....	....	11	5	.....	.....	....	1,567	.....
18	65	11	2	3	37	.....	....	30	9	.....	.....	....	592	1
4	27	7	4	.....	4	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	....	330	.....
53	227	46	65	1	114	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....	....	3,357	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	2	59	.....	....	119	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....
4	13	3	1	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	371	.....
4	6	3	.....	.....	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	304	.....
12	114	32	5	2	108	.....	....	107	66	.....	.....	1	2,713	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....
10	116	28	24	.....	14	.....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	2,086	.....
.....	23	10	14	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	210	.....
3	41	1	3	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	451	.....
4	42	4	2	9	3	10	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	505	.....
2	91	6	5	.....	3	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	869	.....
9	7	4	3	.....	15	.....	....	7	5	.....	.....	....	224	.....
19	53	4	2	2	43	.....	....	18	9	.....	.....	....	440	.....
4	21	2	4	.....	7	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	439	.....
2	44	2	3	.....	3	.....	....	3	2	.....	.....	....	156	.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	14	.....
3	29	12	13	1	2	16	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	550	.....
.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	72	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	211	.....
4	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	25	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6	1
1	75	1	12	.....	4	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	414	.....
312	1,786	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	59	819	1	24,270	94
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	6	.....	31	....	94	.....

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TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892–1910, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892	579,663	4	....	.....	....	17	.....	80	....	1,002	.....	932
1893	439,730	3	....	.....	....	8	.....	81	....	431	.....	518
1894	285,631	4	....	.....	....	5	.....	15	....	802	.....	553
1895	258,536	6	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,714	.....	694
1896	343,267	1	....	.....	....	10	.....	2	....	2,010	.....	776
1897	230,832	1	....	.....	....	6	.....	1	....	1,277	.....	328
1898	229,299	1	....	.....	....	12	.....	258	....	2,261	.....	417
1899	311,715	1	....	.....	....	19	.....	348	....	2,599	.....	741
1900	448,572	1	....	.....	....	32	.....	393	....	2,974	.....	833
1901	487,918	6	....	.....	....	16	.....	309	....	2,798	.....	327
1902	648,743	7	....	.....	....	27	.....	709	....	3,944	.....	275
1903	857,046	1	....	.....	....	23	.....	1,773	....	5,812	.....	1,086
1904	812,870	16	....	.....	....	33	.....	1,560	....	4,798	.....	1,501
1905	1,026,499	38	....	.....	....	92	.....	2,198	....	7,898	.....	1,164
1906	1,100,735	92	....	.....	....	139	.....	2,273	....	7,069	.....	2,314
1907	1,285,349	29	....	.....	....	189	.....	3,822	....	6,806	.....	1,434
1908	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172
1910	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.												Deported after entry.
	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	
1892	....	.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637
1893	....	.....	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577
1894	....	.....	....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417
1895	....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177
1896	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238
1897	....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263
1898	....	.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199
1899	....	.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263
1900	....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356
1901	....	.....	50	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363
1902	....	.....	....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465
1903	....	.....	9	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547
1904	....	.....	38	35	.....	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	7,994	779
1905	....	.....	19	44	3	1	24	4	.....	.....	394	11,879	845
1906	180	.....	....	205	5	1	30	2	.....	.....	122	12,432	676
1907	134	.....	....	341	10	....	18	1	.....	60	160	13,064	995
1908	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	.....	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909	206	138	34	273	24	....	323	181	.....	81	413	10,411	2,124
1910	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	1	59	819	24,270	2,695

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TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CAUSES.

Station.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.
Canadian border	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.....	13	1
Mexican border	1	....	1	5	3	27	8	707	.....
San Diego, Cal	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Boston, Mass	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	1	....	2	5	3	28	8	734	1

Station.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Total.
Canadian border	3	2	.....	....	2	3	.....	.....	26
Mexican border	72	2	1	1	57	50	19	.....	954
San Diego, Cal	9	....	.....	....	1	.....	6	2	26
Boston, Mass	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total	84	4	1	1	60	53	25	2	1,012

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TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER OR PEOPLES

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.																				
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																				
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Other causes.	Total members excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.													
African (black)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	13
Armenian	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Croatian and Slovenian	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	17
Cuban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dutch and Flemish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	14
East Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English	1	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	4	..	28	..	..	37	3	..	..	137
Finnish	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
French	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	6	..	12	..	..	70	19	..	..	132
German	3	..	1	4	5	2	..	2	..	..	43	3	1	17	..	..	25	5	..	..	111
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	49	8	7	..	..	2	3	..	..	75
Hebrew	..	2	1	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	38	..	2	3	..	..	28	7	..	1	90
Irish	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	3	..	..	11	1	..	..	38
Italian (north)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
Italian (south)	1	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	43	1	1	34	..	..	11	2	..	2	103
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8	3	67	..	83
Korean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lithuanian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10
Magyar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	26
Mexican	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	39	2	..	6	..	1	61	8	1	..	121
Pacific Islander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	33
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roumanian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Ruthenian (Russniak)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	19
Scotch	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	20
Slovak	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7
Spanish	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	7
Spanish-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Turkish	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Welsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other peoples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total	11	7	7	37	14	13	..	8	5	1	368	78	15	126	1	1	308	65	69	3	1,137
Deported from Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES AND CAUSES.

Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.												Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.								
Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.																				
Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Entered without inspection.	Accompanying aliens.	Total mandatory within 3 years.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.	For violation of opium law, act 1761 Philippine Commission.	Grand total returned.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
		Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.																	
6		1			5		12	2	2		29					4	4		33	
6		2	1				9				13								13	
15		2			1		18				27								27	
		3					3				7								7	
								1	42		45								45	73
12			1		7		20				37								37	
									1		1								1	
4		1			1		6				8								8	
9						2	11				25								25	
									4		4								4	
38	3	4	2		15	1	63	2	57		259								259	
24		5			2		31				37								37	
27		2		1			30	9	15		186								186	
72	1	6	1	2	21	2	105	7	38		261		2		1	4	7		268	
16		3			5		24				99								99	
81		18	1		21	6	127	10	3		230			1	1		2		232	
48	1	6	2	1	11	1	70	3	13		124		1		1		2		126	
21		3			3		27	1	3		47								47	
63		16	1		19	1	100	4	8		215		2		2		4		219	
1							1	1	94		179								179	
											1								1	
18				2	1	1	22		2		34								34	
15		3			7		25		2		53								53	
6		1					7	6	210		344								344	
48	1	8		1	10	4	72		2		107		1				1		108	
4					1		5				5								5	
3		3			2		8		1		15								15	
9		2			6		17	1	11		35				1		1		36	
10	1	1					12	1	3		27								27	
52		7	2		2		63	4	5		91								91	2
13		2	1		4	1	21		8		49		1				1		50	
10				1			11		1		19								19	
4			1		1		6		15		28				1		1		29	
2							2		5		13								13	
					1	1	2		1		7								7	
									1		2								2	
3							3		1		4								4	
								1	1		5								5	1
640	7	99	13	8	146	20	933	53	549		2,672		7	1	7	8	23		2,695	76
									45		45							31	76	

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TABLE XIX.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	Imbeciles and feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (sec. 1).	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																
Pending at close of previous year	1	.....	.....	4	84	10	.....	2	.....	3	1	....	3	1	1	110
Appealed	3	5	17	54	4,222	430	90	86	44	108	23	1	26	14	23	5,146
Total	4	5	17	58	4,306	440	90	88	44	111	24	1	29	15	24	5,256
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond	2	4	7	40	985	101	29	23	11	29	2	....	5	2	21	1,261
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	2	224	.....	4	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
Debarred during current year	2	1	10	13	2,527	308	49	38	17	72	8	1	23	11	3	3,083
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision	.....	.....	.....	1	487	25	.....	.....	2	3	.....	....	1	2	.....	521
Pending at close of current year	.....	.....	.....	2	83	6	8	12	5	7	14	....	.....	.....	.....	137
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																
Pending at close of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Appealed	.....	.....	.....	2	96	61	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	170
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	97	65	2	1	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	176
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	59
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Debarred during current year	.....	.....	.....	2	49	50	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pending at close of current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																
Admitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110

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TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N.Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	Mexican border.	San Juan, P. R.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																		
Pending at close of previous year	77	12	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	110
Appealed	3,902	357	45	60	327	13	48	1	.....	300	7	1	5	27	1	36	16	5,146
Total	3,979	369	45	60	342	13	48	1	.....	303	7	1	5	27	1	39	16	5,256
Disposition on appeal:																		
Admitted without bond	1,018	61	12	22	102	.....	4	.....	.....	29	2	.....	1	3	....	7	.....	1,261
Admitted on bond	198	16	2	14	19	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	254
Debarred	2,253	267	15	24	165	11	34	.....	.....	259	2	1	1	24	1	14	12	3,083
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision	460	7	.....	.....	32	.....	6	1	.....	12	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	521
Pending at close of current year	50	18	16	.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	....	....	18	3	137
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																		
Pending at close of previous year	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Appealed	100	3	3	6	33	.....	5	.....	1	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	170
Total	102	3	3	6	37	.....	5	.....	1	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	176
Disposition on appeal:																		
Admitted without bond	29	.....	3	2	17	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	59
Admitted on bond	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Debarred	71	3	.....	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	107
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pending at close of current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																		
Admitted	74	10	4	4	27	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Refused	63	1	1	4	36	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	110

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TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	5,116	Norfolk, Va.	210
Boston, Mass.	405	Pascagoula, Miss.	85
Baltimore, Md.	167	Wilmington, N. C.	39
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,077	Charleston, S. C.	74
San Francisco, Cal.	403	Providence, R. I.	5
San Juan, P. R.	1	Pensacola, Fla.	160
Brunswick, Ga.	26	Portland, Me.	16
Fernandina, Fla.	10	Portland, Oreg.	173
Galveston, Tex.	304	San Diego, Cal.	97
Gloucester, Mass.	8	Savannah, Ga.	97
Gulfport, Miss.	260	Seattle, Wash.	285
Jacksonville, Fla.	40	Tampa, Fla.	62
Mobile, Ala.	133	Honolulu, Hawaii	47
Eureka, Cal.	22	Alaska	1
New Bedford, Mass.	24		
New Orleans, La.	439	Total	9,816

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	261	Wilmington, N. C.	1
Boston, Mass.	40	San Diego, Cal.	9
Baltimore, Md.	40	New Orleans, La.	13
Philadelphia, Pa.	41	Norfolk, Va.	1
San Francisco, Cal.	20	Portland, Me.	1
Galveston, Tex.	7	Savannah, Ga.	3
Gulfport, Miss.	2	Seattle, Wash.	23
Mobile, Ala.	5	Honolulu, Hawaii	3
Tampa, Fla.	3		
Fernandina, Fla.	1	Total	474

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TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Immigrant aliens admitted		1,041,570
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted		156,467
Aliens debarred		24,270
Deserting alien seamen		1,548
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam		1,145
Died		265
Erroneous head-tax collections		463
Head-tax payments pending from previous year		40,539
		1,266,267
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit	40,301	
One-year residents of Cuba	9,664	
One-year residents of British North America	52,093	
One-year residents of Mexico	18,780	
Exempt under rule 2 (d)	5,268	
Government officials	999	
Arrivals in Hawaii	4,821	
Arrivals in Porto Rico	3,094	
Aliens debarred	24,270	
	159,290	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	65,735	
		225,025
Aliens on whom head tax was paid		[a]1,041,242
Amount of head tax collected during year		$4,164,966

[a] One alien arrived prior to July 1, 1907, upon whom but $2 head tax was collected; 1,041,241 aliens were taxed at $4 each.

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Baltimore, Md., to—							
Johnston	Liverpool	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
North German Lloyd	Bremen	1,447	979	468	107	1,340	264	1,183
	British West Indies	6	5	1	.....	6	6	.....
United Fruit Co	Do	33	18	15	2	31	33	.....
	Total, Baltimore	1,504	1,020	484	109	1,395	303	1,201
	From Boston, Mass, to—							
Allan	Glasgow	989	518	471	92	897	368	621
Cunard	Liverpool	3,097	1,413	1,684	259	2,838	1,311	1,786
	Queenstown	1,378	386	992	35	1,343	244	1,134
Leyland	Liverpool	88	47	41	4	84	88	.....
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Genoa	189	139	50	10	179	20	169
	Naples	862	781	81	57	805	25	837
	Palermo	202	175	27	18	184	.....	202
	Azores Islands	167	92	75	21	146	18	149
Plant	Canada	17	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....
Sicula American	Naples	368	352	16	11	357	1	367
United Fruit Co	British West Indies	117	62	55	12	105	117	.....
	Costa Rica	74	53	21	10	64	74	.....
White Star	Genoa	336	235	101	43	293	90	246
	Liverpool	1,828	918	910	170	1,658	411	1,417
	Gibraltar	20	7	13	.....	20	16	4
	Naples	3,986	3,255	731	228	3,758	282	3,704
	Queenstown	872	268	604	31	841	205	667
	Algiers	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Azores Islands	1,962	1,216	746	168	1,794	175	1,787
	Madeira Islands	18	14	4	3	15	6	12
	Total, Boston	16,572	9,950	6,622	1,172	15,400	3,470	13,102
	From Brunswick, Ga., to—							
Sailing vessels	Not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Glasgow	216	126	90	26	190	75	141
	Havre	4	1	3	.....	4	2	2
	Liverpool	694	522	172	39	655	115	579
	London	25	5	20	7	18	17	8
Canadian Pacific	Queenstown	1,539	1,112	427	118	1,421	331	1,208
Dominion	Liverpool	593	409	184	29	564	212	381
Donaldson	Glasgow	174	127	47	12	162	27	147
Not stated	Rotterdam	136	94	42	5	131	18	118
	Total, Atlantic seaports of Canada.	3,381	2,396	985	236	3,145	797	2,584
	Via Canadian border stations to—							
By land	Canada	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	.....
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
Canadian Pacific	Hongkong	13	10	3	.....	13	12	1
	Kobe	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16
	Shanghai	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	Yokohama	24	21	3	.....	24	18	6
	Australia	416	289	127	22	394	347	69
	New Zealand	23	15	8	1	22	12	11
	Total, Pacific seaports of Canada.	495	352	143	23	472	392	103
	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
Booth	Liverpool	7	2	5	1	6	7	.....
Gulf Transport	Do	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
North German Lloyd	Bremen	908	721	187	77	831	95	813
Norway-Mexico-Gulf	Christiania	5	.....	5	2	3	5	.....

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UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	21	18	3	.....	21	3	18
1,295	530	765	203	1,092	1,076	219	2,742	1,509	1,233	310	2,432	1,340	1,402
25	20	5	3	22	25	.....	31	25	6	3	28	31	.....
26	15	11	.....	26	26	.....	59	33	26	2	57	59	.....
1,349	565	784	206	1,143	1,130	219	2,853	1,585	1,268	315	2,538	1,433	1,420
500	217	283	114	386	341	159	1,489	735	754	206	1,283	709	780
3,158	1,388	1,770	464	2,694	1,791	1,367	6,255	12,801	3,454	723	5,532	3,102	3,153
727	402	325	142	585	190	537	2,105	788	1,317	177	1,928	434	1,671
664	224	440	19	645	664	.....	752	271	481	23	729	752	.....
42	24	18	32	10	9	33	231	163	68	42	189	29	202
10	5	5	10	.....	4	6	872	786	86	67	805	29	843
2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	204	177	27	20	184	.....	204
50	29	21	41	9	3	47	217	121	96	62	155	21	196
15	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....	32	32	.....	.....	32	32	.....
4	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	372	355	17	15	357	1	371
120	84	36	6	114	120	.....	237	146	91	18	219	237	.....
160	112	48	11	149	160	.....	234	165	69	21	213	234	.....
396	140	256	44	352	324	72	732	375	357	87	645	414	318
1,786	738	1,048	299	1,487	1,010	776	3,614	1,656	1,958	469	3,145	1,421	2,193
123	52	71	1	122	110	13	143	59	84	1	142	126	17
2,217	846	1,371	274	1,943	1,686	531	6,203	4,101	2,102	502	5,701	1,968	4,235
911	439	472	191	720	253	658	1,783	707	1,076	222	1,561	458	1,325
14	3	11	.....	14	14	.....	16	5	11	.....	16	16	.....
701	371	330	402	299	84	617	2,663	1,587	1,076	570	2,093	259	2,404
10	5	5	1	9	8	2	28	19	9	4	24	14	14
11,610	5,099	6,511	2,057	9,553	6,786	4,824	28,182	15,049	13,133	3,229	24,953	10,256	17,926
18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....	18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....
507	145	362	31	476	494	13	723	271	452	57	666	569	154
24	6	18	.....	24	24	.....	28	7	21	.....	28	26	2
296	158	138	62	234	175	121	990	680	310	101	889	290	700
20	8	12	4	16	11	9	45	13	32	11	34	28	17
693	272	421	116	577	489	204	2,232	1,384	848	234	1,998	820	1,412
535	186	349	55	480	488	47	1,128	595	533	84	1,044	700	428
446	141	305	28	418	43	403	620	268	352	40	580	70	550
67	29	38	23	44	49	18	203	123	80	28	175	67	136
2,588	945	1,643	319	2,269	1,773	815	5,969	3,341	2,628	555	5,414	2,570	3,399
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....
22	17	5	.....	22	22	.....	35	27	8	.....	35	34	1
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	22	19	3	.....	22	6	16
15	12	3	.....	15	15	.....	18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....
16	13	3	.....	16	14	2	40	34	6	.....	40	32	8
155	118	37	14	141	148	7	571	407	164	36	535	495	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15	8	1	22	12	11
214	163	51	14	200	205	9	709	515	194	37	672	597	112
6	3	3	3	3	6	.....	13	5	8	4	9	13	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	3	3	1	5	6	.....
12	5	7	2	10	11	1	920	726	194	79	841	106	814
9	6	3	4	5	9	.....	14	6	8	6	8	14	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Galveston, Tex., to—Continued.							
United Fruit Co.	Cuba	7	7			7	5	2
United S. S. Co.	Do	14	9	5		14	14	
Wolvin	Mexico	3	3			3	3	
Tramp steamships	Kinsal, Ireland	2		2		2	2	
	Total, Galveston	951	744	207	80	871	136	815
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian-Australian Royal Mail.	Australia	85	54	31	2	83	59	26
	Fiji Islands	7	5	2		7	5	2
	Canada	82	48	34	4	78	64	18
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	741	713	28	3	738	16	725
	Kobe	301	274	27	3	298	2	299
	Shanghai	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
	Yokohama	565	411	154	10	555	81	484
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	18	14	4		18	5	13
	Kobe	263	200	63	4	259	7	256
	Yokohama	1,427	924	503	10	1,417	141	1,286
	Total, Honolulu	3,495	2,647	848	37	3,458	382	3,113
	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels	Cuba	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occidental.	British West Indies	468	380	88	35	433	79	389
	Cuba	5,460	4,171	1,289	546	4,914	1,129	4,331
Sailing vessels	British West Indies	119	68	51	7	112		119
	Honduras	5	5			5		5
	Total, Key West	6,052	4,624	1,428	588	5,464	1,208	4,844
	From Knights Key, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occidental.	Cuba	243	168	75	8	235	232	11
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occidental.	British West Indies	326	211	115	10	316	142	184
Tramp	Do	40	30	10	2	38	22	18
Sailing vessels	Do	963	792	171	55	908	425	538
	Total, Miami	1,329	1,033	296	67	1,262	589	740
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Camors-McConnell	Panama	2	2			2	2	
Elder-Dempster	Bremen	1	1			1	1	
	Havre	2	2			2	2	
	Liverpool	3	2	1		3	3	
Hubbard-Zemurray	British West Indies	2	2			2	2	
	Guatemala	3	1	2	1	2	3	
	Honduras	13	7	6		10	13	
	Panama							
Orr-Laubenheimer	Honduras	18	13	5	2	16	18	
Not stated	Not specified	27	20	7	3	24	27	
	Total, Mobile	71	50	21	9	62	71	
	From New Bedford, Mass., to—							
Sailing vessels	Cape Verde Islands	255	241	14	1	254	4	251
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields	Nicaragua	108	73	35	16	92	107	1
Casulich	Havre	22	18	4	2	20	6	16
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Do	67	52	15	2	65	10	57
Leyland	Spain	13	7	6		13	5	8
	Bremen	5	2	3		5	5	
	Liverpool	70	27	43	14	56	70	
	London	15	7	8	7	8	15	
Navagazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa	36	21	15	3	33	4	32
	Palermo	396	286	110	36	360	212	184

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
31	15	16	14	17	31	.....	38	22	16	14	24	36	2
58	43	15	8	50	58	.....	72	52	20	8	64	72	.....
29	19	10	1	28	29	.....	32	22	10	1	31	32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
146	92	54	33	113	145	1	1,097	836	261	113	984	281	816
100	64	36	6	94	84	16	185	118	67	8	177	143	42
12	9	3	.....	12	1	11	19	14	5	.....	19	6	13
325	179	146	26	299	290	35	407	227	180	30	377	354	53
536	455	81	87	449	107	429	1,277	1,168	109	90	1,187	123	1,154
185	153	32	35	150	5	180	486	427	59	38	448	7	479
13	6	7	1	12	6	7	19	10	9	2	17	8	11
598	355	243	209	389	164	434	1,163	766	397	219	944	245	918
28	16	12	3	25	23	5	46	30	16	3	43	28	18
185	126	59	91	94	9	176	448	326	122	95	353	16	432
1,518	828	690	757	761	399	1,119	2,945	1,752	1,193	767	2,178	540	2,405
3,500	2,191	1,309	1,215	2,285	1,088	2,412	6,995	4,838	2,157	1,252	5,743	1,470	5,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
229	181	48	36	193	147	82	697	561	136	71	626	226	471
5,769	3,952	1,817	554	5,215	4,850	919	11,229	8,123	3,106	1,100	10,129	5,979	5,250
35	15	20	15	20	.....	35	154	83	71	22	132	.....	154
2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
6,035	4,150	1,885	605	5,430	4,997	1,038	12,087	8,774	3,313	1,193	10,894	6,205	5,882
4,697	2,691	2,006	110	4,587	4,688	9	4,940	2,859	2,081	118	4,822	4,920	20
1,143	568	575	42	1,101	1,062	81	1,469	779	690	52	1,417	1,204	265
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	30	10	2	38	22	18
59	36	23	22	37	5	54	1,022	828	194	77	945	430	592
1,202	604	598	64	1,138	1,067	135	2,531	1,637	894	131	2,400	1,656	875
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	12	9	3	.....	12	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....
37	26	11	6	31	37	.....	50	33	17	9	41	50	.....
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
26	17	9	1	25	26	.....	44	30	14	3	41	44	.....
37	18	19	3	34	37	.....	64	38	26	6	58	64	.....
112	69	43	11	101	112	.....	183	119	64	20	163	183	.....
4	2	2	1	3	2	2	259	243	16	2	257	6	253
63	55	8	6	57	51	12	171	128	43	22	149	158	13
28	20	8	3	25	28	.....	50	38	12	5	45	34	16
13	5	8	1	12	10	3	80	57	23	3	77	20	60
3	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	16	8	8	3	13	5	11
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....
19	12	7	1	18	8	11	89	39	50	15	74	78	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	8	7	8	15	.....
20	12	8	14	6	4	16	56	33	23	17	39	8	48
129	62	67	126	3	86	43	525	348	177	162	363	298	227

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New Orleans, La., to—Continued.							
Oteri	Honduras	45	26	19	5	40	45	.....
Sevilla	Spain	11	6	5	3	8	.....	11
Southern Pacific	Cuba	353	278	75	36	317	174	179
Texas Transportation and Terminal Co.	Havre	157	119	38	8	149	14	143
	Palermo	136	99	37	7	129	8	128
United Fruit Co	British Honduras	158	109	49	11	147	158	.....
	Costa Rica	101	79	22	3	98	101	.....
	Guatemala	388	268	120	30	358	388	.....
	Honduras	155	104	51	15	140	155	.....
	Panama	234	173	61	21	213	234	.....
Vaccaro	Honduras	108	81	27	9	99	108	.....
Vogeman	Christiania	11	7	4	.....	11	9	2
Wolvin	Mexico	6	4	2	1	5	6	.....
	Total, New Orleans	2,595	1,846	749	229	2,366	1,834	761
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American	Southampton	6,380	5,232	1,148	208	6,172	2,085	4,295
Atlantic Fruit	Costa Rica	8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....
Atlantic Transport	London	728	335	393	29	699	728	.....
Anchor	Cherbourg	2,573	2,234	339	59	2,514	339	2,234
	Glasgow	6,007	3,682	2,325	279	5,728	2,591	3,416
	Londonderry	1,952	897	1,055	75	1,877	596	1,356
	Naples	1,671	1,512	159	49	1,622	8	1,663
	Palermo	606	522	84	26	580	6	600
	Plymouth	940	762	178	43	897	306	634
Austro-American	Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Naples	2,636	2,320	316	118	2,518	83	2,553
	Palermo	47	36	11	1	46	.....	47
	Patras	2,817	2,699	118	56	2,761	240	2,577
	Trieste	3,450	2,650	800	323	3,127	493	2,957
Booth	Brazil	64	45	19	5	59	46	18
	British West Indies	68	45	23	1	67	24	44
Clyde	Brazil	25	14	11	2	23	25	.....
	British West Indies	12	3	9	.....	12	12	.....
	Santo Domingo	188	125	63	15	173	188	.....
Cunard	Fishguard, Wales	4,189	3,010	1,179	147	4,042	3,437	752
	Fiume	3,099	2,064	1,035	279	2,820	214	2,885
	Genoa	270	205	65	11	259	79	191
	Gibraltar	24	15	9	.....	24	11	13
	Liverpool	14,500	10,107	4,393	565	13,935	6,249	8,251
	Naples	3,100	2,697	403	74	3,026	515	2,585
	Queenstown	1,079	468	611	25	1,054	346	733
	Trieste	255	217	38	4	251	42	213
	Alexandria	47	24	23	.....	47	41	6
	Madeira Islands	15	7	8	.....	15	15	.....
Fabre	Marseilles	487	440	47	6	481	24	463
	Naples	6,023	5,410	613	415	5,608	58	5,965
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Havre	24,590	19,788	4,802	597	23,993	6,662	17,928
Hamburg-American	Cherbourg	424	262	162	26	398	418	6
	Genoa	706	526	180	46	660	176	530
	Hamburg	16,984	10,447	6,537	548	16,436	4,189	12,795
	Naples	3,152	2,646	506	178	2,974	181	2,971
	Plymouth	306	172	134	8	298	306	.....
	Azore Islands	177	103	74	37	140	1	176
	Brazil	119	98	21	4	115	28	91
	British West Indies	426	266	160	19	407	413	13
	Colombia	94	76	18	2	92	94	.....
	Costa Rica	115	76	39	9	106	115	.....
	Gibraltar	38	31	7	.....	38	27	11
	Haiti	79	61	18	3	76	79	.....
	Panama	270	179	91	12	258	270	.....
Hellenic	Constantinople	14	14	.....	.....	14	4	10
	Naples	1,816	1,624	192	74	1,742	20	1,796
	Patras	26	26	.....	.....	26	1	25
	Piraeus	3,059	2,916	143	46	3,013	408	2,651
Holland-America	Boulogne	397	236	161	18	379	327	70
	Rotterdam	9,193	6,599	2,594	395	8,798	1,407	7,786
Italia	Genoa	430	355	75	20	410	123	307
	Naples	2,369	2,119	250	84	2,285	113	2,256
	Palermo	449	359	90	39	410	41	408
Lamport & Holt	Argentina	569	432	137	39	530	219	350
	Brazil	505	359	146	40	465	231	274
	Uruguay	17	14	3	.....	17	8	9

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
33	22	11	4	29	33	.....	78	48	30	9	69	78	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	5	3	8	.....	11
1,057	656	401	78	979	891	166	1,410	934	476	114	1,296	1,065	345
47	26	21	10	37	22	25	204	145	59	18	186	36	168
60	37	23	45	15	13	47	196	136	60	52	144	21	175
179	142	37	9	170	178	1	337	251	86	20	317	336	1
193	136	57	12	181	172	21	294	215	79	15	279	273	21
305	213	92	15	290	305	.....	693	481	212	45	648	693	.....
479	332	147	24	455	479	.....	634	436	198	39	595	634	.....
1,786	1,217	569	81	1,705	1,782	4	2,020	1,390	630	102	1,918	2,016	4
96	74	22	9	87	96	.....	204	155	49	18	186	204	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	12	7	5	.....	12	10	2
20	16	4	.....	20	20	.....	26	20	6	1	25	26	.....
4,533	3,039	1,494	441	4,092	4,181	352	7,128	4,885	2,243	670	6,458	6,015	1,113
4,472	2,884	1,588	771	3,701	1,031	3,441	10,852	8,116	2,736	979	9,873	3,116	7,736
10	4	6	.....	10	10	.....	18	11	7	.....	18	18	.....
2,831	1,163	1,668	180	2,651	2,831	.....	3,559	1,498	2,061	209	3,350	3,559	.....
1,764	986	778	316	1,448	982	782	4,337	3,220	1,117	375	3,962	1,321	3,016
4,993	2,340	2,653	944	4,049	3,420	1,573	11,000	6,022	4,978	1,223	9,777	6,011	4,989
1,576	780	796	326	1,250	835	741	3,528	1,677	1,851	401	3,127	1,431	2,097
113	67	46	61	52	24	89	1,784	1,579	205	110	1,674	32	1,752
79	49	30	32	47	5	74	685	571	114	58	627	11	674
1,047	654	393	110	937	703	344	1,987	1,416	571	153	1,834	1,009	978
4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....
328	162	166	113	215	173	155	2,964	2,482	482	231	2,733	256	2,708
5	3	2	.....	5	.....	5	52	39	13	1	51	.....	52
196	135	61	46	150	85	111	3,013	2,834	179	102	2,911	325	2,688
646	329	317	210	436	330	316	4,096	2,979	1,117	533	3,563	823	3,273
234	208	26	7	227	220	14	298	253	45	12	286	266	32
132	48	84	28	104	71	61	200	93	107	29	171	95	105
19	14	5	.....	19	19	.....	44	28	16	2	42	44	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	4	9	.....	13	13	.....
141	105	36	15	126	141	.....	329	230	99	30	299	329	.....
7,569	4,578	2,991	376	7,193	6,852	717	11,758	7,588	4,170	523	11,235	10,289	1,469
2,260	1,333	927	641	1,619	840	1,420	5,359	3,397	1,962	920	4,439	1,054	4,305
666	354	312	71	595	385	281	936	559	377	82	854	464	472
151	82	69	3	148	143	8	175	97	78	3	172	154	21
18,035	10,838	7,197	1,979	16,056	9,448	8,587	32,535	20,945	11,590	2,544	29,991	15,697	16,838
3,392	1,781	1,611	272	3,120	1,551	1,841	6,492	4,478	2,014	346	6,146	2,066	4,426
1,575	874	701	194	1,381	672	903	2,654	1,342	1,312	219	2,435	1,018	1,636
233	127	106	17	216	111	122	488	344	144	21	467	153	335
501	239	262	25	476	476	25	548	263	285	25	523	517	31
200	112	88	4	196	188	12	215	119	96	4	211	203	12
332	153	179	46	286	214	118	819	593	226	52	767	238	581
698	270	428	213	485	226	472	6,721	5,680	1,041	628	6,093	284	6,437
8,131	5,473	2,658	2,095	6,036	4,500	3,631	32,721	25,261	7,460	2,692	30,029	11,162	21,559
3,301	1,758	1,543	209	3,092	2,491	810	3,725	2,020	1,705	235	3,490	2,909	816
700	289	411	71	629	652	48	1,406	815	591	117	1,289	828	578
17,400	8,933	8,467	3,394	14,006	9,992	7,408	34,384	19,380	15,004	3,942	30,442	14,181	20,203
2,067	957	1,110	354	1,713	1,619	448	5,219	3,603	1,616	532	4,687	1,800	3,419
1,955	1,113	842	111	1,844	1,495	460	2,261	1,285	976	119	2,142	1,801	460
140	90	50	50	90	27	113	317	193	124	87	230	28	289
216	140	76	12	204	211	5	335	238	97	16	319	239	96
1,673	951	722	49	1,624	1,667	6	2,099	1,217	882	68	2,031	2,080	19
114	94	20	5	109	114	.....	208	170	38	7	201	208	.....
127	87	40	8	119	127	.....	242	163	79	17	225	242	.....
45	20	25	2	43	43	2	83	51	32	2	81	70	13
62	52	10	3	59	62	.....	141	113	28	6	135	141	.....
652	392	260	35	617	652	.....	922	571	351	47	875	922	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	4	10
86	46	40	84	2	5	81	1,902	1,670	232	158	1,744	25	1,877
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	1	25
106	81	25	34	72	67	39	3,165	2,997	168	80	3,085	475	2,690
1,627	752	875	124	1,503	1,595	32	2,024	988	1,036	142	1,882	1,922	102
8,120	4,019	4,101	1,949	6,171	5,529	2,591	17,313	10,618	6,695	2,344	14,969	6,936	10,377
105	52	53	50	55	60	45	535	407	128	70	465	183	352
420	243	177	173	247	172	248	2,789	2,362	427	257	2,532	285	2,504
75	51	24	52	23	14	61	524	410	114	91	433	55	469
713	529	184	237	476	538	175	1,282	961	321	276	1,006	757	525
401	249	152	74	327	295	106	906	608	298	114	792	526	380
12	10	2	1	11	8	4	29	24	5	1	28	16	13

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
La Veloce	Genoa	1,006	805	201	51	955	185	826
	Naples	3,209	2,847	362	115	3,094	183	3,024
	Palermo	294	281	13	5	289	10	281
	Azore Islands	20	15	5	.....	20	.....	20
Lloyd-Brazileiro	Brazil	77	59	18	7	70	73	4
	British West Indies	20	14	6	2	18	18	2
Lloyd-Italiano	Genoa	403	328	75	34	369	24	379
	Messina	16	13	3	.....	16	.....	16
	Naples	2,302	1,937	365	116	2,186	111	2,191
	Palermo	96	76	20	7	89	5	91
Lloyd-Sabaudo	Genoa	2,048	1,765	283	198	1,850	81	1,967
	Naples	2,168	1,738	430	141	2,027	250	1,918
	Palermo	103	70	33	13	90	1	102
Munson	Cuba	184	128	56	14	170	184	.....
National Steam Navigation Co.	Naples	747	631	116	29	718	64	683
	Piraeus	2,677	2,555	122	67	2,610	345	2,332
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa	2,041	1,602	439	100	1,941	375	1,666
	Messina	28	24	4	1	27	4	24
	Naples	4,030	3,308	722	205	3,825	236	3,794
	Palermo	439	381	58	31	408	35	404
New York and Cuba Mail.	British West Indies	345	206	139	24	321	345	.....
	Cuba	5,005	3,577	1,428	329	4,676	3,902	1,103
	Mexico	1,179	935	244	60	1,119	987	192
North German Lloyd	Bremen	25,184	17,378	7,806	765	24,419	3,627	21,557
	Cherbourg	647	453	194	17	630	630	17
	Genoa	1,773	1,294	479	180	1,593	437	1,336
	Gibraltar	73	59	14	3	70	50	23
	Naples	5,257	4,641	616	177	5,080	399	4,858
	Plymouth	553	381	172	15	538	553	.....
	Algiers	15	6	9	.....	15	13	2
	Orient	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Panama	Panama	348	287	61	11	337	348	.....
Quebec	Bermuda	989	570	419	60	929	954	35
	British Guiana	43	23	20	1	42	28	15
	British West Indies	618	338	280	41	577	323	295
	Danish West Indies	107	51	56	7	100	44	63
	French West Indies	17	6	11	.....	17	7	10
Red D	Danish West Indies	73	55	18	1	72	73	.....
	Venezuela	158	130	28	7	151	158	.....
Red Star	Antwerp	12,885	8,759	4,126	687	12,198	2,500	10,385
	Dover	48	26	22	4	44	48	.....
	Southampton	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	British Guiana	21	18	3	.....	21	21	.....
	British West Indies	167	109	58	12	155	167	.....
	Dutch Guiana	27	18	9	3	24	27	.....
	Dutch West Indies	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Haiti	33	24	9	2	31	33	.....
	Venezuela	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton	369	232	137	15	354	364	5
	Bermuda	188	103	85	3	185	188	.....
	British West Indies	345	244	101	15	330	336	9
	Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colombia	55	38	17	3	52	54	1
	Costa Rica	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Dutch Guiana	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Haiti	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
	Nicaragua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Panama	134	100	34	.....	134	132	2
	Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia-American	Libau	2,433	1,782	651	217	2,216	166	2,267
	Rotterdam	2,599	2,069	530	107	2,492	82	2,517
Scandinavian-American	Christiania	3,028	1,705	1,323	80	2,948	413	2,615
	Christiansand	744	311	433	27	717	113	631
	Copenhagen	3,209	1,463	1,746	126	3,083	748	2,461
Sicula Americana	Naples	1,200	1,039	161	53	1,147	1	1,199
	Palermo	1,220	973	247	158	1,062	37	1,183
Spanish	Genoa	150	123	27	15	135	45	105
	Naples	1,037	939	98	107	930	2	1,035
	Palermo	371	335	36	21	350	.....	371
	Spanish ports	920	840	80	19	901	205	715
	Cuba	165	102	63	20	145	155	10
	Mexico	32	25	7	1	31	26	6
Trinidad	British West Indies	56	34	22	4	52	56	.....
United Fruit Co	British Honduras	11	8	3	.....	11	11	.....
	British West Indies	131	84	47	7	124	131	.....

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
465	269	196	143	322	246	219	1,471	1,074	397	194	1,277	431	1,040
816	529	287	222	594	294	522	4,025	3,376	649	337	3,688	477	3,548
18	12	6	8	10	6	12	312	293	19	13	299	16	296
5	1	4	5	.....	.....	5	25	16	9	5	20	.....	25
51	39	12	5	46	49	2	128	98	30	12	116	122	6
3	3	.....	1	2	2	1	23	17	6	3	20	20	3
100	48	52	50	50	37	63	503	376	127	84	419	61	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	3	.....	16	.....	16
544	384	160	213	331	61	483	2,846	2,321	525	329	2,517	172	2,674
4	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	100	80	20	11	89	9	91
276	236	40	143	133	67	209	2,324	2,001	323	341	1,983	148	2,176
323	201	122	109	214	66	257	2,491	1,939	552	250	2,241	316	2,175
40	25	15	23	17	1	39	143	95	48	36	107	2	141
496	296	200	74	422	496	.....	680	424	256	88	592	680	.....
74	60	14	27	47	9	65	821	691	130	56	765	73	748
127	76	51	53	74	25	102	2,804	2,631	173	120	2,684	370	2,434
883	538	345	285	598	313	570	2,924	2,140	784	385	2,539	688	2,236
20	12	8	6	14	17	3	48	36	12	7	41	21	27
1,044	724	320	416	628	475	569	5,074	4,032	1,042	621	4,453	711	4,363
55	40	15	18	37	1	54	494	421	73	49	445	36	458
605	346	259	32	573	551	54	950	552	398	56	894	896	54
4,579	3,208	1,371	275	4,304	4,156	423	9,584	6,785	2,799	604	8,980	8,058	1,526
1,405	778	627	121	1,284	1,315	90	2,584	1,713	871	181	2,403	2,302	282
22,685	13,133	9,552	6,298	16,387	15,534	7,151	47,809	30,511	17,358	7,063	40,806	19,161	28,708
3,939	2,189	1,750	162	3,777	3,923	16	4,586	2,642	1,944	179	4,407	4,553	33
1,967	1,109	858	265	1,702	1,645	322	3,740	2,403	1,337	445	3,295	2,082	1,658
372	140	232	14	358	370	2	445	199	246	17	428	420	25
4,546	1,951	2,595	484	4,062	3,855	691	9,803	6,592	3,211	661	9,142	4,254	5,549
2,188	1,276	912	69	2,119	2,188	.....	2,741	1,657	1,084	84	2,657	2,741	.....
60	19	41	1	59	60	.....	75	25	50	1	74	73	2
559	225	334	9	550	559	.....	561	226	335	9	552	561	.....
6,031	4,089	1,942	907	5,124	5,925	106	6,379	4,376	2,003	918	5,461	6,273	106
9,570	4,554	5,016	349	9,221	9,497	73	10,559	5,124	5,435	409	10,150	10,451	108
57	34	23	7	56	55	2	100	57	43	8	92	83	17
649	331	318	72	577	579	70	1,267	669	598	113	1,154	902	365
31	8	23	11	20	19	12	138	59	79	18	120	63	75
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	24	12	12	.....	24	14	10
28	17	11	2	26	28	.....	101	72	29	3	98	101	.....
49	36	13	8	41	49	.....	207	166	41	15	192	207	.....
10,874	6,287	4,587	2,173	8,701	6,285	4,589	23,759	15,046	8,713	2,860	20,899	8,785	14,974
269	120	149	20	249	269	.....	317	146	171	24	293	317	.....
232	98	134	.....	232	232	.....	237	102	135	.....	237	237	.....
46	37	9	4	42	46	.....	67	55	12	4	63	67	.....
133	88	45	9	124	133	.....	300	197	103	21	279	300	.....
33	29	4	1	32	33	.....	60	47	13	4	56	60	.....
4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
23	22	1	.....	23	23	.....	56	46	10	2	54	56	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
184	112	72	7	177	182	2	553	344	209	22	531	546	7
2,434	1,304	1,130	91	2,343	2,434	.....	2,622	1,407	1,215	94	2,528	2,622	.....
496	282	214	31	465	488	8	841	526	315	46	795	824	17
9	8	1	.....	9	6	3	9	8	1	.....	9	6	13
61	51	10	.....	61	61	.....	116	89	27	3	113	115	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
247	178	69	19	228	246	1	381	278	103	19	362	378	3
24	14	10	1	23	24	.....	24	14	10	1	23	24	.....
385	181	204	213	172	195	190	2,818	1,963	855	430	2,388	361	2,457
293	185	108	185	108	72	221	2,892	2,254	638	292	2,600	154	2,738
2,037	1,021	1,016	678	1,359	619	1,418	5,065	2,726	2,339	758	4,307	1,032	4,033
471	241	230	231	240	151	320	1,215	552	663	258	957	264	951
3,191	1,578	1,613	1,055	2,136	1,206	1,985	6,400	3,041	3,359	1,181	5,219	1,954	4,446
154	89	65	115	39	8	146	1,354	1,128	226	168	1,186	9	1,345
164	64	100	41	123	2	162	1,384	1,037	347	199	1,185	39	1,345
25	13	12	21	4	21	4	175	136	39	36	139	66	109
113	58	55	28	85	.....	113	1,150	997	153	135	1,015	2	1,148
35	10	25	19	16	.....	35	406	345	61	40	366	.....	406
40	20	20	18	22	28	12	960	860	100	37	923	233	727
16	3	13	4	12	16	.....	181	105	76	24	157	171	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	25	7	1	31	26	6
21	17	4	7	14	21	.....	77	51	26	11	66	77	.....
12	9	3	1	11	12	.....	23	17	6	1	22	23	.....
230	148	82	14	216	230	.....	361	232	129	21	340	361	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
United Fruit Co	Colombia	12	6	6	1	11	12	
	Guatemala	30	22	8	4	26	30	
	Panama	72	51	21	1	71	72	
Uranium	Rotterdam	5,115	4,105	1,010	322	4,793	147	4,968
White Star	Cherbourg	2,162	1,838	324	67	2,095	469	1,693
	Genoa	92	80	12	5	87	16	76
	Gibraltar	11	9	2		11	6	5
	Holyhead	106	63	43	2	104	62	44
	Liverpool	10,488	6,967	3,521	352	10,136	3,741	6,747
	Naples	1,596	1,435	161	42	1,554	177	1,419
	Plymouth	1,502	1,064	438	39	1,463	696	806
	Queenstown	3,437	1,620	1,817	344	3,093	830	2,607
	Southampton	8,721	6,976	1,745	308	8,413	2,146	6,575
	Azore Islands	288	217	71	13	275	12	276
	Madeira Islands	63	56	7	7	56	6	57
	Total, New York	259,175	192,570	66,605	11,106	248,069	64,241	194,934
	From Norfolk, Va., to—							
Furness-Withy	London	15	8	7	5	10	15	
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
Allan	Atlantic ports of Canada.	89	48	41	8	81	53	36
	Glasgow	22	13	9	1	21	14	8
American	Liverpool	2,615	1,450	1,165	256	2,359	577	2,038
	Queenstown	15	6	9	2	13	1	14
Atlantic Fruit Co	British West Indies	18	11	7	4	14	18	
Italia	Genoa	348	280	68	29	319	14	334
	Naples	2,232	1,888	344	191	2,041	119	2,113
	Palermo	171	126	45	31	140	27	144
Red Star	Antwerp	107	42	65	7	100	105	2
United Fruit Co	British West Indies	91	56	35	7	84	91	
	Total, Philadelphia	5,708	3,920	1,788	536	5,172	1,019	4,689
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Allan	Glasgow	4	2	2		4	3	1
Dominion	Liverpool	796	503	293	87	709	445	351
Thomson	London	62	50	12	6	56	7	55
	Total, Portland	862	555	307	93	769	455	407
	From Porto Rico to—							
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Genoa							
	Havre	55	29	26	9	46	54	1
	Spain	21	16	5	4	17	21	
	Cuba	47	34	13	2	45	35	12
	Danish West Indies	87	48	39	7	80	52	35
	Santo Domingo	148	94	54	17	131	80	68
	French West Indies	45	25	20	11	34	25	20
	Haiti	13	9	4	3	10	10	3
	Panama	15	10	5		15	15	
Compagnie Generale Transatlantic de Barcelona.	Genoa	81	63	18	16	65	15	66
	Marseilles	56	34	22	13	43	27	29
	Spain	446	297	149	81	365	275	171
	Costa Rica	11	5	6	2	9	8	3
	Cuba	203	139	64	30	173	124	79
	Mexico	31	21	10	3	28	18	13
Hamburg-American	Corunna	30	19	11	8	22	25	5
	Hamburg	6	3	3	1	5	5	1
	British West Indies	5	4	1		5	5	
	Danish West Indies	79	39	40	16	63	60	19
	Santo Domingo	191	122	69	17	174	128	63
	Haiti	4	4			4	2	2
Herrera	Cuba	142	112	30	11	131	91	51
	Santo Domingo	212	142	70	20	192	145	67
Pinillos	Cuba	7	2	5		7	3	4
	Spain	98	70	28	20	78	73	25
Red D	Venezuela	165	100	65	14	151	164	1
	Dutch West Indies	7	4	3		7	7	
Sailing vessels	Do	2	2			2	2	
	Total, Porto Rico	2,207	1,447	760	305	1,902	1,469	738

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
37	26	11	1	36	37	.....	49	32	17	2	47	49	.....
19	8	11	.....	19	19	.....	49	30	19	4	45	49	.....
236	147	89	28	208	236	.....	308	198	110	29	279	308	.....
683	294	389	119	564	113	570	5,798	4,399	1,399	441	5,357	260	5,538
3,173	1,550	1,623	287	2,886	2,328	845	5,335	3,388	1,947	354	4,981	2,797	2,538
116	48	68	12	104	106	10	208	128	80	17	191	122	86
43	16	27	.....	43	42	1	54	25	29	.....	54	48	6
705	369	336	51	654	695	10	811	432	379	53	758	757	54
11,744	6,447	5,297	1,703	10,041	7,200	4,544	22,232	13,414	8,818	2,055	20,177	10,941	11,291
1,939	852	1,087	136	1,803	1,436	503	3,535	2,287	1,248	178	3,357	1,613	1,922
1,772	1,231	541	479	1,593	1,153	619	3,274	2,295	979	218	3,056	1,849	1,425
3,695	1,771	1,924	364	3,331	1,133	2,562	7,132	3,391	3,741	708	6,424	1,963	5,169
8,601	5,453	3,148	1,094	7,507	4,112	4489	17,322	12,429	4,893	1,402	15,920	6,258	11,064
284	147	137	79	205	11	273	572	364	208	92	480	23	549
18	10	8	6	12	.....	18	81	66	15	13	68	6	75
222,462	124,657	97,805	36,112	186,350	148,097	74,365	481,637	317,227	164,410	47,218	434,419	212,338	269,299
11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....	26	14	12	5	21	20	.....
45	24	21	4	41	42	3	134	72	62	12	122	95	39
31	18	13	2	29	30	1	53	31	22	3	50	44	9
2,424	1,007	1,417	354	2,070	1,753	671	5,039	2,457	2,582	610	4,429	2,330	2,709
21	11	10	1	20	14	7	36	17	19	3	33	15	21
68	44	24	1	67	57	11	86	55	31	5	81	75	11
62	30	32	41	21	22	40	410	310	100	70	340	36	374
305	127	178	143	162	231	74	2,537	2,015	522	334	2,203	350	2,187
35	25	10	26	9	6	29	206	151	55	57	149	33	173
820	273	547	43	777	592	228	927	315	612	50	877	697	230
150	90	60	8	142	150	.....	241	146	95	15	226	241	.....
3,961	1,649	2,312	623	3,338	2,897	1,064	9,669	5,569	4,100	1,159	8,510	3,916	5,753
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	3	1
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	908	596	312	93	815	543	365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	50	12	6	56	7	55
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	974	648	326	99	875	553	421
8	3	5	2	6	8	.....	8	3	5	2	6	8	.....
11	5	6	8	3	9	2	66	34	32	17	49	63	3
25	10	15	4	21	25	.....	46	26	20	8	38	46	.....
62	47	15	20	42	16	46	109	81	28	22	87	51	58
73	54	19	12	61	16	57	160	102	58	19	141	68	92
474	292	182	79	395	122	352	622	386	236	96	526	202	420
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	49	27	22	11	38	29	20
8	5	3	.....	8	6	2	21	14	7	3	18	16	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	5	.....	15	15	.....
3	2	1	2	1	2	1	84	65	19	18	66	17	67
3	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	59	34	25	14	45	30	29
162	67	95	27	135	144	18	608	364	244	108	500	419	189
9	7	2	6	3	9	.....	20	12	8	8	12	17	3
156	97	59	16	140	95	61	359	236	123	46	313	219	140
13	8	5	1	12	4	9	44	29	15	4	40	22	22
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	37	24	13	8	29	32	5
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1
18	14	4	3	15	18	.....	23	18	5	3	20	23	.....
24	18	6	2	22	15	9	103	57	46	18	85	75	28
177	134	43	15	162	126	51	368	256	112	32	336	254	114
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	1	.....	5	2	3
414	300	114	57	357	92	322	556	412	144	68	488	183	373
542	295	247	59	483	131	411	754	437	317	79	675	276	478
3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	10	5	5	.....	10	5	5
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	104	74	30	20	84	79	25
94	73	21	10	84	70	24	259	173	86	24	235	234	25
16	9	7	1	15	11	5	23	13	10	1	22	18	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
2,314	1,454	860	325	1,989	942	1,372	4,521	2,901	1,620	630	3,891	2,411	2,110

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Providence, R. I., to—							
Sailing vessels	Cape Verde Islands	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3
	From San Diego, Cal., to—							
Meteor Boat Co.	Mexico	172	126	46	12	160	172	.....
Mexican Line	Do	49	40	9	4	45	49	.....
South Fishing Co.	Do	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Pescadoro	Do	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....
	Total, San Diego	244	189	55	16	228	244	.....
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
Oceanic	Central America	27	23	4	.....	27	3	24
	Society Islands	369	310	59	30	339	154	215
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	4,041	3,816	225	125	3,916	383	3,658
	Kobe	78	70	8	5	73	15	63
	Nagasaki	71	57	14	7	64	23	48
	Shanghai	76	60	16	5	71	27	49
	Yokohama	2,065	1,882	183	93	1,972	282	1,783
	Costa Rica	15	12	3	2	13	1	14
	Guatemala	29	23	6	3	26	18	11
	Mexico	113	105	8	8	105	28	85
	Nicaragua	32	27	5	2	30	29	3
	Panama	663	538	125	55	608	204	459
	Peru	9	7	2	1	8	8	1
	San Salvador	63	40	23	4	59	51	12
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	720	660	60	36	684	102	618
	Kobe	190	165	25	12	178	33	157
	Nagasaki	52	40	12	9	43	6	46
	Shanghai	66	55	11	11	55	21	45
	Yokohama	1,304	1,102	202	140	1,164	645	659
	Total, San Francisco	9,983	8,992	991	548	9,435	2,033	7,950
	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
Bank	Hongkong	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
	Yokohama	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Blue Funnel	Hongkong	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62
	Yokohama	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Great Northern	Hongkong	137	137	.....	.....	137	6	131
	Kobe	16	15	1	.....	16	.....	16
	Nagaski	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Shanghai	8	5	3	.....	8	7	1
	Yokohama	28	22	6	.....	28	22	6
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Hongkong	313	300	13	1	312	13	300
	Kobe	341	302	39	2	339	24	317
	Shanghai	3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
	Yokohama	395	347	48	8	387	144	251
Ocean	Hongkong	283	280	3	.....	283	.....	283
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Do	178	173	5	.....	178	90	88
	Kobe	188	180	8	1	187	3	185
	Yokohama	69	65	4	.....	69	3	66
	Total, Seattle	2,053	1,923	130	12	2,041	313	1,740
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occidental.	Cuba	642	473	169	23	619	7	635
Tramp steamships	British Honduras	7	4	3	1	6	6	1
Sailing vessels	Do	8	6	2	2	6	4	4
	Total, Tampa	657	483	174	26	631	17	640

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6
889	702	187	65	824	889	.....	1,061	828	233	77	984	1,061	.....
104	79	25	8	96	104	.....	153	119	34	12	141	153	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	33	.....
1,019	807	212	73	946	1,019	.....	1,263	996	267	89	1,174	1,263	.....
17	15	2	2	15	8	9	44	38	6	2	42	11	33
336	245	91	27	309	313	23	705	555	150	57	648	467	238
2,162	1,756	406	152	2,010	1,159	1,003	6,203	5,572	631	277	5,926	1,542	4,661
118	70	48	20	98	118	.....	196	140	56	25	171	133	63
78	47	31	9	69	78	.....	149	104	45	16	133	101	48
188	117	71	39	149	188	.....	264	177	87	44	220	215	49
733	511	222	102	631	733	.....	2,798	2,393	405	195	2,603	1,015	1,783
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	22	18	4	2	20	8	14
18	9	9	1	17	11	7	47	32	15	4	43	29	18
98	83	15	.....	98	76	22	211	188	23	8	203	104	107
17	13	4	1	16	11	6	49	40	9	3	46	40	9
365	292	73	14	351	260	105	1,028	830	198	69	959	464	564
10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	19	17	2	1	18	18	1
38	25	13	1	37	38	.....	101	65	36	5	96	89	12
344	279	65	21	323	270	74	1,064	939	125	57	1,007	372	692
112	83	29	10	102	74	38	302	248	54	22	280	107	195
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	56	44	12	9	47	10	46
55	34	21	9	46	55	.....	121	89	32	20	101	76	45
246	174	72	25	221	34	212	1,550	1,276	274	165	1,385	679	871
4,946	3,773	1,173	433	4,513	3,447	1,499	14,929	12,765	2,164	981	13,948	5,480	9,449
8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
148	70	78	18	130	92	56	285	207	78	18	267	98	187
25	10	15	7	18	24	1	41	25	16	7	34	24	17
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
40	19	21	5	35	40	.....	48	24	24	5	43	47	1
28	10	18	7	21	26	2	56	32	24	7	49	48	8
26	16	10	11	15	9	17	339	316	23	12	327	22	317
58	20	38	36	22	28	30	399	322	77	38	361	52	347
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	2	2
78	46	32	31	47	25	53	473	393	80	39	434	169	304
11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	294	291	3	.....	294	.....	294
19	15	4	1	18	14	5	197	188	9	1	196	104	93
4	2	2	4	.....	.....	4	192	182	10	5	187	3	189
3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2	72	68	4	.....	72	4	68
450	232	218	120	330	260	190	2,503	2,155	348	132	2,371	573	1,930
40	40	.....	2	38	14	26	682	513	169	25	657	21	661
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	5	3	1	7	7	1
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	12	8	4	2	10	8	4
45	43	2	2	43	19	26	702	526	176	28	674	36	666

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

RECAPITULATION.

Port of departure.	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Baltimore, Md	1,504	1,020	484	109	1,395	303	1,201
Boston, Mass	16,572	9,950	6,622	1,172	15,400	3,470	13,102
Brunswick, Ga							
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	3,381	2,396	985	236	3,145	797	2,584
Canada (border stations)	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	
Canada (Pacific seaports)	495	352	143	23	472	392	103
Galveston, Tex	951	744	207	80	871	136	815
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,495	2,647	848	37	3,458	382	3,113
Jacksonville, Fla	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
Key West, Fla	6,052	4,624	1,428	588	5,464	1,208	4,844
Knights Key, Fla	243	168	75	8	235	232	11
Miami, Fla	1,329	1,033	296	67	1,262	589	740
Mobile, Ala	71	50	21	9	62	71	
New Bedford, Mass	255	241	14	1	254	4	251
New Orleans, La	2,595	1,846	749	229	2,366	1,834	761
New York, N. Y	259,175	192,570	66,605	11,106	248,069	64,241	194,934
Norfolk, Va	15	8	7	5	10	15	
Philadelphia, Pa	5,708	3,920	1,788	536	5,172	1,019	4,689
Portland, Me	862	555	307	93	769	455	407
Porto Rico	2,207	1,447	760	305	1,902	1,469	738
Providence, R. I	3	2	1		3		3
San Diego, Cal	244	189	55	16	228	244	
San Francisco, Cal	9,983	8,992	991	548	9,435	2,033	7,950
Seattle, Wash	2,053	1,923	130	12	2,041	313	1,740
Tampa, Fla	657	483	174	26	631	17	640
Total	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
Steamships	316,495	234,044	82,451	15,141	301,354	78,789	237,706
Sailing vessels	1,359	1,118	241	67	1,292	436	923
By land	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	

TOTAL PASSENGERS

Year ended June 30—	Cabin passengers.						Total cabin.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893
1898[a]	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893
1908	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781
1909	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800

[a] For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,349	565	784	206	1,143	1,130	219	2,853	1,585	1,268	315	2,538	1,433	1,420
11,610	5,099	6,511	2,057	9,553	6,786	4,824	28,182	15,049	13,133	3,229	24,953	10,256	17,926
18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....	18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....
2,588	945	1,643	319	2,269	1,773	815	5,969	3,341	2,628	555	5,414	2,570	3,399
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....
214	163	51	14	200	205	9	709	515	194	37	672	597	112
146	92	54	33	113	145	1	1,097	836	261	113	984	281	816
3,500	2,191	1,309	1,215	2,285	1,088	2,412	6,995	4,838	2,157	1,252	5,743	1,470	5,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
6,035	4,150	1,885	605	5,430	4,997	1,038	12,087	8,774	3,313	1,193	10,894	6,205	5,882
4,697	2,691	2,006	110	4,587	4,688	9	4,940	2,859	2,081	118	4,822	4,920	20
1,202	604	598	64	1,138	1,067	135	2,531	1,637	894	131	2,400	1,656	875
112	69	43	11	101	112	.....	183	119	64	20	163	183	.....
4	2	2	1	3	2	2	259	243	16	2	257	6	253
4,533	3,039	1,494	441	4,092	4,181	352	7,128	4,885	2,243	670	6,458	6,015	1,113
222,462	124,657	97,805	36,112	186,350	148,097	74,365	481,637	317,227	164,410	47,218	434,419	212,348	269,299
11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....	26	14	12	5	21	26	.....
3,961	1,649	2,312	623	3,338	2,897	1,064	9,669	5,569	4,100	1,159	8,510	3,916	5,753
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	974	648	326	99	875	553	421
2,314	1,454	860	325	1,989	942	1,372	4,521	2,901	1,620	630	3,891	2,411	2,110
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6
1,019	807	212	73	946	1,019	.....	1,263	996	267	89	1,174	1,263	.....
4,946	3,773	1,173	433	4,513	3,447	1,499	14,929	12,765	2,164	981	13,948	5,480	9,449
450	232	218	120	330	260	190	2,503	2,155	348	132	2,371	573	1,930
45	43	2	2	43	19	26	702	526	176	28	674	36	666
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
271,206	152,267	118,939	42,732	228,474	182,953	88,253	587,701	386,311	201,390	57,873	529,828	261,742	325,959
125	72	53	38	87	29	96	1,484	1,190	294	105	1,379	465	1,019
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....

DEPARTED, 1890–1909.

Passengers other than cabin.						Total other than cabin.	Total passengers departed.
Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

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TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.		1910.	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	2,644	1,539	2,687	1,561
Admitted	2,432	1,493	2,598	1,527
Debarred from entry	212	46	89	34
Deported after entry	288	3	178	1
Departures	5,004	2,378	5,024	2,355

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).
1908–9.						
July	329	271	+ 58	254	231	+ 23
August	223	339	− 116	166	352	−186
September	199	357	− 158	80	166	− 86
October	229	823	− 594	144	323	−179
November	148	780	− 632	144	128	+ 16
December	199	737	− 538	131	128	+ 3
January	146	284	− 138	137	55	+ 82
February	120	273	− 153	67	88	− 21
March	145	288	− 143	100	225	−125
April	242	306	− 64	75	297	−222
May	234	238	− 4	110	234	−124
June	218	308	− 90	85	151	− 66
Total	2,432	5,004	−2,572	1,493	2,378	−885
1909–10.						
July	187	298	− 111	131	172	− 41
August	228	221	+ 7	125	346	−221
September	227	266	− 39	135	268	−133
October	223	597	− 374	105	202	− 97
November	198	1,319	−1,121	128	128	.....
December	168	477	− 309	149	103	+ 46
January	150	248	− 98	160	93	+ 67
February	187	239	− 52	91	101	− 10
March	153	380	− 227	96	222	−126
April	325	286	+ 39	99	174	− 75
May	302	481	− 179	144	245	−101
June	250	212	+ 38	164	301	−137
Total	2,598	5,024	−2,426	1,527	2,355	−828

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TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910.

Occupation.	1909.				1910.			
	Continental. United States.		Hawaii.		Continental. United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
Actors	10	20	3	1	27	14	7	1
Clergy	14	25	14	11	21	18	15	8
Government officials	45	42	.....	1	28	68	.....	1
Teachers	24	15	18	2	24	41	8	4
Other professional	65	94	18	7	162	83	11	9
Clerks	56	64	12	7	109	42	12	8
Farmers	69	492	.....	3	95	551	.....	.....
Merchants	274	552	21	24	291	687	36	37
Restaurant and hotel keepers	64	67	2	2	68	116	1	2
Students	255	239	23	15	288	260	10	5
No occupation, including women and children	690	747	149	714	695	889	130	727
Not stated	153	684	20	5	85	48	5	8
Total nonlaborers according to rule 21j	1,719	3,041	280	792	1,893	2,817	235	810
Barbers	9	12	6	1	9	18	1	2
Carpenters	12	25	9	4	7	17	7	3
Tailors	5	7	6	2	8	11	4	1
Other artisans	7	66	13	.....	59	49	2	.....
Cooks	60	148	13	9	77	161	9	8
Farm laborers	206	246	1,050	1,546	260	612	1,069	1,384
Gardeners	6	13	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....
Laborers	245	344	10	5	165	1,159	36	112
Servants	114	133	74	11	90	112	133	6
Not stated	49	969	32	8	25	63	30	29
Total laborers according to rule 21j	713	1,963	1,213	1,586	705	2,207	1,292	1,545
Total	2,432	5,004	1,493	2,378	2,598	5,024	1,527	2,355

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii	1,575	1,521	From Hawaii	3,520	2,355
To continental U. S	2,373	2,359	From continental U. S	4,717	5,024
Total	[a] 3,948	[a] 3,880	Total	[b] 8,237	[a] 7,379

[a] Embarked within the year. [b] Debarked within the year.

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TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of proper passports.														Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.											Total with passports.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.											
Total applications	472	250	722	781	377	1,158	.....	1	1	512	2,393	49	1,765	677	2,442	144	101	a 245	1,909	778	2,687
Disposition:																				
Admitted	469	245	714	775	373	1,148	.....	1	1	509	2,372	47	1,753	666	2,419	140	39	179	1,893	705	2,598
Debarred	3	5	8	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	3	21	2	12	11	23	4	62	66	16	73	89
Sex:																				
Male	437	229	666	119	132	251	.....	1	1	470	1,388	42	1,026	404	1,430	124	94	218	1,150	498	1,648
Female	35	21	56	662	245	907	.....	.....	.....	42	1,005	7	739	273	1,012	20	7	27	759	280	1,039
Came from—																				
Japan	405	183	588	766	375	1,141	.....	1	1	336	2,066	23	1,507	582	2,089	15	20	35	1,522	602	2,124
Hawaii	10	4	14	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	14	38	.....	32	6	38	10	12	22	42	18	60
Canada	20	56	76	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	87	24	31	80	111	67	49	116	98	129	227
Mexico	5	1	6	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....	13	25	.....	24	1	25	20	7	27	64	8	52
Other countries	32	6	38	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	177	2	171	8	179	32	13	45	203	21	224
Arrived via—																				
Seattle	222	154	376	551	234	785	.....	.....	.....	162	1,323	18	935	406	1,341	5	17	22	940	423	1,363
San Francisco	179	34	213	218	141	359	.....	1	1	180	753	7	577	183	760	19	13	32	596	196	792
Canada	34	56	90	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	19	117	24	59	82	141	68	50	118	127	132	259
Mexico	5	1	6	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....	12	24	.....	23	1	24	20	7	27	43	8	51
New York	32	5	37	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	176	.....	171	5	176	32	14	46	203	19	222
Resided in continental United States—																				
After January 1, 1907	416	239	655	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	.....	416	239	655	49	55	104	465	294	759
Before January 1, 1907	56	11	67	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	56	11	67	7	5	12	63	16	79
Total former residents	472	250	722	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	.....	472	250	722	56	60	116	528	310	838

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How related to resident:																						
Parents				8	3	11					11		8	3	11				8	3	11
Wives				621	259	880					880		621	259	880				621	259	880
Children				152	115	267					267		152	115	267	1		1	153	115	268
Total parents, wives, and children				781	377	1,158					1,158		781	377	1,158	1		1	378	377	1,159
Kind of passport:																						
Limited to United States	444	245	689	780	377	1,157		1	1	304	2,151	47	1,528	670	2,198							
Limited to United States and other countries	15	2	17							88	105		103	2	105							
Limited to other countries than the United States	4	1	5	1		1				16	22	1	21	2	23							
Unlimited	9	2	11							104	115	1	113	3	116							
Passports dated during—																						
Month of arrival	23	28	51	69	28	97				20	168		112	56	168							
First month preceding	123	69	192	212	88	300				92	584	9	427	166	593							
Second month preceding	87	22	109	210	99	309				119	537	8	416	129	545							
Third month preceding	65	19	84	142	69	211				88	383		295	88	383							
Fourth month preceding	58	19	77	66	54	120				42	239	2	166	75	241							
Fifth month preceding	29	16	45	40	20	60		1	1	22	128	2	91	39	130							
Sixth month preceding	21	9	30	21	13	34				14	78	4	56	26	82							
Prior to sixth month but not before March 14, 1907	32	23	55	21	6	27				88	170	8	141	37	178							
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907	34	45	79							27	106	16	61	61	122							
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	302	48	350	336	175	511		1	1	346	1,208	17	984	241	1,225							
Laboring occupations	3	50	53	7	14	21				3	77	8	13	72	85							
Occupations not mentioned in passports	167	152	319	438	188	626				163	1,108	24	768	364	1,132							

[a] Fifty-six nonlaborers and 47 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 2 nonlaborers and 4 laborers were not rightfully in possession of passports; 1 nonlaborer had passport obtained by false pretenses; 58 nonlaborers and 24 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 27 nonlaborers and 25 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 laborer did not know whether he had ever had passport or not.

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TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.															Without passport.			With and without passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passport.			Total with passports.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.											
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	74	183	257	106	1,091	1,197	180	1,274	1,454	54	37	91	234	1,311	1,545	4	12	a 16	238	1,323	1,561
Disposition:																					
Admitted	74	183	257	103	1,063	1,166	177	1,246	1,423	54	35	89	231	1,281	1,512	4	11	15	235	1,292	1,527
Debarred				3	28	31	3	28	31		2	2	3	30	33		1	1	3	31	34
Sex:																					
Male	51	124	175	42	190	232	93	314	407	42	32	74	135	346	481	4	11	15	139	357	496
Female	23	59	82	64	901	965	87	960	1,047	12	5	17	99	965	1,064		1	1	99	966	1,065
Resided in Hawaii—																					
After January 1, 1907	64	163	227				64	163	227				64	163	227	1	6	7	65	169	234
Before January 1, 1907	10	20	30				10	20	30				10	20	30				10	20	30
Total former residents	74	183	257				74	183	257				74	183	257	1	6	7	75	189	264
How related to resident:																					
Parents				3	27	30	3	27	30				3	27	30				3	27	30
Wives				34	876	910	34	876	910				34	876	910				34	876	910
Children				69	188	257	69	188	257				69	188	257				69	188	257
Total parents, wives, and children				106	1,091	1,197	106	1,091	1,197				106	1,091	1,197				106	1,091	1,197
Kind of passport:																					
Limited to Hawaii	68	183	251	106	1,091	1,197	174	1,274	1,448	47	12	59	221	1,286	1,507						
Limited to Hawaii and other countries										4		4	4		4						
Limited to countries other than Hawaii	6		6				6		6	3	25	28	9	25	34						

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Passports dated during—																						
Month of arrival	3	70	73	26	342	368	29	412	441	10	4	14	39	416	455							
First month preceding	38	76	114	45	520	565	83	596	679	23	3	26	106	599	705							
Second month preceding	17	16	33	20	117	137	37	133	170	15		15	52	133	185							
Third month preceding	7	3	10	5	57	62	12	60	72	2		2	14	60	74							
Fourth month preceding	4	6	10	5	23	28	9	29	38	2		2	11	29	40							
Fifth month preceding	1	3	4	1	17	18	2	20	22	2		2	4	20	24							
Sixth month preceding	4	8	12	4	14	18	8	22	30				8	22	30							
Prior to sixth month but not before March 14, 1907		1	1		1	1		2	2		18	18		20	20						
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907											12	12		12	12							
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	67	15	82	73	182	255	140	197	337	52	1	53	192	198	390							
Laboring occupations		29	29		55	55		84	84		31	31		115	115						
Occupations not mentioned in passports	7	139	146	33	854	887	40	993	1,033	2	5	7	42	998	1,040							

a One nonlaborer and 8 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 3 nonlaborers and 3 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan, and 1 laborer did not know whether he was ever in possession of passport or not.

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TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906–1910, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.			1910.		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.
United States citizens	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5
Wives of United States citizens	7	....	23	8	37	2	98	2	....	110	14	....
Returning laborers	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	....	1,037	12	....
Returning merchants	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	....
Other merchants	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	....	228	29	....
Members of merchants' families	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	....
Students	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	....	268	31	....
Travelers	16	....	10	1	13	....	27	....	....	83	3	....
Teachers	12	....	6	....	23	....	14	....	....	24	1	....
Officials	135	....	22	....	83	....	82	....	....	145	....	1
Miscellaneous	5	....	17	4	24	2	52	23	....	48	26	....
Total	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.

BORDER CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.																	
				Preliminary.			Final.									Pending June 30, 1910.				Total cases.
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Deported.							
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1909.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	
United States citizens	172	12	184	42	28	16	132	8	....	140	.....	140	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	4	4	184
Wives of United States citizens	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Returning laborers	154	.....	154	1	.....	.....	151	3	....	154	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
Returning merchants	83	.....	83	7	3	.....	76	1	....	77	.....	77	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Other merchants	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	.....	....	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Merchants' wives	8	.....	8	2	2	.....	6	.....	....	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Merchants' children	83	7	90	36	29	.....	50	4	....	50	4	54	35	.....	35	.....	1	.....	.....	1	90
Students	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Travelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Officials	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Miscellaneous	3	10	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Total	547	30	577	91	62	16	459	17	....	465	11	476	93	2	95	.....	1	.....	5	6	577

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CLASSES AND PORTS—Continued.

SEAPORT CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.																
				Preliminary.			Final.									Pending June 30, 1910.				
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Deported.							
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1909.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	Total cases.
United States citizens	2,378	108	2,486	419	175	13	1,951	18	....	1,920	49	1,969	445	5	450	5	50	12	.....	62	2,486
Wives of United States citizens	121	5	126	16	8	.....	108	1	....	.....	109	109	.....	14	14	.....	1	2	.....	3	126
Returning laborers	899	2	901	9	3	.....	881	2	....	883	.....	883	12	.....	12	.....	5	1	.....	6	901
Returning merchants	818	13	831	31	4	.....	789	3	....	792	.....	792	25	.....	25	.....	12	2	.....	14	831
Other merchants	247	4	251	31	5	.....	220	1	....	221	.....	221	27	.....	27	.....	3	.....	.....	3	251
Merchants' wives	125	1	126	9	3	.....	113	1	.....	.....	114	114	.....	7	7	.....	3	2	.....	5	126
Merchants' children	1,108	75	1,183	294	95	1	844	11	....	832	23	855	287	1	288	.....	21	19	.....	40	1,183
Students	278	1	279	32	6	.....	247	1	....	245	3	248	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
Travelers	86	.....	86	3	2	.....	83	.....	....	74	9	83	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Teachers	21	2	23	1	2	.....	22	.....	....	21	1	22	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Officials	134	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	132	1	....	113	20	133	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Miscellaneous	61	.....	61	14	3	.....	43	2	....	40	5	45	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Total	6,276	211	6,487	859	306	14	5,433	41	....	5,141	333	5,474	846	28	874	6	95	38	.....	133	6,487

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TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.																			
United States citizens	2,550	120	2,670	461	197	29	2,083	26	2,060	49	2,109	485	5	490	5	50	12	4	66	2,670
Wives of United States citizens	122	6	128	17	15	.....	108	2	.....	110	110	.....	14	14	.....	1	2	1	4	128
Returning laborers	1,053	2	1,055	10	2	.....	1,032	5	1,037	.....	1,037	12	.....	12	.....	5	1	.....	6	1,055
Returning merchants	901	13	914	38	7	.....	865	4	869	.....	869	31	.....	31	.....	12	2	.....	14	914
Other merchants	256	4	260	33	5	.....	227	1	228	.....	228	29	.....	29	.....	3	.....	.....	3	260
Merchants' wives	133	1	134	11	5	.....	119	1	.....	120	120	.....	9	9	.....	3	2	.....	5	134
Merchants' children	1,191	82	1,273	330	124	1	894	15	882	27	909	322	1	323	.....	22	19	.....	41	1,273
Students	298	1	299	32	6	.....	267	1	265	3	268	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
Travelers	86	.....	86	3	2	.....	83	.....	74	9	83	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Teachers	23	2	25	1	2	.....	24	.....	23	1	24	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Officials	146	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	144	1	125	20	145	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Miscellaneous	64	10	74	14	3	.....	46	2	43	5	48	25	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Grand total	6,823	241	7,064	950	368	30	5,892	58	5,606	344	5,950	939	30	969	6	96	38	5	139	7,064
BY PORTS.																			
San Francisco, Cal	4,626	193	4,819	757	283	13	3,939	37	3,749	227	3,976	742	26	768	6	50	19	.....	69	4,819
Seattle, Wash	866	14	880	71	14	1	775	.....	732	43	775	65	.....	65	.....	26	14	.....	40	880
Honolulu, Hawaii	546	4	550	11	8	.....	520	3	475	48	523	22	3	25	.....	1	1	.....	2	550
Sumas, Wash	.....	4	45	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
Portal, N. Dak	140	6	146	33	20	.....	109	5	112	2	114	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Malone, N. Y	281	16	297	45	33	14	237	10	238	9	247	49	.....	49	.....	1	.....	.....	1	297
Boston, Mass	159	.....	159	11	1	.....	134	1	130	5	135	5	.....	5	.....	15	4	.....	19	159
Richford, Vt	119	4	123	13	9	1	106	2	107	1	108	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	2	2	123
New York, N. Y	76	.....	76	9	.....	.....	62	.....	53	9	62	11	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	3	76
New Orleans, La	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mexican border	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Grand total	6,823	241	7,064	950	368	30	5,892	58	5,606	344	5,950	939	30	969	6	96	38	5	139	7,064
Section 6 cases	648	5	653	59	7	.....	591	2	.....	.....	593	.....	.....	57	.....	3	.....	.....	3	653
In transit overland	2,097	66	2,163	.....	.....	.....	2,151	.....	.....	.....	2,151	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2,163
In tran sit by water	945	26	971	.....	.....	.....	929	.....	.....	.....	929	.....	.....	2	.....	40	.....	.....	40	971

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TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash	6	9	92	30	137
San Francisco, Cal	750	3	471	336	1,560
Boston, Mass	1	.....	62	.....	63
Portal, N. Dak	.....	.....	16	2	18
Malone, N. Y	.....	1	69	4	74
Richford, Vt	2	.....	48	.....	50
New York, N. Y	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total continental United States	761	13	758	372	1,904
Honolulu, Hawaii	20	.....	56	129	205
Grand total	781	13	814	501	2,109
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers	767	13	809	494	2,083
Department	14	.....	5	7	26
Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	New York, N. Y.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year	24	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	30
Appealed	501	37	17	8	28	40	11	2	644
Total	525	38	17	8	29	44	11	2	674
Disposition:									
Sustained (admitted)	37	.....	3	1	5	10	2	.....	58
Dismissed (rejected)	283	14	8	1	20	33	9	.....	368
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision	186	10	5	2	4	1	.....	2	210
Pending at close of current year	19	14	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

TABLE 5.—DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal	512	414	Boston, Mass	10	25
Seattle, Wash	289	245	San Diego, Cal	1	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii	288	208	New York, N. Y	2	3
Richford, Vt	31	38			
Portal, N. Dak	98	48	Total	1,315	1,049
Malone, N. Y	84	68			

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TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrests		977
Pending before hearing at close of previous year		125
Total		1,102
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	5	
Discharged	148	
Pending before hearing at close of present year	116	
Ordered deported	833	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		833
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year		104
Total		937
Disposition:		
Died	2	
Escaped	4	
Deported	726	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year	48	
Appealed to United States district courts	157	

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to United States district courts		157
Pending before trial at close of previous year		106
Total		263
Disposition:		
Forfeited bail	13	
Discharged	37	
Pending before trial at close of present year	123	
Ordered deported	90	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		90
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year		22
Total		112
Disposition:		
Died	1	
Escaped	2	
Deported	81	
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year	9	
Appealed to higher courts	19	

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to higher United States courts		19
Pending before trial at close of previous year		15
Total		34
Disposition:		
Discharged	5	
Pending before trial at close of present year	8	
Ordered deported	21	

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TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS—Continued.

After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		12
Awaiting deportation at close of previous month		16
Total		37
Disposition:		
Died	1	
Escaped	1	
Deported	18	
Awaiting deportation at close of present year	17	

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests		977
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal		388
Total		1,365
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	29	
Discharged	190	
Deported	825	
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	321	

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY MONTHS.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made	72	65	113	119	81	71	59	66	69	80	109	73	977
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	4	2	.....	5	1	2	....	2	1	5	3	4	29
Discharged	22	13	18	12	11	14	18	9	12	10	12	39	190
Deported	70	69	8	78	107	48	88	65	47	37	76	132	825

There were 388 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1909 and 321 cases pending at close of fiscal 1910.

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TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, 1909, AND 1910, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont	2		8	6		1
New Hampshire			1	1		
Massachusetts			2	1	1	
Northern New York	67	9	63	11	36	15
Southern New York			1	4	5	3
Western New York	8		28	10		6
Eastern New York			3		4	0
Eastern Pennsylvania		2	1		1	
Western Pennsylvania					2	1
Middle Pennsylvania					1	
New Jersey			14		1	
Maryland			1		8	3
District of Columbia			5		4	2
South Carolina					6	2
Eastern Virginia					1	
Northern Georgia			1		2	1
Southern Florida	1					
Middle Alabama	1		1			
Northern Mississippi			3			
Eastern Louisiana			3		8	6
Middle Tennessee		1				
Northern Ohio			2		1	
Southern Ohio	1		1	1		
Northern Illinois	2		17		22	1
Eastern Michigan	12		18	2	3	2
Western Michigan					21	6
Minnesota					7	
Eastern Arkansas					3	1
Western Wisconsin					1	
Eastern Wisconsin			5	3	1	
Eastern Missouri	4		2	1	7	7
Western Missouri	3	2				
Nebraska		1	1	1		
Idaho	2		2	1	13	7
Montana	1	1	1			
Wyoming	2			1		
Kansas			6	2		
Eastern Washington	1		3		5	1
Western Washington	12	5	18	21	8	4
Oregon	4	1	5	1	8	2
Nevada	1			1		
Utah	2	1			1	
Northern California	68	43	19	8	29	13
Southern California	25	26	41	49	19	20
Colorado					1	
Arizona	307	250	215	170	302	349
New Mexico	95	41	89	116	93	73
Northern Texas	1	5	42	40	32	29
Southern Texas	1	1	4	3	18	18
Eastern Texas	4					
Western Texas	275	87	207	211	272	226
Oklahoma	1					1
Hawaii	9	1	3		30	25
Total	912	477	836	665	977	825

SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

Southern and southeastern Europe continue to furnish a very large proportion of immigration to the United States. Table III (p. 15) shows that about 68 per cent came from countries of that section in the past year—from Italy, 215,537, or over 20 per cent; from Austria-Hungary, 258,737, or 25 per cent; from Greece, 25,888, or 2½ per cent; from Turkey and the adjoining principalities, 25,287, or 2½ per cent; from (principally southern) Russia, 186,792, or 18 per cent. In 1909, 67 per cent; in 1908, 64 per cent; in 1907, 74 per cent; and in 1906, 72 per cent of our immigration came from these

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countries. For a graphic and more detailed presentation of the subject, see chart 2, at the end of this report, and comment thereon (p. 10).

Thoughtful people are more and more feeling that the immigration problem, which has been growing in importance for many years, takes on additional seriousness from the fact that so many of the aliens entered in recent years belong to races differing radically from the Teutonic and Celtic stocks and that the overstraining of our powers of assimilation is a real menace. Even if the aliens who settle among us and benefit by our higher standards and better living conditions were showing a marked periodical improvement in physique, yet this would not be enough. Improvement must be mental and moral as well. Nor is it enough to say that we are eventually succeeding in raising the new arrivals up to our own level. The time has come when the test should be, Is the American race being actually *improved* through assimilation of the foreign elements introduced? This stand may be criticised as selfish, but selfishness in this matter may be necessary in self-respect and self-defense. How long can we continue the attempt to absorb many of the poorer elements of the Iberic and Slavic races (for the *best* elements in these races are *not* coming here in any numbers) without producing in the body politic very serious consequences?

The reasons for this enormous increase in immigration from southern and southeastern Europe were stated clearly and in some detail in the report for 1909. It is to a very large extent induced, stimulated, artificial immigration; and hand in hand with it (as a part, indeed, of the machinations of the promoters, steerers, runners, subagents, and usurers, more or less directly connected with steamship lines, the great beneficiaries of large immigration) run plans for the exploitation of the ignorant classes which often result in placing upon our shores large numbers of aliens who, if the facts were only known at the time, are worse than destitute, are burdened with obligations to which they and all their relatives are parties, debts secured with mortgages on such small holdings as they and their relatives possess, and on which usurious interest must be paid. Pitiable indeed is their condition, and pitiable it must remain unless good fortune accompanies the alien while he is struggling to exist and is denying himself the necessaries of decent living in order to clear himself of the incubus of accumulated debt. If he secures and retains employment at fair wages, escapes the wiles of that large class of aliens living here who prey upon their ignorant compatriots, and retains his health under often adverse circumstances, all may terminate well for him and his; if he does not, disaster is the result to him and them. The following is a copy of one of these usurious mortgages:

LOAN CONTRACT OF 600 DRACHMAE.

In New Corinth and in my notarial office [etc., by way of preamble]: That the party of the second part, of the contracting parties, consisting of George D. Elenis, Demetrios Io. Siachras, and Athanasios Ioan. Siachras, being in need of funds so that Demetrios I. Siachras may go to America, borrowed and received from the party of the first part, Stephanos I. Kaplanis, 600 drachmæ to-day in cash, some time before this hour and not in my office, as they have admitted, which they promise and become bound jointly and severally—waiving the right to contend for a division of responsibility—to pay to the party of the first part, their creditor, Stephanos I. Kaplanis, at the expiration of six months from date without interest, and if not paid then to draw the interest thenceforth at 12 per centum per annum until paid, as per agreement between

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the contracting parties. It was further mutually agreed between the contracting parties that the party of the second part is to pay off the aforementioned loan in the following manner: That Demetrios I. Siachras must and is hereby bound to go to Kansas City of America and there personally labor in the factories or works of the brothers George and Theodore Io. Kaplanis, who reside there; and from his compensation or wages he shall leave every month a sum of money in proportion and keep this up until the payment of the aforementioned loan is completed, receiving from them regular and properly signed receipts attesting the deposit of such moneys with the brothers George and Theodore Kaplanis; otherwise, in the event that the aforesaid debtor does not go to Kansas City of America to enter the service of Kaplanis Brothers, but goes to another place and labors for others, or in the event that the debtor does not go there (to America) at all, then this loan and instrument is to be considered immediately due and fully in force for an immediate demand before the expiration of the six months period aforesaid, and further the loan of 600 drachmæ will become not only collectable and subject to immediate demand, but the interest of 12 per centum per annum will commence from the date hereof and continue until paid. And in order to guarantee the payment of these 600 drachmæ and interest thereof, George D. Elenis conveys the right to Stephanos I. Kaplanis to record a first mortgage—waiving the right of being notified of such action—on his following real estate property:

1. On four acres of land newly planted in vines, located [etc.].
2. On three acres of land also newly planted in vines, located [etc.].
3. On a three-acre vineyard located [etc.].
4. On fourteen olive trees located [etc.].
5. On five other olive trees, including the land, located [etc.].
6. One olive tree of great age near the church of Armyre [etc.].

The mortgages recorded on the above property shall be in full force and effect until this present document is canceled. All of the above terms and stipulations having been stated and accepted by the contracting parties, this present document was drawn up, which, having been duly read within hearing of all concerned and confirmed, was signed by all save by George D. Elenis, who duly declared his illiteracy.

The witnesses:

P. KATSOULIS.
GEORGE SKOUTERIS.

The contracting parties:

ATHAN. I. SIACHRAS.
DEM. SIACHRAS.
STEF. KAPLANIS.

The notary (ss.):

GER. I. DASIOS.

Copy issued for use by the authorities in the prosecuting attorney's office in conformity with their order No. 6683.

New Corinth, Sept. 21, 1909.

The notary for Corinth,

[Notarial seal.] G. I. DASIOS.

It seems proper to insert here an extract from the Bureau's remarks on this subject in its last report:

Several facts may be stated in partial explanation [of the increasing immigration of Slavic and Iberic peoples]—the poor conditions, political and social, of their native countries, the natural desire to better their condition, and the wish for liberty of thought and conscience that are to some extent inherent with all races of men. But these do not afford what is believed to be the principal, the underlying, explanation. The truth of the matter is that the peasants of the countries mentioned have for a number of years supplied a rich harvest to the promoter of immigration. The promoter is usually a steamship ticket agent, employed on a commission basis, or a professional money lender, or a combination of the two. His only interest is the wholly selfish one of gaining his commission and collecting his usury. He is employed by the steamship lines, large and small, without scruple, and to the enormous profit of such lines. The more aliens they bring over the more there are to be carried back if failure meets the tentative immigrant, and the more are likely to follow later if success is his lot. Whatever the outcome, it is a good commercial proposition for the steamship line. To say that the steamship lines are responsible, directly or indirectly, for this unnatural immigration is not the statement of a theory, but of a fact, and of a fact that sometimes becomes, indeed, if it is not always, a crying shame.

Some success has attended the Bureau's continued efforts to meet this situation. Many of the 1,786 aliens shown by Table XVII

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(p. 78) to have been rejected as contract laborers, and also a considerable number of those shown to have been rejected as likely to become public charges, belonged to this class of unlawfully induced immigration. But as an important part of the plan is the careful coaching of the aliens to hide the facts of the inducement and exploitation, it is extremely difficult to secure evidence sufficient to justify deportation and seldom possible to obtain anything sufficiently definite on which to base a prosecution of those who are responsible for the inducing. To prevent, or even materially reduce, this undesirable artificial immigration it will be necessary to strengthen the law by extending the definition of the term "contract laborer" to include aliens induced to migrate by false promises, and by making the penal provisions more definite, as is again suggested in the reinserted draft of a proposed bill (pp. 161, 173–175, 183, 191). Moreover, section 7 of the act of 1907 should be so extended as to penalize the stimulation of immigration by any person, company, partnership, or corporation, as well as by any transportation line; and, in so far as transportation companies are concerned, the collection of the fine should be made an executive process (enforcible by refusal of clearance), like that contemplated by section 9 of the existing law. This would be legally feasible. (See the decision of the Supreme Court in the Oceanic Navigation Company case, 214 U. S., 320.)

Another matter closely related to the above is the practice among the transportation companies of compelling an alien of whose eligibility to enter the United States there is doubt to deposit with the foreign agent from whom he purchases his ticket a sufficient sum to cover cost of return in the event of rejection. This is a direct violation of section 19 of the law, but is of so much advantage to the companies seeking to encourage immigration that often they are willing to take the chance of being detected. While there is no lack of evidence, sometimes direct but usually indirect or circumstantial, to show to a moral certainty that the practice is quite extensive, it is difficult, indeed practically impossible, to obtain evidence which will in a criminal prosecution convict the agents of the companies in this country of connivance in or responsibility for the acts of foreign agents. Consequently, as the law stands, punishment is seldom meted out to the guilty parties. Section 19 of the existing law should be changed so as to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to impose the fine on the basis of evidence satisfactory to him that there has been a violation of its provisions by a steamship company, and to refuse clearance unless and until such fine is paid. Under the principles announced by the Supreme Court in the Oceanic Navigation Company case, already mentioned, such a provision would seem to be legal, as a part of the control of immigration by the executive branch. One of the provisions of section 37 of the proposed new law has this object in view. (See pp. 172, 190, and also report of the commissioner at New York, p. 137.)

PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

During the past year it was found necessary to levy against the transportation companies for violations of section 9 of the law, in 290 cases, fines aggregating $29,900. Of this amount $27,400 was on account of bringing to United States ports aliens afflicted with loath-

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some or dangerous contagious diseases; $300 on account of bringing tuberculous aliens, and $1,300 on account of bringing mentally afflicted aliens. The very fact that in so many cases it was possible for the Department to reach the conclusion that the affliction had existed in a discoverable form at the time of foreign embarkation indicates that there must have been many other such cases in which it was not possible to ascertain the facts and punish the offenders. This useful measure will not become ideal in its operation until the amount of the fine is fixed high enough to compel the steamship companies, as a measure of self-interest, to conduct at the foreign ports such an inspection as will prevent the taking on board of any diseased aliens. The suggestion that the fine be increased to $200 is therefore repeated (pp. 170, 189).

Table XVII (p. 78) shows that during the past fiscal year 3,128 aliens were rejected solely on account of physical, 379 solely on account of mental, and 1,215 solely on account of moral defects, to which should be added 312 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects, sufficiently grave, however, to affect ability to earn a living, a total of 5,034. Table XVIII (p. 82) shows that there were expelled from the country on warrants of deportation 315 aliens because of physical, 709 because of mental, and 554 because of moral defects, a total of 1,578. In other words, it was found necessary to return to the country of origin 6,612 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the standard set by the law.

Regarding aliens applying for admission during the year, it appears from Table XVII (p. 78) that 3,128 were rejected on account of physical afflictions placing them in the mandatorily excluded classes, and that 312 were certified under sections 2 and 26 of the law as persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found to be physically defective to such an extent as to affect ability to earn a living. Many of these applied for admission under bond, of which applications 110 were denied and 126 granted. Thus 3,440 aliens were returned on account of physical diseases and 382 were required to secure the Government, by the giving of a bond, against the likelihood of becoming a public charge. Minor physical defects not sufficient to be considered in determining eligibility were of course discovered in many others. The practice is to admit aliens under bond only when severe and peculiar hardship (such as the separation of the immediate members of a family) would result from deportation. This matter is wholly within the discretion of the Department, but the wording of the statute is such as actually to encourage the coming of aliens who are so afflicted that they can not be permitted to land unbonded, and they rely upon all kinds of humanitarian pleas to procure landing. The Bureau again urges, therefore, that section 26 of the law be changed so as to write the above-mentioned practice into the statute. (See pp. 165, 185.)

Table XVII shows that last year 379 aliens mentally afflicted were detected and returned, viz, 16 idiots, 169 insane, 40 imbeciles, 29 epilepties, and 125 feeble-minded, as compared with 18 idiots, 141 insane, 42 imbeciles, 26 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, a total of 348, in 1909. In 1908, 20 idiots, 184 insane, 45 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded were rejected. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our country that extreme care shall be exercised with regard to the mental qualifications of immigrants. It

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was shown in last year's report that the number of insane aliens incarcerated in the asylums of this country had increased, in only four years (1904 to 1908) from 19,764 to 25,606, or about 30 per cent; whereas the total number of alien inmates of penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions had increased in the same time only about 34 per cent. It is not an easy task to detect at the ports, in the limited time available for examination, these mental disqualifications. The report of the commissioner of immigration at New York (p. 134) deals extensively with these important matters, and what he says meets with the Bureau's approval. The transportation companies should be encouraged to the utmost to make their examination at the port of embarkation more thorough; hence the suggestion (pp. 165, 185) that the fine for taking aliens so afflicted on board be made $200 instead of $100.

During the last few years special efforts have been directed toward excluding and expelling aliens of the criminal and sexually immoral classes. It is particularly difficult to detect at the ports those who belong to these classes, because they know that their entry is inhibited and are careful to divulge no information regarding their real status. Table XVII shows, however, that 5 anarchists, 580 "criminals," 316 immoral women, and 179 procurers of women were rejected in 1910; and Table XVIII records 1 anarchist, 126 "criminals," 308 immoral women, and 65 procurers apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there were removed to the countries of origin 1,580, compared with a total of 1,138 for the preceding year and 213 for 1908.

The Bureau has continued, to the best of its ability with the appropriation available, the special campaign inaugurated in 1908 against alien prostitutes and procurers. Whenever possible, cases of what were believed to be violations of the penal provisions of section 3 were reported to United States attorneys for prosecution. Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Keller case (213 U. S., 138), it has been necessary to connect any person whom it is proposed to prosecute under section 3 for harboring an alien in a house of ill fame with the actual importation; in other words, the "harboring, maintaining, keeping," etc., must be in pursuance of the importation. This it is usually impossible to prove, and on this particular feature of the "white-slave traffic" there must be exercised by the various States and cities a much greater activity than at present if the Federal Government's efforts are to be made even reasonably effective.

On March 26, 1910, the President approved an act which amends sections 2 and 3 and gives the statute a broader field of operation in so far as it affects the cases of the sexually immoral. An important feature of this law is that it abolishes the three-year limit with regard to the deportation of these immoral classes; and, as its terms indicate an intention that it shall be retroactive, the Bureau anticipates that there will be a considerable increase of deportations in the ensuing year. So far, owing to the smallness of the appropriation, no marked advance step under the new law has been taken. In its revised draft of a proposed bill the Bureau has incorporated this new law, with the object of making the draft complete. (See pp. 168, 187.)

On June 25 the President approved another law having in view a further restriction of the "white-slave traffic" by heavily penalizing the shipment of women and girls for immoral uses in interstate com-

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merce, and by requiring the keepers of houses of ill fame into which alien women are brought to report the particulars regarding the procuration of such women to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who is to make use of the information in his capacity of representative of the United States Government for the carrying out of the International White-Slave Agreement. It is yet too early to express any positive view regarding this measure; but it is believed to be a step in the right direction, at least to the extent that it may be found practicable.

Another year's experience does not make it possible to add much to what was said in last year's report on the general subject of the "white-slave traffic." Its operations and ramifications are extended and varied. It finds in the importation of aliens and the exploitation of those already here its greatest field of endeavor. These statements are believed to be incontrovertible. It is only natural that in so beastly and revolting a matter as this dealing in human flesh and human souls the dealers should select as their victims those who, by reason of ignorance and helplessness, are the least able to protect themselves. Frequently, therefore, the victims are the alien women who have no acquaintance here, or have before leaving Europe been reduced to a state of utter dependence upon their inhuman owners.

Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

> Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

The Bureau repeats on this matter what it urged in its last report:

> Said section should be so amended as to leave no doubt on the question whether an alien woman, not in her own person entitled to naturalization, who marries an American citizen, is thereby invested with citizenship. This matter is now much in doubt, and is of primary importance in the handling of cases of alien immoral women, as well as the cases of those who are mentally or physically defective. One of the favorite devices of those engaged in the importing of prostitutes is to have the imported woman marry an American citizen, thereby protecting the importer against a criminal prosecution and his business against the damage that would result from the deportation of the prostitute. There has recently been a decision by a circuit court to the effect that marriage in such a case can not confer citizenship, at least unless followed by a residence in the country (165 Fed. Rep., 980); but in the light of a decision of the Supreme Court (7 Wall., 496) indirectly touching the point, the existing doubt can not be effectually removed otherwise than by a decision of a higher court on the exact question, or by an amendment of the law, so that it would read as follows:
>
> "Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who herself possesses the qualifications of race and character required by law of an alien applying for naturalization, shall be deemed a citizen upon commencing to reside permanently in the United States."

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

By reference to Table XVII (p. 78) it will be seen that during the last fiscal year 1,786 alien contract laborers were debarred from entering the United States, as compared with 1,172 in 1909. Table XVIII (p. 82) shows that during the past year 78 alien contract laborers were arrested within the country and deported; in 1909, 122 were so deported. When it is remembered that great difficulty attaches to the discovery of these cases, because of the care with which the aliens are usually coached, there is much cause for gratulation in the figures given, which show an increase in the total number of aliens removed on this ground to the countries whence they came from 1,294 in 1909 to 1,864 in 1910.

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Considerable has been done toward further specialization in this work. Until the past year only two inspectors (stationed at New York and Boston) were engaged by the Department, under section 24 of the law, to devote their entire time to alien contract-labor matters. During the year six more were appointed and were assigned to duty in several of the more important labor centers. While these employees are made, by the law, answerable directly to the Department, for convenience of administration they are placed under this Bureau. Their appointment in no way interferes with the duty of all regular immigration officials to enforce these particular provisions of the statute, but their efforts ought to be a valuable supplement to those of the officers engaged in the general administration of the law.

This subject of contract labor is so closely related to that of induced immigration that no discussion of the one is complete without extensive reference to the other. (See pp. 116–118, where the latter subject is covered in some detail.) The padrone system of immigration and employment of aliens has continued to flourish, but a serious blow has been given it by the prosecution of a number of the padrones and by the requirement in cases of boys under 16 years of age that bond shall be given conditioned that such boys shall not be placed at work but shall be kept in school. This latter requirement, it is believed, will operate to discourage the importation of Greek and Italian bootblacks and waiters.

In April last the Bureau issued to all its officers in charge, and to the special contract-labor inspectors above mentioned, instructions to look carefully into the conditions in their respective localities and report in general terms the situation with regard to direct or indirect violations of the alien contract-labor provisions. On the receipt of their reports a summary thereof was prepared, from which the following is quoted:

The officers in charge of districts and the contract-labor inspectors are practically unanimous in the belief that open and direct violations of the letter of the statute are rare, but that, on the other hand, the spirit of the law is being constantly violated in indirect and devious ways, through what has come to be known as "induced," "solicited," "artificial," or "stimulated" immigration. Solicitation in Europe by steamship companies anxious to increase in every way their third-class passenger business, intimation by employers in this country to their foreign-born employees that the latters' compatriots and relatives would be welcomed as additions to their labor force, and the constant correspondence going on between the alien residents of the United States and their relatives and friends abroad, through which a knowledge (sometimes accurate, but often inaccurate) of economic conditions here is disseminated throughout Europe are some of the causes assigned for this artificial immigration. Most of the officers seem to be of the opinion also that practically all of the aliens who work under the padrone system as common laborers on construction works of large magnitude are imported from southern and southeastern Europe in violation of the spirit, at least, of the law, but that the operations of the importers are so well concealed and the coaching system so nearly perfect that detection is practically impossible under existing legislation.

The situation in the vicinity of the land boundaries would seem to show that this indirect violation of the law is widely prevalent in those sections of the country. The officer in charge of the Mexican border district reports that the bulk of the common labor in the States adjoining said border consists of Mexicans and Spaniards whose immigration is believed to be of an "artificial" character, their answers to the questions put to them by the immigration officers indicating that they are carefully coached. Along the Canadian border, it is stated, the lumber industry, among others, could not be maintained, particularly in the East, without the assistance of the large numbers of French Canadians who cross and recross the border as the demand for their services rises or falls. It is also claimed that the proprietors of Canadian textile mills are complaining of the fact that American employers are constantly depriving them of their best skilled help by means of solicitation and advertisement in Canadian papers.

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The inspector in charge at Chicago advances the opinion that the largest number of violations of the contract-labor law by direct importation takes place among the smaller employing concerns which suffer close competition in the manufacture or output of the cheaper products and are compelled to seek help that will work at the lowest possible wages and amid unfavorable surroundings. He cites instances within his knowledge where American labor had been gradually but surely supplanted by newly arrived aliens under circumstances which strongly indicate that the latter were imported contrary to law. The officers are also unanimous in the opinion that the existing law is being enforced as well as conditions will permit, and that further and more definite legislation will be necessary in order to accomplish results more far-reaching than those now obtained; that the law as it now stands is wholly inadequate to reach the evil of "induced or solicited immigration."

A striking illustration of the ease with which conscienceless persons or corporations can violate the spirit of this law without putting themselves within reach of the letter was recently brought to the Bureau's attention. A large concern in central New York made arrangements with one of the immigrant societies at New York City to keep it supplied with common manual laborers, offering a fair wage. The wage offered would usually be paid for the first week's services, and then the aliens were placed on "piecework" at a wage and under conditions barely affording an existence. This would result in their leaving the concern's employ as soon as they could, by starving economy or otherwise, raise a sufficient sum to take them to some other locality. Then their places would be filled with other unskilled and ignorant men forwarded by the society, supposed to be a philanthropic organization. Thus the concern maintained a constant supply of cheap foreign labor, the society reaped a large reward, and the aliens were outrageously exploited, all at the expense of the high standard of labor and wages the contract-labor law is intended to insure for this country.

Lack of space prevents the insertion at this point, as has been customary for several years, of a description of the more important contract-labor cases that have arisen during the period covered by the report. Two cases, however, are of so much interest and importance that they must be noticed briefly.

In November last the Grant Brothers Construction Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., a concern engaged in construction work on the Southern Pacific Railway, undertook to bring a party of 45 Mexicans into the United States at Nogales, Ariz. The aliens were rejected by the immigration officials and the matter referred to the local United States attorney, who instituted a civil suit for the recovery of the penalties. In this the United States attorney was eminently successful, although the case was strenuously contested by the most eminent counsel the company could retain in Arizona and California, a verdict being secured in the full amount of the statutory penalties, $45,000. While a motion has been made for a new trial, which will be argued at the fall term of court, the Bureau is very hopeful that the decision will be upheld. If it is then, and also on appeal to the higher court should an appeal be taken, the importation of Mexican peons for use as laborers in the Southwest will have been struck so serious a blow that the employers will, it is thought, be likely thereafter to resort usually if not uniformly to legitimate means in procuring unskilled help.

In the report for 1909 the Bureau described the difficulty it had experienced in disposing of the "lace-makers' case." There was in the tariff law passed at the special session of the Sixty-first Congress a

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provision permitting the entry free of duty, for a limited period, of machinery for the manufacture of "levers lace." That industry has heretofore been almost exclusively confined to the cities of Calais, France, and Nottingham, England, and the law was passed in deference to the wish of some of the American manufacturers of other styles of lace to establish the industry here. This, of course, again raised the question of allowing skilled labor to enter for operating the new machinery, it being claimed that such labor was not available in any quantity in the United States. After an exhaustive investigation and careful consideration of the entire matter, permission was granted two manufacturing companies of Philadelphia for the landing of 29 operatives who had been secured in Calais and Nottingham. As others are brought over by the same concerns or other companies who attempt to establish the industry, the same degree of care will be exercised, and the aliens will be admitted only upon a satisfactory showing that at the particular time of their importation labor of like kind unemployed is not to be had in this country.

As was said in last year's report, the law with regard to alien contract laborers is much in need of amendment and strengthening. It is of great importance to the industries in this country that employ skilled help that the exception to the law, allowing the importation of such help if labor of like kind is not available in the United States, shall be so worded as to permit the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to determine in advance of the departure of the aliens from the foreign country that, so far as this particular inhibition is concerned, they are admissible, or inadmissible, as the case may be, so that a useless voyage by such people (who are usually of a higher class than the average immigrant) may be avoided. To reach the padrone and peonage operators, as well as that large and growing element of resident aliens who prey upon and exploit their fellow-countrymen in connection with the inducing of immigration by false promises of employment, it is essential that the law should clearly define the offense as including such operations and should provide a means of punishing by imprisonment those who, because they are actually poor or because they deposit in banks in their own land as rapidly as made the gains of their nefarious operations, can not be reached in the civil suit for the $1,000 penalty. These various suggestions are put in concrete form in the suggested bill (pp. 161, 173, 183, 191).

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

This subject as a distinct phase of the immigration problem was discussed for the first time in the report for 1908 and was covered in detail by last year's report. It was last year and is now possible to supply detailed figures and to reach at least fairly accurate conclusions with regard to the operation of the experiment in immigration control constituted by the "Japanese proviso" to section 1 of the act of February 20, 1907, and the President's proclamation regarding "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled," of March 14, 1907. The experiment has, with the cooperation of the Japanese Government, quite satisfactorily accomplished the exclusion of "Japanese laborers," as defined in the regulations putting the arrangement into effect. In the report for 1908 it was pointed out that the law and the proclamation had been supplemented by a general under-

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standing with Japan, contemplating that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports became known as "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to Canada and Mexico.

Tables A to F (pp. 102–106) cover this interesting phase of immigration for the past year. Table A shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii. In order to draw accurate conclusions, however, the figures shown by said table should also be compared with those for 1908, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1909 the corresponding figures were 2,432, 1,493, 212, and 46, respectively, and those for 1910 are 2,598, 1,527, 89, and 34, respectively. Thus it will be seen that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1910 was about 27 and 18 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and only about 7 and 2 per cent, respectively, greater than the number shown for 1909.

Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested in following this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1909 with that of the past year by months.

Table C is of more direct interest to those who wish to ascertain the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, such occupations being segregated into the two classes, nonlaborers and laborers. It will be noted that of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 705 were admitted during 1910 to continental United States, while 2,207 departed, as against 713 entering and 1,963 leaving in the preceding year; the figures for Hawaii are 1,292 and 1,545, against 1,213 and 1,586, respectively.

Table D is a comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government. The variation between these figures and those contained in other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the other tables relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. It is both interesting and gratifying to observe how nearly the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau, the difference being too slight to call for particular notice.

Table E shows that during the past year 2,687 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 2,598 were admitted and 89 debarred. Of the total number applying 2,442 were and 245 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 2,442 holding

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proper passports, 2,393 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 49 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 2,393 entitled to passports consisted of 722 former residents, 1,158 parents, wives, or children of residents, 1 settled agriculturist, and 512 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 49 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 2,687 applying for admission 1,648 were males, while 1,039 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship 11 were "parents" and 268 were "children," while 880 were "wives" of residents. Of the 2,442 passports presented, 1,225 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 85 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,132 failed to state occupation. Other interesting and pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them may be gathered from this comprehensive table.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the year 1,561 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 1,527 of whom were admitted and 34 debarred. All but 16 of the 1,561 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 1,545 holding passports, 1,454 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 91 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 1,454 entitled to passports, 257 were former residents and 1,197 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 91 not entitled to passports consisted of 37 laborers and 54 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In accordance with the plan of arrangement adopted in the last report, the tables on this subject are given under the heading "Statistical tables," comment on them being reserved for this place.

Table 1 (p. 108) gives a comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906–1910, inclusive. In the past year 5,950 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 6,395 in 1909, 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906; the admissions for the past year being 7 per cent less than for the preceding year, 28 per cent greater than for 1908, 83 per cent greater than for 1907, and 118 per cent greater than for 1906. In the past year, 969; in the preceding year, 564; in 1908, 364; in 1907, 259, and in 1906, 205 Chinese were deported; so that the ratio of deportations to admissions is approximately 73 per cent greater for the past year than for 1909, 92 per cent greater than for 1908, 89 per cent greater than for 1907, and 100 per cent greater than for 1906. This increase in rejections is due to three principal causes—(1) the improvement in methods and their effectiveness that naturally occur as experience is gained; (2) the advantages that have accrued to the Government by reason of the opening of the new immigration station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, breaking up opportunities for coaching of witnesses in fraudulent cases, and (3) the fact that, undoubtedly, there has come

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to the ports during the past year a larger proportion than usual of inadmissible Chinese.

Table 2 (p. 109) shows comprehensively the action taken on cases of Chinese during the past year, and is so arranged as to account for every application and show the disposition, preliminary and final, of them, and the number pending at the close of the year. New applications to the number of 6,823 were made during the year, and 241 were pending from the previous year, a total of 7,064 to be considered. Of that number 5,892 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports, and 58 were admitted by the Department on appeal, a total of 5,950; while 969 were deported, 6 escaped, and 139 remain pending. During the past year the exclusive jurisdiction of the immigration officials in these matters has been uniformly upheld by the courts, although frequently attacked by the attorneys for Chinese applicants.

At the bottom of Table 2 there is given a recapitulation, arranged by ports instead of by classes, and showing that 4,626 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 540 at the four Canadian-border ports (which were closed on February 1, 1910), 866 at Seattle, 159 at Boston, and 546 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

During the year, 648 Chinese holding the certificate prescribed by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, applied at the ports (an increase of 28 per cent over the year 1909), of whom 57 were rejected. If such an applicant is refused admission under the methods observed in enforcing the law, it is because the officials are fully convinced of the fraudulent character of the case. No technicality is permitted in this matter; substance, not form, is observed. It can therefore be stated, with no possibility of contradiction, that at least 8 per cent of the Chinese who in the past year obtained from their own Government the certificate mentioned and succeeded in having such certificate approved by the United States consular officers were frauds and imposters. Evidence has been secured which convinces the Bureau that, in connection with frauds of this character, a plan has been adopted which materially magnifies the evil. A Chinese who has lived in the United States long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the operation of the law is selected and sent to China, or located while on a visit there, and led to assume the character of a member of one of the large mercantile firms of Canton or Hongkong. In this guise he procures from the proper Chinese official a section 6 certificate, and has his status (assumed for the purpose) investigated by the United States consular officer. He then sails for the United States, brings with him one or more "minor sons" procured and coached for the purpose, and arranges his testimony regarding his family so as to have it show that he is the father of a number of other sons who are still minors. Thus several frauds are perpetrated at once and a solid foundation laid for perpetration of numerous others. A typical case of this kind was that of Fong Tin, who recently arrived at San Francisco holding a section 6 certificate and accompanied by an alleged son. So well were they coached that on examining them the officers became satisfied that their claims were bona fide and instructions were given for their landing. If Fong Tin had been satisfied to perpetrate only two frauds, and lay the basis for later similar operations, success would have attended him. But he over-

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reached himself. As he started ashore one of the watchmen noticed something about him that excited the suspicion that he was carrying coaching letters, and a search of his person revealed the fact that he had consented to be the message-bearer for a number of the detained Chinese who, their cases being fraudulent, wished to get letters ashore to the smugglers interested in them showing how they had testified, so corroborating witnesses could be produced. Fong Tin and his "son" were therefore reexamined and a search made of their effects, whereupon it was positively shown not only that they were not exempts, but that they were not father and son and were not even members of the Fong family; in other words, that their cases were manufactured in their entirety. (See further on this subject, pp. 132–133.)

Table 2 also shows that 901 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, which with 13 such cases pending from the previous year made 914 considered, 869 of whom were admitted and 31 deported, while 14 remain pending. This is a decrease in applications compared with 1909 of about 7 per cent. The deportations were, of course, on the ground that the applicants failed to prove that they had been formerly domiciled in this country as merchants.

Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 909 entered during the year—nearly one-sixth of the total admissions—and 323 alleged members of said class were deported. The following is quoted from the report for 1909 on this important subject:

> The admission of these "children" is based upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459). Clearly that decision, and the opinions of lower courts thereby affirmed, being a judicial exception to the general provisions of the statute, was never intended to authorize the admission of persons who had reached maturity. What the courts had in mind, undoubtedly, was that Chinese of the excepted classes domiciled in this country should not be refused the privilege of having their minor children, dependent upon them for support and education, with them in their adopted home. The judicial exception has, however, been made the means of introducing into this country numbers of young Chinese coolies, who are really mature and whose nurture and education is a thing of the past, and they, immediately, or soon after entry, engage in laboring pursuits contrary to the spirit of the law. It is understood that the practice in the Philippine Islands has been to admit no children of members of the exempt classes that are over 16 years of age. In the Bureau's opinion the law could with propriety and with distinct advantage be made to contain such a requirement. Great difficulty is now often encountered in determining whether an applicant is actually a minor, it not being easy to say positively that a person who appears to be over 21 is not slightly under that age. Many apply claiming to be minors who are undoubtedly from 25 to 35 years of age. The law should not only fix the age at 16 years, an age more easily recognized, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, specify that any doubt concerning the question shall be authoritatively and finally settled by a physical examination made by a surgeon of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

During the year many cases have come to light which show that a large number of this class that succeed in producing evidence apparently credible are merely ordinary coolies imported by the steerers and dealers to be placed at work in laundries and elsewhere. This is usually developed when a "father" makes a second or third attempt to land a "son," whereupon it transpires that the "son" or "sons" previously landed had left the father's roof without availing themselves even for a few days of the care and nurture of their fond paternal parent, and proceeded to a remote part of the country to take up work in a laundry or restaurant, or elsewhere, and, incidentally, to pay the steerer the money advanced to secure passage

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and entry. In other words, these "sons" are brought in under a system which practically amounts to temporary slavery, or at best peonage. This is also true of the "sons of natives" mentioned in the next paragraph.

Table 3 (p. 112) must be considered to understand the class described in Tables 1 and 2 as United States citizens. In the last report, for the first time in the history of Chinese immigration, it was necessary to specify separately the class of "foreign-born children of natives," of whom during 1909 there were admitted 1,113. Although the past year has witnessed a decrease in this class to 781, nearly one-seventh of all the Chinese admitted were members of this new class of "foreign citizens." The remainder of the 2,109 alleged American citizens admitted consists of 13 persons of whose departure from this country there was no record, a class known as "raw natives," and 1,315 persons of whose departure there was a record, a class known as "returning natives." Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 814 and was determined at the time of admission in 501 cases. Table 2 shows that 110 alleged wives of natives were admitted. It frequently transpires that women brought in by these "citizens," who claim and maintain the right to have their foreign "wives" with them here, are imported by the dealers for sale or hire for immoral purposes. During the year 156 alleged natives, 334 alleged foreign-born sons of natives, and 14 "wives" of natives were rejected and ordered deported. The following on this subject is repeated from the Bureau's last report:

> There is no feature of Chinese immigration that has commanded so much attention and caused so much trouble to administrative officers as that constituted by these so-called "natives born." Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of this class is coming forward in such numbers the matter becomes more grave than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim and "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or else pretend to have done so, and then claim for their wives the right of free entry to the United States and for their children the rights of American citizenship. In this connection it is interesting to note a report in the public press that China has recently issued an edict under which all persons of this character are declared to be subjects of the Chinese Empire. They indeed seem, therefore, to constitute a privileged class, enjoying as they do all the rights of American citizenship and the protection that goes therewith, and at the same time being able to claim, when absent from the country of which they could not become citizens otherwise than by the accident of birth, the protection of the country of which their parents or grandparents were subjects and to which they really, perhaps, more properly belong. This matter deserves careful attention, for not only is it a serious evil at the present time, but it is one which will constantly be increasing unless some statutory remedy is adopted changing the rule by which, or specifying a high class of evidence on which, the claim of citizenship shall be determined.

It will be interesting to compare Table 4 (p. 112) with the table of the same number in the report for 1909. In 1909 the Department considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, sustaining 51 and dismissing 245, while 83 were withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision, and 30 remained pending at the close of the fiscal year. The corresponding figures for 1910 are 674, 58, 368, 210, and 38, respectively. Therefore, in 1909 the decisions of the officers at the ports were confirmed by the Department in all but about 12.5 per cent of the cases actually appealed, while in 1910 the corresponding ratio was 8.5 per cent.

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Table 5 (p. 112) shows that 1,315 Chinese laborers left the country in 1910 after procuring return certificates, and 1,049 reentered on return certificates previously granted. Under the new rule which has been adopted with regard to this lawfully resident class (see p. 131) every encouragement is offered to induce the laborer to qualify for reentry in regular manner before leaving. The process is made as simple as the terms of the law will permit. All restrictions on the departure and return of Chinese lawfully resident here, except such as are essential to insure identification and prevent substitution, should be removed from the law. Not only are they unfair to the Chinese, but by discouraging departures and returns of a regular character the Chinese laborer is often encouraged, if not actually forced, to reenter surreptitiously, if at all, and that but adds to the (sufficiently onerous at best) difficulties of guarding the irregular avenues of entry and the prevention of the smuggling of the new laborer.

The duplicate copies of all Chinese certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the Bureau in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the United States with the intention to return. Verification was had of the certificates presented by the 1,315 Chinese laborers shown by Table 5 (p. 112) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it was necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor; while under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence were considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending	44
Cases reopened	5
Applications	146
Total	195
Duplicate certificates of residence issued	103
Original certificates found	2
Applications denied	28
Applications dropped	10
Applications pending	52
Total	195

Table 6 (p. 113) is compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year 977 Chinese were so arrested, compared with 836 for the previous year. There remained 125 cases pending from the year 1909, so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year was 1,365. Of these, 29 died or escaped, 190 were discharged, 825 were deported, and 321 cases remain pending. Table 7 shows the districts in which the 977 arrests were made and compares the figures with those for the preceding two years. During the past year, as for several immediately preceding, the majority of the arrests

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were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries; and, as in the years 1908 and 1909, about 89 per cent of those apprehended were taken into custody in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries. It will be noted, however, from Table 6 that the Government was somewhat more successful in securing orders of deportation in the past than in the preceding year, the deportations in 1909 being only about 75 per cent of the cases considered, while in 1910 the ratio was 79 per cent.

While, despite the most strenuous efforts to prevent it, the smuggling of Chinese proceeded during the past year, it is believed that there did not attend it quite the usual degree of success. Constant watchfulness by the regular inspectors on the land borders and the conducting of a number of investigations by special officers tended to keep the smugglers uneasy and resulted in the capture of enough of the smuggled Chinese to reduce materially the profits. (See report of supervising inspector of the Mexican border, p. 146, and report of the commissioner for Canada, pp. 143-144.)

On April 18, 1910, the Bureau issued, with the approval of the Department, a revised edition of the pamphlet "Treaty, Laws, and Regulations Governing the Admission of Chinese." This pamphlet contains the treaty of 1880 and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, eliminating such provisions of each act as have been repealed or reenacted with amendment, so that the live law only is presented; and a complete rearrangement and revision of the regulations. The latter have been made as broad and liberal as is possible under the law, and have been reduced to simpler terms than any rules heretofore issued. Aside from various minor changes, having in view a more logical arrangement and the use of simpler language, the principal feature of the revision consists in applying to the cases of domiciled exempts and domiciled laborers a system of preinvestigation similar to that heretofore adopted in the cases of American citizens of the Chinese race. Under these new regulations it is possible for any Chinese, whatever his occupation, who can show that he is lawfully in the United States, to go abroad carrying with him a return certificate, issued after thorough investigation, under which his prompt readmission is assured. Another feature of the revised pamphlet consists of footnotes giving with respect to each provision of law and regulation the judicial decisions interpreting or otherwise relating thereto. This ought to be of great value to the immigration officials and United States attorneys.

The Bureau has advocated for several years, and repeats the recommendation herein (see pp. 168, 187), that the existing system of arresting Chinese and proceeding judicially for their deportation be substituted by a plan like that followed so much more successfully and economically with regard to aliens of all other races. At the same time the Bureau has held that the general immigration law applies to Chinese as well as other aliens. Persisting in this view for several years has resulted in securing from the courts decisions upholding the Department's authority to deport Chinese under the immigration law in these respects: That Chinese who enter while afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease may be so deported (164 Fed. Rep., 506); that Chinese women who are prostitutes at time of entry or become such within three years thereafter may be so deported (170 Fed. Rep., 566; and see also 24 Op. Atty. Gen., 706); and finally

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that Chinese who enter surreptitiously and are apprehended within three years of the time of such entry are subject to deportation by the Department without recourse to the courts (Ex parte Li Dick and Ex parte Wong You, 176 Fed. Rep., 998 and 933). The last-mentioned decision, however, has been overruled by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit, which will, for the time being at least, deter the Bureau from proceeding otherwise in that circuit than by arrest and trial before United States commissioners or courts. Being thoroughly convinced that the decision of the district court, sustaining its power to do so, is correct (and as doubtless the question will soon go before the Supreme Court for review), the Bureau's policy of arresting under the immigration law Chinese surreptitiously entering will be continued in other parts of the country. Whatever may finally be decided by the courts, the law should be amended in the manner suggested in last year's report; for in so far as are concerned the cases of those who are now unlawfully residing in the country, or of those who may hereafter succeed not only in passing the boundaries but in getting into the interior without leaving any trace of their unlawful entry, the practical situation will remain unchanged, because in such cases it is impossible to show recent entry, and Chinese almost invariably, when arrested, claim American birth, or at least a long and uninterrupted residence in this country.

The only complete, or even reasonably satisfactory, solution of this matter will be a law whereunder a new start may be made with the enforcement of the exclusion policy—one which will legalize the residence of the large numbers of Chinese now in the United States, and furnish each Chinese resident, whatever his status, with an incontrovertible and nonforgeable certificate, under which he may continue to reside in or leave and return to the United States at will, and which will also vest in the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the duty and full authority for the arrest and deportation of all who after its passage unlawfully enter.

One of the chief causes of complaint in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws has for years been the detention of applicants at San Francisco, the principal port of entry, in the quarters provided by the steamship companies. These conditions have been considerably ameliorated from time to time by the Bureau's insistence that the quarters should be made more comfortable. When instructions were given in October last for the occupancy of the new Angel Island station, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was in the midst of arranging more commodious, comfortable, and safe quarters. The Bureau has always regarded as the ideal arrangement for detention purposes one under which applicants can actually be isolated, such as that existing at Ellis Island. Its objection to the opening at this time of Angel Island was solely because of the expense, as may be seen from its remarks on the subject in its last report. The Angel Island station was built largely because of the persistent complaints of the Chinese and their friends and attorneys that conditions with respect to their detention were unsafe and unsanitary. No sooner did they find, however, that the new station would actually be occupied, and the Government at an advantage thereby in preventing the coaching of applicants and witnesses, than violent protests were made. Such concessions as could be allowed with propriety and without practically destroying the use-

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fulness of Angel Island as a place of detention and examination have been made. Instructions have been given for the examination on the mainland of principals and witnesses in outgoing cases, and for the landing from the steamer of all new exempts and returning domiciled exempts on the face of whose cases there is not reason for holding for a further and more particular inquiry, thus reducing to a minimum the necessity for either principals or witnesses proceeding to the island. With this, however, the Chinese and their attorneys are not satisfied, and their protests have gone so far as to threaten another boycott.

The "real inwardness" of this whole matter is this: The importation of Chinese has become a regular business, out of which a number of promoters, steerers, and attorneys make an enormous profit. Just so long as administrative methods are not made too difficult of defeat profits are large, but as soon as the administration of the laws is made so effective as seriously to impair those profits a storm of protest is heard and an effort is made to intimidate the executive branch of the Government by threats of a commercial boycott. It requires no argument, therefore, to support the Bureau's oft-expressed conviction that the threat emanates, not from the real merchant, who is attending strictly to other merchandising than dealing in human beings, but from the steerers, promoters, lawyers, and quasi (for-a-purpose) merchants whose chief profits are derived from the importation of coolies. The bona fide merchant, if ever implicated, is drawn into the vortex very much against his will, and because in such matters, in the councils of the various commercial, semicommercial, and "protective" associations of the Chinese, those interested in smuggling constitute the majority.

No one can read the foregoing and study the statistics without some appreciation of the difficulties that must constantly be overcome in enforcing the law with even reasonable effectiveness. In fact, as has repeatedly been stated in the Bureau's reports, systematic and thorough violation of the law has become so prevalent, methods of overturning every statutory barrier have been so perfected by those who amass fortunes out of the business of smuggling, that it would be the grossest of untruths to assert that the purpose of the law is ever literally carried out. The law itself is antiquated, incomplete, and clumsy; indeed, is so illy adapted to the purposes in view when enacting it that it needs revision from the bottom up. In fact, the Bureau ought not to be expected, as the matter now stands, to give any assurance that the policy of exclusion will be carried out, even along general lines, unless legislative relief is afforded—this in spite of the fact that, so far as the administration is concerned, there is constant improvement.

The Chinese and their abettors have become so expert in the presentation and preparation of manufactured evidence that they frequently deceive the court commissioners and courts before whom they are brought; so that the arresting of Chinese who have succeeded in getting into the interior results usually in conferring the boon of citizenship upon the Chinese, and not only "legalizing" his unlawful residence but laying the foundation for the introduction of his foreign-born children and their descendants to the remotest generation. The Bureau can not be too emphatic in calling attention to this growing menace to a continuance of the exclusion policy.

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Since the Supreme Court held in the Liu Hop case (209 U. S., 453) that the appeal allowed a Chinese from an adverse decision by a commissioner entitles him to a trial de novo in the district court, the difficulties of deporting Chinese by judicial process have become more onerous than ever. The Chinese has two separate and distinct opportunities, with a sufficient lapse of time between to enable him to manufacture a line of testimony that can not be broken down. Therefore it need be a matter of little concern to the Chinese how the commissioner decides the case. But the Government has no appeal from a commissioner's decision, and is thus, between the two propositions, placed in a position where the disadvantages are so great as to leave it practically at the mercy of the Chinese.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

For convenience in enforcing both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws the country is divided into districts. If such districts contain a port under a commissioner, his jurisdiction is extended to cover the district; and in other districts there are stationed at points of easy access inspectors in charge. These various officials in charge have, as usual, submitted reports showing the work performed during the fiscal year. Space will not allow of the incorporation of even extracts from all of these various reports, but quotations are made from several of the more important.

New York is the leading port of entry for aliens, and the report of the commissioner in charge there is always given. While the district of the said commissioner includes the very important States of New York and New Jersey, his duties are confined to the enforcement of the immigration law, wherein his district differs from the others. There is too much regular immigration business to permit of his being burdened with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws; therefore, their enforcement is vested in another official—the Chinese inspector in charge of the port of New York and of the district comprising the States of New York and New Jersey—who has submitted an excellent report, which for lack of space can not be reproduced here. The commissioner at New York reports as follows:

I submit herewith my annual report with reference to Ellis Island affairs for the year ended June 30, 1910. During this period over 850,000 aliens were inspected under the immigration law at the port of New York. While a large proportion were admitted upon first inspection, yet great numbers were detained under the requirement of law that every alien "who may not appear to the examining inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" shall be held for special inquiry. Relatively few immigrants from northern Europe are so held. It is those coming from the other parts of Europe (particularly the southern and southeastern parts) that constitute the great majority of the doubtful cases, which latter are responsible for the most trying part of our work. The immigrants brought by some vessels are of so inferior a character that we are required to detain for a thorough examination as many as 30 per cent. On numerous occasions during the past year over 1,000 have been held on a single day, and since the quality of immigration is not improving these figures are likely to recur at frequent intervals during the coming year, unless the steamship companies at fault can be induced or compelled to exercise greater care abroad.

IMMIGRANTS WITH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS.

A large proportion of the detentions are due to serious physical defects discovered by our surgeons, and I now desire to direct particular attention to that excellent provision of the law of 1907 which added a new class of aliens who should be excluded,

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namely, those "who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon *as being mentally or physically defective*, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which *may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living.*" Following are a few of the physical defects which it becomes necessary to consider in this connection: Ankylosis of various joints, arterio-sclerosis, atrophy of extremities (following old poliomyelitis), chronic progressive diseases of central nervous system, chronic inflammation of lymph glands of neck, dislocation of hip joint with shortening and lameness, double hernia, goiter, poor physical development, locomotor ataxia, psoriasis and lupus (chronic skin diseases), valvular disease of heart, well-marked varicose veins.

Physical defects of these classes are not, per se, ground for exclusion (as are idiocy, insanity, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases), but whenever present in aggravated form, as so often happens, they usually affect the alien's ability to earn a living—in fact, they frequently render him incapable to do so—and thus operate to exclude him, irrespective of whether in addition he is a person likely to become a public charge. The far-reaching effect of this new provision of law is not generally understood. If understood by the transportation companies, it is not sufficiently heeded by many of them in their inspection (often inadequate and careless) of immigrants prior to embarkation. The statute also refers to persons who are "mentally" defective to such a degree as possibly to affect their ability to earn a living. No one whose views are entitled to any weight wishes to see immigrants admitted who are not physically and mentally sound, and yet to determine which of four or five thousand arriving in one day are subject to the physical or mental defects described by the statute is a very difficult and delicate task to perform. The chief burden falls on our surgeons, who are obliged to do this particular work under unfavorable circumstances, due chiefly to lack of proper quarters, which in turn necessitates too rapid examinations. I write this with a view to securing relief through congressional action. So many aliens have within the past few years found their way into the almshouses and asylums of New York and other States that it behooves the Federal Government to put the immigration authorities in a position effectively to execute the law and prevent the landing of all who are ineligible, including particularly such as are physically or mentally defective under the statute. No part of the immigration law is more important than that which concerns the medical examination. This calls for professional work of a high order, which, however, can not be given without adequate facilities both as regards time and space. Mental defects in particular can often be detected only where opportunity exists for observation extending sometimes over several days. The additional space required should be in the vicinity of that already occupied by the medical division in the main building. The hospitals (which, besides, are on another island) serve other purposes and are not available for those under discussion. I have accordingly recommended elsewhere that Congress appropriate $455,000 with which to erect a new building adjoining the northeast corner of the main building to correspond approximately to a similar building erected by my predecessor at the northwest corner.

QUARTERS FOR CABIN PASSENGERS AND FOR STATISTICAL FORCE.

Such a building would also provide quarters (which are most urgently needed) for two other branches of our work, both of the first importance. One relates to the proper care of cabin passengers. The fact is often overlooked that the latter are subject to the immigration law just as much as are steerage passengers and that some of the most flagrant violations of the law occur through the medium of the cabin. This is especially true of the second cabin, which is quite likely to contain aliens with physical defects of such a character as to render it a matter of grave doubt whether they will be able to support themselves. During three months of last spring it was necessary to bring over 2,500 cabin aliens to Ellis Island for special examination. There should be special quarters for the detention of such passengers, in which they may be accommodated in a manner appropriate to their condition in life. To-day it is usually necessary to place them in the same kind of quarters as are furnished steerage immigrants, with resulting unpleasant (but often just) criticism. I urge that Congress give this point very careful consideration.

The other branch of our work which is carried on in wholly inadequate quarters is that relating to the preparation and filing of statistical records. These are increasing at an enormous annual rate, as are also the calls for extracts therefrom by applicants for citizenship. Three hundred such applications are often received in one day. We are without space properly to accommodate either the records or the clerks employed in the statistical division, and the situation is growing perceptibly worse every month.

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CARE AND TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

While it is not easy to render the lot of the detained immigrant a pleasant one, yet constant effort is being made to remove as many as possible of its disagreeable features. How immigrants must be treated by all who come in contact with them sufficiently appears from the following order, which is printed in large letters and posted at a dozen places:

"Immigrants shall be treated with kindness and civility by everyone at Ellis Island. Neither harsh language nor rough handling will be tolerated. The commissioner desires that any instance of disobedience of this order be brought immediately to his attention."

A detained immigrant can now communicate more easily than ever before with his relatives or friends in the United States through the introduction of an official postal card bearing the following inscription, which card the Government causes to be filled in and sent free of charge to whomsoever the immigrant may designate:

"——— ——— has arrived at Ellis Island by steamship ———. This immigrant refers to you. If you desire to call on his or her behalf, you may do so. Ferryboat leaves barge office (Battery Park) every hour on the hour. You are not required to pay anything to anyone in connection with this matter. If you come to Ellis Island, bring this card with you.

"WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*"

For the purpose of communicating with near-by places these cards have now largely supplanted telegrams and resulted in the saving of considerable sums to immigrants.

Upon taking office in 1909 I observed that immigrants were being improperly fed. A painstaking investigation was begun to determine whether or not the contractor was living up to his contract. It was found that he was not. Thereupon the contract was canceled, though it still had many months to run, and a new contractor selected who is rendering satisfactory service.

MISSIONARIES AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

In my last annual report I said:

"It is very annoying to have to report that some of the immigrant aid societies represented at Ellis Island are grossly mismanaged. * * * A few are mere commercial institutions in which the immigrant is not only exploited but compelled to remain in filthy surroundings and foul atmosphere. Societies of this class will shortly be either reformed or removed altogether from the island."

In investigating these societies I was greatly assisted by confidential reports of agents of the Congressional Immigration Commission made shortly before I resumed office, and I wish publicly to acknowledge my indebtedness for such assistance. I found that the trustees of some (not all) of these societies had confided the management to incompetent or corrupt underlings with the usual results in such cases and the additional disgraceful result that a government station was being used as a basis for carrying on various practices of the meanest kind. I use advisedly the word "meanest," because they were perpetrated against helpless, ignorant immigrants. Some of these practices included housing them in quarters of extreme filth at a charge of about $1 a day; exposing girls to coarse, vulgar treatment, turning them over to improper persons, and reporting fictitious addresses as to where they were sent; treating immigrants in an unfriendly, even brutal, manner; taking their money on deposit and refusing to surrender it on request, and (in one instance) advising an immigrant to loan his money to a missionary's bankrupt friend. It is difficult to find words adequately to express the contempt one must have for persons who would knowingly do such things or allow them to be done. All such as were found guilty were duly punished and their misdeeds exposed in the press. An immigrant society which is not conducted on a high plane of efficiency and decency by managers whose own sense of duty will make them unwilling to see it conducted in any other way is obviously not fit to be represented at a government station, and it ought not to be necessary (as it has been) to tell persons supposedly engaged in philanthropic business such elementary truths. I may add that there are at Ellis Island several societies which are conducted in a model way and also several missionaries whose work is disinterested and excellent. These could add still further to their usefulness if they would band together for the purpose of assisting the Government in detecting black sheep and the missionary for revenue, whose presence should be as unpleasant to them as it is to the commissioner.

A new and great influence for good has recently come into this field through the North American Civic League for Immigrants, composed of high-minded citizens who are undertaking among other things to protect immigrants from imposition

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between the time when they leave federal control and arrive at destination. During its short existence this organization has been most active in its good work, and, incidentally, has caused to be prosecuted and punished some of the clever swindlers who thrive on the miserable business of fleecing immigrants after they land.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

The law should be amended in several particulars, if its true intent is to be carried out in all cases.

(*a*) In the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) the Supreme Court has held that alien employees of vessels may go on shore for the purposes of their calling and in important respects are not subject to the immigration law. This privilege is being grossly abused, and under it many aliens arriving here on ships' articles, including waiters and cabin boys, go on shore without inspection and thereafter remain in the United States. There is authority for the statement that there are foreign agencies at work thus to secure entrance, sometimes through the connivance of stewards and other ships' employees, of aliens who would be rejected by the immigration authorities.

(*b*) The fine of $100 which may be imposed under section 9 whenever a person with certain mental defects, or tuberculosis, or a dangerous contagious or loathsome disease, detectable abroad, is brought here should be increased to $200. Nearly $27,000 in such fines have been collected at this office during the past year, which goes to show that it is not yet heavy enough to instill the necessary caution into the minds of the foreign steamship agents whose duty it is to inspect immigrants prior to embarkation.

(*c*) A competent immigrant inspector, and perhaps also a surgeon, should be placed on board every vessel bringing large numbers of immigrants. During the ocean voyage ample opportunity would exist for these officials to become familiar with all doubtful cases, and upon arrival they would be in a position to report to the commissioner much valuable information which it is impossible to elicit during the very rapid examination which takes place at Ellis Island on busy days. Such officials in addition could ascertain in what instances the passenger act (relating among other things to steerage accommodations, food, and cleanliness of quarters, etc.) is violated. On some vessels it may not be violated at all, but on others it is.

(*d*) Section 19 of the law forbids taking security from an immigrant for cost of the return voyage in the event of rejection. Recently a woman arrived bearing a paper of which this is a copy:

BAHNHOFSTRASSE 40, *Zurich, March 29, 1910.*

Received from Frau Dora Rösler the amount of 275.65 francs (two hundred seventy-five francs 65 centimes) as a deposit in the event of a possible return voyage for her and child in the steerage of a "Postdampfer" from New York to Bremen.

This amount shall be paid back to Frau Rösler through the general agents of the North German Lloyd in New York, Messrs. Oelrichs and Company, 5 Broadway, in case the American immigration authorities allow Frau Rösler to land.

P. P. H. MEISS & Co.,
General Agency of the North German Lloyd for Switzerland.

It so happened that this woman was allowed to land. She thereupon presented this order to the local agents and it was paid. The facts have been reported to the United States attorney for appropriate action. I am informed, however, that if this woman had been rejected and deported the language of the law is such that no one could have been punished, partly because the offenders were beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Yet Congress surely did not intend that such transactions should go unpunished. Its purpose was to discourage steamship companies from accepting doubtful cases. The law now fails of its purpose and puts it in the power of the steamship companies to accept such cases with impunity and to make money through their transportation both ways. Congress could probably put an end to this abuse by permitting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for breach of the law to impose an administrative fine of the character of that which he may impose under section 9 of the law where idiots, persons with dangerous contagious diseases, etc., are brought here.

UNDESIRABLES NOT REACHED BY PRESENT LAW.

I have frequently pointed out that our statutes, except as they relate to contract laborers, exclude only such manifestly undesirable persons as idiots, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, convicted criminals, prostitutes, etc., and that even a strict execution of these laws makes it possible to keep out only the poorest and worst elements that

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might seek to come here. We have no statutes excluding those whose economic condition is so low that their competition tends to reduce the standard of our wage-worker, nor those who flock to the congested districts of our large cities, where their presence may not be needed, in place of going to the country districts where immigrants of the right type are needed. As far back as 1901 reference was made by President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress to those foreign laborers who "represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level," and it was recommended that "all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial fields as competitors with American labor." There are no laws under which aliens of the class described can be kept out, unless they happen to fall within one of the classes now excluded by statute (as they sometimes do); and yet organized forces are at work, principally on the other side of the ocean, to induce many to come here whose standards of living are so low that it is detrimental to the best interests of the country that the American laborer should be compelled to compete with them. These are matters which I have touched upon in some of my earlier reports and I will not repeat what is there said except to reiterate that one of the best means of encouraging the good immigration, which we want, is to prohibit that which is bad.

The immigration law is enforced along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports in accordance with an agreement with the various steamship and railway companies, adopted to insure an efficient administration without undue interference with a free commercial intercourse between Canada and this country. The United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are at Montreal, is in charge of this important and delicate task. At the commencement of the past fiscal year said commissioner was also placed in charge of the enforcement of the exclusion law along the Canadian border and at the three border ports of entry for Chinese then existing—Portal, Malone, and Richford. He still has jurisdiction of the prevention of smuggling along the border, but on February 1 the ports were closed. The Bureau became convinced that the law could be quite as effectively and conveniently and much more economically administered by requiring all Chinese passengers coming from oriental ports through Canada to be examined at Vancouver, British Columbia, like aliens of other races, and the ports on the border closed except for the purpose of admitting such oriental Chinese passengers when declared admissible and furnished with a certificate of identity at Vancouver, and for the entry of Chinese seeking admission from Canada. Accordingly, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was notified of a desire to modify the agreement to the extent mentioned; but said company refused to accede to the Bureau's view, and was therefore advised that the land border ports would be closed absolutely, and that on and after February 1 any Chinese carried by said company destined to the United States would have to be brought to either Port Townsend, Seattle, or Boston for examination. That is now being done, but is not, in the Bureau's opinion, as good an arrangement as the one proposed by it. If the Bureau's plan had been accepted, every Chinese found admissible upon arrival at Vancouver would have been able to continue his journey across the continent with the absolute assurance of free entrance into the United States at any one of the land-border ports upon identification on the train, and those found inadmissible at Vancouver, under either the Chinese-exclusion or the immigration law, would have been saved the expensive and useless trip across Canada. The Bureau can see no good reason for the adoption of the roundabout route of crossing Canada to Halifax and sailing thence to Boston, especially as a large percentage of the Chinese traveling by this route are of the returning

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classes whose status is established before departure. The following extracts are given from the report of the commissioner for Canada:

Readopting the plan pursued in previous annual reports, the total number of aliens examined in this jurisdiction have been separated into classes, thus supplying in condensed form information otherwise obtainable only from a close examination of the manifests, upon which are recorded all aliens seeking entry to the United States through and from Canada.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States:	
Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports	31,666
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports	1,534
Total (including Chinese)	33,200
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Idiots	3
Imbecile	1
Feeble-minded	4
Insane	2
Trachoma	288
Other dangerous contagious diseases	2
Likely to become public charges	161
Surgeon's certificate	27
Contract laborers	51
Guardians to helpless aliens (section 11)	17
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent	46
Assisted alien	1
Criminals	12
Prostitutes	10
Polygamist	1
Procurers	8
Chinese	20
Total debarred	654
Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports	1.98
Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports	1.69
Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:	
Total number examined	7,523
Number debarred	360
Percentage debarred	4.78
Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:	
Total number examined	6,922
Number debarred	383
Percentage debarred	5.53
Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:	
Total number examined	3,140
Number debarred	161
Percentage debarred	5.12
Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:	
Total number examined	9,771
Number debarred	501
Percentage debarred	5.12
Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:	
Total number examined	44,340
Number debarred	1,917
Percentage debarred	4.32
Total number examined at border stations	71,696

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Number debarred and causes therefor:

Idiots	4
Imbeciles	4
Feeble-minded	9
Epileptics	13
Insane	32
Tuberculosis	45
Trachoma	385
Favus	6
Other dangerous contagious diseases	69
Beggars	5
Paupers	6
Likely to become public charges	1,513
Surgeon's certificate	127
Contract laborers	525
Guardians to helpless aliens (section 11)	38
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent	35
Assisted aliens	12
Criminals	253
Polygamists	9
Anarchist	1
Prostitutes	126
Procurers	61
Under passport provision (section 1)	44
Total debarred	3,322
Percentage debarred of border classes	4.63
Chinese examined at Chinese ports of entry	887
Number debarred	77
Percentage debarred	8.68
Percentage debarred of border classes (including Chinese)	4.68

* * * * * *

Rule 25, paragraph (*k*), of the regulations directs that aliens applying for admission to the United States from Canada shall not be examined until guaranty of payment of head tax is received. During the year covered by this report border stations report a total of 1,149 aliens who were refused examination, owing to nonreceipt of guaranty that head tax would be paid in respect of such cases. It is also necessary to add to the number denied admission at the border a total of 1,247 aliens who were held for boards of special inquiry but who failed to report for examination.

Grand total examined	108,179
Grand total debarred	6,449
Percentage debarred	5.96

In point of numbers immigration to the United States through and from Canada during the above year exceeds the immigration of any previous year by 21½ per cent, and the increase seems not confined to any particular class, but is very general in character. There is shown an increase in the number of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports and having United States destinations of more than 110 per cent. There are several causes contributing to this unusual increase of travel by the Canadian route. At least a portion of this increase is due to the many new steamers now in the Canadian passenger service, some of them belonging to lines that have yet to complete their first year's business. There is little doubt, too, that a greater number of immigrants than ever before have been induced to take the Canadian route to the United States because of a belief abroad that the inspection at all United States Atlantic ports is more exacting now than during previous years, and in all likelihood the thoroughness with which the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian route thereto is being advertised throughout Europe and the United Kingdom stimulates travel by said route even though the real objective point of the passenger be the United States.

* * * * * * *

The Bureau will appreciate the difficulties with which its officers have to contend in their efforts to reach absolute correctness as to the number of citizens of Canada who enter the United States to take up permanent residence therein. Inquiries must be made with due regard for the feelings of the passenger, and in numerous instances travelers are in doubt as to their return to Canada, and others do not hesitate to misrepresent or withhold their real intentions when entering the United States.

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A case in point recently requiring the attention of this office was that of six electrical engineers, recent graduates from Canadian universities, who had proceeded to the United States to enter the employ of a prominent manufacturing concern. These passengers entered in parties of two at three different points on the border, each representing that he was entering the United States for a visit only. All were found in the employ of the concern mentioned, under contracts which would compel permanency of residence in the United States.

The year also witnessed considerable growth in the number of United States citizens who were returning to their former homes after previous residence in Canada, reports already submitted to the Bureau showing the total number to be 22,832. It is my judgment, however, that said number does not show even approximately the actual number of citizens returning to the United States from Canada. As such passengers are immune from the operations of our immigration laws and regulations, they are especially resentful of any attempt at examination on the part of our officers, and the number of returning citizens recorded represents only those who have manifested willingness to answer such questions as would establish the place of immediate previous residence.

* * * * * * *

As regards aliens admitted to the United States at the border, after residence in Canada, the percentage debarred is practically the same as for the preceding year. This is also the record regarding aliens arriving at Canadian Pacific ports destined to the United States. Referring to trans-Atlantic arrivals, however, it is necessary to report a decided increase in the number who failed to measure up to the requirements of our laws and regulations, the percentage debarred being just double the number excluded during the previous fiscal year.

This increase in exclusions, however, need cause no undue concern, for it is explained by the fact that the rules of the Dominion immigration department now forbid extended treatment of any arriving aliens excepting in very special cases where immediate deportation would work great hardship, and by the further fact that considerable of such increase may be credited to the immigrants brought by one particular steamship line, now defunct, nearly 10 per cent of such passengers having been denied admission.

In addition to the inspection of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports destined to the United States, our officers at such ports also examined 5,914 citizens of the United States who were returning to their homes by the Canadian route.

For convenient comparison with the foregoing figures which show immigration from and through Canada to the United States, the following table, for which we are indebted to the superintendent of the Dominion immigration service, comprises monthly statements showing immigration to Canada from all sources, the second table showing from April (which month marked the commencement of the receipt of such reports from the Dominion immigration department) the occupations from which immigration from the United States to Canada was made up:

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY MONTHS.

Month.	British.	Continental.	United States.	Total.
1909.				
July	5,250	3,520	7,343	16,113
August	4,428	2,889	8,016	15,333
September	4,062	3,036	8,182	15,330
October	4,719	3,313	9,228	17,260
November	2,436	3,353	6,295	12,084
December	1,495	2,268	4,910	8,673
1910.				
January	1,152	1,422	4,064	6,638
February	2,493	2,143	5,526	10,162
March	9,919	5,836	17,310	33,065
April	16,859	10,960	20,363	48,182
May	20,037	13,358	14,197	47,592
June	14,955	8,662	10,943	34,560
Total	87,805	60,810	116,377	264,992

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OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO CANADA, APRIL TO JUNE, 1910.

Month.	Farmers and farm laborers.	General laborers.	Skilled.	Domestic servants.	Not classified.
April	14,497	2,234	2,652	211	769
May	7,550	2,737	2,856	111	943
June	6,023	1,915	1,963	132	910
Total	28,070	6,886	7,471	454	2,622

For further convenient comparison of immigration and emigration from Canada to the United States and from the latter country to Canada, the following table is respectfully submitted:

Month.	From Canada to United States.[a]				From United States to Canada.[b]			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
1909.								
July	1,369	2,582	1,836	5,787	4,406	1,028	1,909	7,343
August	1,352	2,799	2,248	6,399	4,858	1,123	2,035	8,016
September	1,521	3,666	2,474	7,661	5,511	881	1,790	8,182
October	984	4,279	2,641	7,904	6,023	1,130	2,075	9,228
November	1,499	4,445	3,535	9,479	3,626	892	1,777	6,295
December	1,418	3,219	3,611	8,248	2,464	944	1,502	4,910
1910.								
January	1,121	2,328	1,582	5,031	2,519	647	1,898	4,064
February	1,705	2,713	1,487	5,905	3,506	805	1,215	5,526
March	2,065	3,997	1,597	7,659	13,371	1,898	2,041	17,310
April	2,646	5,790	1,924	10,360	15,266	2,469	2,628	20,363
May	3,276	4,617	2,142	10,035	9,803	1,856	2,538	14,197
June	3,876	3,893	2,259	10,028	7,344	1,530	2,069	10,943
Total	22,832	44,328	27,336	94,496	78,697	15,203	22,477	116,377

[a] Figures show applications for admission to United States.
[b] Figures show admissions to Canada.

That heavy immigration means increased deportations seems a certainty. At the commencement of the last fiscal year there were pending in this district 135 cases under department warrants of arrest, deportation resulting in 95 of said cases. In addition, during the year mentioned no less than 705 department warrants of arrest have issued to officers identified with this jurisdiction, with the result that 539 aliens were deported, 92 cases are still pending, and in 209 cases the alien absconded or the hearing authorized by the Secretary developed justification for cancellation of the warrant of arrest. Of the 539 aliens deported, 310 were males and 229 females, the points to which deported being as follows: To Europe via United States ports, 118; to Europe via Canadian ports, 34; to Canada, 387.

* * * * * * *

Some very effective work has been done by officers in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year in putting into effect the Bureau's instructions looking to the apprehension and punishment of violators of the immigration laws, particularly as to those engaged in the so-called "white-slave traffic."

* * * * * * *

In the enforcement of our immigration laws and regulations along the land boundaries some friction would be obviated were our friends of the press on both sides of the line to realize that the United States immigration laws apply to all aliens, including Canadian citizens, precisely as the Dominion immigration laws are intended to reach all aliens, including citizens of the United States; and it may shock and surprise those interested in this subject to know that the percentage of Canadian citizens who, upon examination, fail to meet the requirements of our laws, and the percentage of citizens of the United States who fail to measure up to the demands of the Canadian laws, are greater than the percentage of transoceanic aliens who are deported under the laws of Canada or the United States. So that if, as appears to be the case, the two governments are convinced of the necessity for the proper inspection of transoceanic aliens,

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it logically follows that border inspection is even of greater importance to both countries. For example, of the 33,200 immigrants landing at Canadian ports during the past year having United States destinations, 1.97 per cent of such number were debarred, whereas of the 44,340 Canadian citizens who applied for admission at border ports, 4.32 per cent were found unacceptable under our laws. Furthermore, from the figures available at this time it is shown that a similar condition exists under application of the Dominion laws as regards those seeking entrance to Canada through the seaports of that country and for those applying for admission from the United States. The latest records obtainable show that 1½ per cent of transoceanic immigrants destined to Canada are debarred under Dominion law, while of those seeking admission to Canada from the United States fully 8 per cent are excluded.

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INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

On July 1, 1909, the responsibility for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border was placed upon this office, it being believed that by such a centralization of responsibility greater uniformity in methods and results could be achieved than under the former plan, wherein the inspection was divided among the various districts whose northern limits reached to the Canadian border, but whose headquarters were, in most instances, hundreds of miles distant from the international boundary. The Chinese port of Sumas, Wash., was closed, and the officer in charge was transferred to Montreal with supervisory authority over the border Chinese work under the direction of the commissioner.

The reorganization plan had hardly been started, however, when a more comprehensive plan for a centralization of responsibility and an economical administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws on the border was proposed, its purpose being to close all Chinese ports on the border and to examine at Vancouver, British Columbia, all Canadian Pacific Chinese passengers who were destined to the United States. Owing to the long pendency of this proposal and of other proposals growing out of it, the reorganization plan was never completed and was forced to struggle along with inadequate facilities and under adverse conditions until February 1, 1910, at which time the closing of all Canadian border Chinese ports of entry was actually accomplished, thus leaving this office responsible only for border arrest work under the Chinese-exclusion laws. Despite the handicaps referred to, however, * * * the change of July 1 brought uniform results from the three ports of entry which were under this office for eight months ended February 1, 1910.

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A large measure of the effective work done by the border officers who were handling Chinese applications for admission was destroyed by the impotency of the arrangement made for the deportation of rejected applicants for admission. Under the agreement between the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter was to return all rejected applicants to China. This agreement was practically nullified, however, by the Canadian law which permits the admission of any Chinese to Canada on payment of a $500 per capita tax. Chinese who were rejected at the border and were started on the return trip to China would have their friends pay the Canadian head tax for them, and would thus gain their freedom at Montreal, from where they would subsequently smuggle into the United States. A number of such were recaptured after surreptitious entry and some were finally deported to China, while other cases are still pending in the courts. The plan is still being employed more or less with applicants who are rejected at the port of Boston, to which port a large part of the Chinese movement which was formerly disposed of at the border ports is now presenting itself. Either a different plan for the deportation of such rejected applicants should be employed or the Canadian Government should be asked to so modify its Chinese head-tax law as to make it impossible for men rejected at United States ports to become applicants for admission to Canada while en route through Canadian territory under order of deportation.

* * * * * * *

A most troublesome situation has long presented itself along the northern border of New York, wherein young Chinese walk over the border, submit to arrest, are taken before a United States commissioner, and ask for discharge on the claim that they were born in the United States. The testimony of a Chinese witness who has been coached is then introduced to support the defendant's claim, and the Government is helpless to controvert the testimony unless a search, so costly as to be prohibitive, is made for rebuttal evidence. Thousands of Chinese have been discharged under this system as American citizens, and on taking the responsibility of conducting the Chinese work on the border this office urged that the practice of arresting such Chinese under the

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exclusion laws be abandoned and that arrests be made under the immigration laws. A test of the questions involved in such a change was agreed to by both the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice, and it fell to the lot of this office to start the test cases through the courts. It is interesting to set forth some of the results in northern New York in percentages, as follows:

	Commissioners' court procedure.	Immigration-law procedure.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Arrested Chinese discharged	95.0	0.0
Arrested Chinese deported or pending	5.0	100.0
Arrested Chinese actually deported	.0	42.1
Chinese arrested before and discharged during the fiscal year:		
By northern New York courts	95.0	.....
Other districts along the Canadian border	19.5	.....

The use of immigration law procedure in Chinese arrests in northern New York during the latter part of the fiscal year brought discomfiture to the disreputable "steerers" who had been so long conducting this disgraceful traffic, and resulted in a complete suspension by them of their work. The "walkover" cases for the year, and indeed the total number of Chinese arrest cases in northern New York, were greatly reduced in number and it seems a reasonable conclusion that the use of immigration-law procedure in Chinese arrests, if finally shown to be tenable under the law, will prove the solution to the troublesome situation which has so long existed in northern New York.

The satisfactory results attendant upon the consolidation in 1907 of the Mexican border from the Gulf west to the California line, under a supervising inspector at El Paso, commented upon in last year's report, have not only continued, but have grown more manifest during the last year. The following extracts from the report of the supervising inspector under, rather than over, state the progress that has been made in the enforcement of both sets of laws:

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

In last year's report comment was made upon the noticeable reduction in what has been generally termed, in this district, illegitimate immigration, i. e., aliens from transoceanic countries destined to points in the interior of the United States who choose the more circuitous route by way of Mexico with the idea that the land boundary forms an easier means of access than one of the seaports. The above class of immigration continues, but in such small numbers as to lend additional emphasis to the theory, advanced in previous reports, that when information was sufficiently diffused at the principal foreign recruiting stations for immigrants that the Mexican border no longer presented an easy means of avoiding the provisions of the immigration laws this class of immigration would cease to be a problem of any considerable magnitude along this boundary. There is now no reason to believe that this class of immigration will assume any large proportions in the near future.

ALIENS ADMITTED.

* * * * * * *

Although the immigration of aliens from Europe and Asia by way of the Mexican border ports has decreased during the fiscal year, the immigration of Mexicans has increased largely and bids fair to continue to grow. The principal reason underlying this increase is the extensive industrial development now taking place in the southwestern part of the United States. The migration of Mexican laborers to the United States has developed into a problem of considerable proportions. * * *

JAPANESE.

* * * The small proportion to which this character of immigration has declined will be readily marked, as the total for the year reached only 56 cases, 36 of whom were admitted, 2 debarred, and 18 were departmental warrant cases.

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With the lapse of additional time, the effectiveness attending the regulation of Japanese immigration by agreement between the two countries interested becomes more forcibly demonstrated. Japanese applications for admission at Mexican border ports are now confined almost wholly to transits, bona fide residents of Mexico, or domiciled residents of the United States returning, and the few surreptitious entries represent merely the straggling rear guard of the Japanese immigrants who entered Mexico in such large numbers three or four years ago. The easy effectiveness with which the Japanese coolie labor problem has been met throws into still sharper contrast the cumbersome, ineffective Chinese-exclusion law with which our officers are daily struggling in an effort to secure a satisfactory enforcement.

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DEBARMENTS.

* * * The total for the year is 2,821, as against 1,455 for the previous year. The chief significance attached to this increase of nearly 100 per cent in debarments rests in the greater effort being put forth to exclude from entry into the United States all aliens not entitled to admission, the greater control over arriving aliens at ports in this district, the additional year's time in perfecting the working organization, and the additional experience gained by the officers in the enforcement of the laws. Our service in this district is, with each succeeding year, acquiring a firmer control over all alien arrivals from Mexico, with a corresponding lessening of the number of those who either intentionally or through ignorance enter the United States without being properly examined by medical examiners as well as immigrant inspectors.

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DEPARTMENTAL WARRANTS.

* * * The number of cases handled under process of departmental warrants shows an increase over the preceding year from 293 to 442, the increase being chiefly represented by Mexican cases developed in the course of the "white-slave" investigation and Chinese who, for the first time, were handled through this medium.

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PROSECUTIONS (IMMIGRATION).

* * * Signal success has attended our efforts in prosecutions arising in the Territory of Arizona, where, through the unremitting efforts of our officers in obtaining evidence and preparing cases for trial, the high character of ability and zeal displayed by the United States attorney, and the favorable disposition toward the Government of the courts in that Territory, we have been fortunate in securing some important victories, the most notable, perhaps, being a judgment of $45,000 rendered against Grant Brothers Construction Company for violation of section 7 of the act of 1907 in importing 45 alien Mexicans under contract. In the western and southern judicial districts of Texas, which embrace the entire border from El Paso to Brownsville, decisions rendered by the courts have not been nearly so encouraging. * * * This office will continue by every possible means to secure decisions favorable to the enforcement of the immigration laws along the Texas border, but it is not sanguine of any favorable results in this line, and the only remedy would seem to be the enactment of new legislation.

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"WHITE-SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

During the first six months of the fiscal year the special detail of two officers in this district for the purpose of enforcing those particular sections of the immigration laws relating to the suppression of the so-called "white-slave" traffic was continued and completed. Every city or town of any considerable size in the State of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona was visited by these officers, and a careful, systematic, and successful campaign waged against procurers and alien prostitutes. While it will of course be necessary to keep up the work so well started by periodical investigations of the various red-light districts in the cities and towns within this jurisdiction, it is not felt that in view of the plans which were effected during the past year the "white-slave" traffic can attain any considerable proportions in this section of the United States.

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CHINESE (GENERAL).

The fiscal year just ended covers a period during which the successful enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in the Mexican border district reached high-water mark, and, through the uniform efforts of our officers, this office is convinced we have in Chinese matters advanced to a point never previously attained. * * *

CONTRABAND CHINESE—ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS.

It is in the detection and arrest of contraband Chinese and the prosecution of those persons responsible for their unlawful entry into the United States that the burden of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border rests, and it is in these two lines of work where the greatest amount of progress is shown during the fiscal year, until we have reached a point in the enforcement of such laws where we are no longer acting upon the defensive and are now engaged in following up the advantages thus obtained with the perfection of plans designed to accomplish the final rout of Chinese smugglers in this section of the country.

* * * * * * *

The total number of arrests during the year aggregated 713, to which should properly be added, for purposes of comparison, the cases of 22 Chinese persons arrested pursuant to departmental warrants, against 558 arrests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and 676 arrests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. Although the number of arrests shows an increase of more than 30 per cent over the preceding year, the number actually deported, 694, shows an even greater percentage of increase over the 540 deported during the preceding fiscal year.

* * * * * * *

An analysis of the cases of Chinese arrested in the Mexican border district during the past three fiscal years discloses a significant trend. In 1908 there were apprehended in box cars 12 parties, aggregating 115 Chinese persons, and in the same year there were apprehended on passenger trains 6 parties, aggregating 35 Chinese persons. During the fiscal year 1909 there were apprehended in box cars 6 parties, aggregating 69 persons, and on passenger trains during the same year 1 party, aggregating 8 persons. During the fiscal year just ended there were apprehended in box cars 8 parties, aggregating 91 Chinese, and no parties apprehended on passenger trains. Of the box-car parties, 2 were apprehended before it was possible for the smugglers to load the Chinese in the car, and 2 parties were apprehended after the Chinese had been placed in the car but before same had been moved, and 4 by the inspectors stationed at interior points.

The evidence of the above figures is convincing that, although the aggregate number of arrests in this district has increased, the character has changed materially during the past three years, and at the present time only about 12 per cent of those arrested are in organized parties, where three years ago about 25 per cent of the total arrests were of this class.

CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

At the termination of the fiscal year information from innumerable sources indicates that the smuggling of raw Chinese, unsupplied with any kind of papers, has practically been discontinued at and in the vicinity of El Paso. * * * At the same time, we are in possession of substantial evidence that the number of Chinese who hold valid certificates of residence, who have at some previous time left the United States without having made preparations to return thereto, and who in order to return find it necessary to clandestinely enter, is largely increasing at this port, although every possible means which the ingenuity of experienced immigration officers could devise has been used to cull from the certificate holders who daily apply in large numbers at this office to be "checked out" of El Paso those who are in possession of papers to which they are not entitled, and to recognize among them persons who have been seen in Mexico by our officers and who can later be identified in court. We have not only failed to stem the tide of certificate men, but the number "checked out" of El Paso during the fiscal year aggregated 827, as against 354 for the fiscal year preceding, and it may be stated that in the case of each one of the persons every possible means has been exhausted to detect the fraud which is known to exist in at least 98 per cent.

As was shown conclusively in the report submitted in May last by one of the inspectors attached to this office, as a result of extended investigation of smuggling conditions in Juarez, Mexico, a satisfactory profit is derived by the smugglers in Mexico from the board money paid on behalf of Chinese waiting in Mexico for a favorable opportunity to secure surreptitious entry to the United States, and the amount paid for the successful smuggling of certificate men over the border, while small, is earned with com-

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parative ease, on account of the extreme difficulty of proving that the rightful holder of the certificate when found in the United States with such certificate in his possession has been out of this country.

It is thus apparent that, paradoxical as it may seem, the provision in the existing statutes which placed unnecessarily harsh restrictions upon the departure and return of legally registered Chinese laborers not only encourages the smuggling of such persons into the United States, but by the profit derived from the smuggling of certificate men enables the smuggling organization to maintain an existence and await favorable opportunities for the larger profit derived from the smuggling of raw Chinese, when the evidence is overwhelming that were registered Chinese laborers permitted to depart from the United States and return thereto upon proof of identity alone the smuggling organization in Mexico could not maintain itself, but would be forced to the wall through lack of income from this source. * * *

PROSECUTIONS—CHINESE.

* * * During the year 42 arrests were made in connection with violations of the Chinese-exclusion acts, in addition to which 10 indictments were returned against offenders whom it has not yet been possible to arrest, as they are fugitives from justice.

A satisfactory measure of success has attended the prosecution of these cases and * * * a number of convictions have been had. Several highly important cases are set for trial at the fall term of court; one in particular, the case against Mar Been Kee et al., charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese, is expected to come to trial at El Paso in October. This is the case in which the evidence against the conspirators was obtained by an inspector attached to this office and a former interpreter, and from the startling and sensational character of the evidence should prove a revelation, not only to the court but to the law-abiding citizens of this section of the country, and it is firmly believed that the facts which will come out at that trial will largely sway public sentiment in favor of the Government as against Chinese smuggling and its kindred evils.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The immigration act of February 20, 1907, as amended by the act of March 26, 1910, has proven a very satisfactory instrument for enforcement by administrative officers. It has, however, proven extremely difficult in the judicial districts already named along the Mexican border to make any appreciable progress with prosecutions for violations of certain of the penal provisions of this statute. It has been held in both the southern and western districts of Texas that section 8 has no application to the land boundary of the United States. These decisions take away perhaps our most formidable weapon against violators of the immigration law. The only relief would appear to be by the insertion in the statute of language clearly setting forth the intent of Congress that section 8 embraces the land borders of the United States. * * * The obstacles in the way of successful prosecution for violations of immigration laws in this district would be, it is felt, practically removed if the proposed act as embodied in the last annual report of the Commissioner-General became a law. Should it, however, prove impossible to secure the passage of the bill drafted by the Bureau, an amendment of section 8 of the act of February 20, 1907, along the lines above suggested, with the addition of legislation making it a misdemeanor for deported aliens of whatever class to reenter the United States without inspection, and providing a suitable penalty for such reentry, would immeasurably strengthen the hands of the officers in this section of the United States.

The proposed new law as prepared by the Bureau meets with the heartiest approval of this office in every particular, as the provisions embodied therein would seem to cure practically every evil disclosed by the administration of existing statutes relative to both general immigration and Chinese matters; especially would the proposed act remedy those vexatious conditions which have always characterized the attempts of our officers to secure a proper enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Time serves merely to add additional emphasis to the difficulty and embarrassment in attempting to secure such results through the medium of these ineffective instruments. Should said bill be enacted into law, this office feels that a highly satisfactory administration of Chinese business would result. Should it be impossible to secure the enactment of the proposed bill, it is felt that every effort should at least be made to secure legislation definitely fixing the authority of an immigrant inspector, with particular reference to the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws, authorizing said officer to administer oaths in all necessary instances and to compel the production of documentary evidence in possession of Chinese persons who might base their right to be and remain in the United States upon such evidence, and that paragraph 2 of section 13 of the act

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approved September 13, 1888, be amended, giving the Government as well as the defendant the right of appeal from the decision of United States commissioners, providing also that the decision by United States district courts on appeal from commissioners' decisions be rendered solely upon the evidence produced at such commissioners' hearings.

As in each preceding report, the necessity of repealing the harsh and ineffective provisions at present governing the departure from and return to the United States of lawfully registered Chinese laborers is again pointed out, and the vast amount of harm which this very provision is doing to our service is shown elsewhere in this report.

It is not deemed necessary to quote from the reports submitted by the commissioners at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as the immigration work at those ports is similar to that conducted at the port of New York. The said commissioners now have charge of districts for the enforcement of both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws, comprising (1) the New England States, (2) Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia, and (3) Maryland and the District of Columbia. The Chinese work at Boston has been materially increased by the closing of the Canadian border ports of entry and the arrangement inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company whereby all of the Chinese brought by such company destined to eastern United States are carried across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax and thence by boat to Boston.

Seattle and New Orleans are now in charge of commissioners instead of inspectors, as heretofore. Extracts are given from the report of the commissioner at Seattle, and would also be given from the report of the commissioner at New Orleans but for the lack of space:

As it has been in the past, immigration through this district is largely from Japan, aside from Chinese (mentioned later). * * * The entry of aliens at the Puget Sound ports has increased materially over that of last year. There is no apparent reason for an increase in Japanese immigration. The fluctuation in the number of Japanese immigrants is much the same as that of European through Atlantic ports, but the Chinese entering through this district in larger numbers is doubtless due to the closing of the northern border ports of entry.

Quite a large number of arrests have been made on department warrants during the year, and particularly has a relentless war been waged on prostitutes and procurers.

The detention quarters have been enlarged, but are still inadequate to properly care for the inmates at all times. The quarters are periodically overcrowded and complaint has been made that respectable Japanese females detained here are compelled to be placed in quarters with females of the lower order—those held on warrants.

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ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

During the last fiscal year the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held at Seattle. A large number of visitors attended this exposition and added materially to the work of the district. Although there were but few Chinese admitted in accordance with the provisions of Department Circular No. 183 to take part in the exposition, as much labor was entailed upon the office as if a large number had been admitted. Owing to the strong position taken by the Bureau and the efficient work of our officers, every Chinese who arrived departed for China shortly after the close of the fair.

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HINDUS.

A number of Hindus have applied for admission to the United States through this district during the year just past. Every Hindu laborer has been rejected by a board of special inquiry on the grounds of belief in polygamy, likely to become a public charge, doctor's certificate, or as an assisted immigrant.

The Hindu laborers are certainly not a class of immigrants who can be allowed to enter the country freely. They are not fitted physically to cope with the more efficient American and European labor. They tend to lower the standard of wages

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and living. They are clannish to a degree. They only come here for temporary purposes, do not bring their families, and have no idea of remaining permanently in the country. They are filthy and insanitary in their habits. They refuse to eat food prepared by any but themselves, rendering it impracticable to care for them in an immigrant station. There is a strong prejudice on the Pacific coast against the Hindus by all classes of people except among a few employers who think to profit by the procurement of cheap labor. They have been driven out of many localities on the coast and the people generally have no use for them.

I understand that Canada has not permitted a Hindu laborer to land at any of her ports for more than a year. The United States can well afford to deny entry to a class of laborers who are refused admission by a sister colony. We have race troubles enough of our own without permitting the Hindus to invade our shores. If permitted to come freely, we would certainly have an invasion. There are so many million Hindus in India that they could spare as many as we now have people in the whole United States, never miss them, and be glad to get rid of them.

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CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Since our last annual report Sumas and Portal, on the Canadian border, have been closed to the Chinese as ports of entry, and the records of both places transferred to Seattle. These changes naturally diverted to this port and to American transportation lines much Chinese travel which has heretofore gone to the Canadian line. And, as anticipated, the having at Seattle of all the records relating to the Chinese who formerly traveled via either of these three ports is of decided advantage in the handling of cases. Not only is it possible through the accessibility of these records to gain much useful information for examinations, but cases can be disposed of more expeditiously, a matter of moment to both the Chinese and the steamship companies.

This work, which required many more employees when done at Port Townsend, Sumas, and Portal, is now, under the consolidation effected, handled by a comparatively small number of men in Seattle, and at a saving to the Government of many thousands of dollars per annum.

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During the fiscal year 1909 there were 470 applications for admission under consideration, while during the past year the number was 940, an increase of exactly 100 per cent. In a general way this increase has come about through the closing of the ports of Sumas (twelve months ago) and Portal (five months ago), though an increase in the number of water transits and in section 6 students and travelers will be noted. The latter, however, were mostly business men and their families from Canada who came to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle last summer. The large increase in the number of section 6 students admitted is traceable to a movement set on foot by Miss Ober and Miss Greenlee, two professors at the state university here, to encourage the education in this country of Chinese boys. These two women recently visited China in behalf of a school in this city for which they stand sponsor, and while there personally made selection of those who in their judgment would make acceptable students. Both these ladies have given assurances that if any of the boys do not continue bona fide students due notice of such fact will be given this office, so that they may be returned to China.

As to the character of Chinese immigration through this port, no movement of importance is noted. The water transits are unimportant, and likewise the coming of the section 6 students and travelers already referred to. Our chief concern is with the minor sons of those claiming an exempt status, usually that of domiciled merchants. In such cases the applicant's testimony in his own behalf is corroborated by the alleged father and a Chinese friend or two. If their statements are consistent and the essential trip of the father is verified, it is almost impossible to show in the record that the applicant is not in fact of the class claimed, though the examining inspector may not be satisfied that he is. It is also most difficult at times to judge correctly the age of these so-called minors. The plan now followed is to have the medical examiner of aliens make a certificate as to age in all doubtful cases, and to accept this certificate as controlling in the matter. Returning "citizens" are no longer as troublesome as formerly. The persistent fight heretofore made on such applicants seemingly has discouraged them. Especially is this true in Seattle, there being but few "raw" cases now originating here. There are, however, many applicants who claim a prior adjudication of their citizenship by the courts and by this service, and among the most disappointing of this class are those who present court discharges obtained in northern New York a few years ago. In securing for our records the family history of such applicants it soon develops that they could not have been born in this country. These

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applicants, who almost invariably are now eastern laundrymen, will in time bring into the country as citizens their alleged sons, and thus will they perpetrate an additional fraud on this country. From this unfortunate situation there seems to be no relief, as the department has held that prior adjudications of citizenship by United States commissioners are binding on this service.

At the close of business last year there were but two writ of habeas corpus cases pending in this district, those of See Ham and D. Charlie Mark, both passport cases. In the former the court has since discharged the writ and See Ham has been deported. In the latter the court decided against the Government. From this decision appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, and this body has just reversed the holding of the lower court. D. Charlie Mark is now at liberty on a $1,000 bond and has not yet been surrendered for deportation. Not one case has been taken into court here the past year. The fact that of 11 cases heretofore taken into court on writs of habeas corpus after the excluding decision of this office had been affirmed by the Secretary every one was decided ultimately in favor of the Government seems to have deterred the Chinese from attempting to gain admission through this means.

There have been 24 arrests of Chinese in this district during the time covered by this report, 2 of which were on department warrant.

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NEW LAW.

The draft of the proposed new immigration act, as embodied in the last annual report of the Commissioner-General, is most excellent, and is a step in the direction of progressive legislation. This proposed act is clear, concise, definite, and comprehensive. It will convert many of our present regulations, customs, and practices into statutory law. It follows the latest decisions of the courts and is couched in language that can readily be understood by the layman as well as the jurist. * * *

Reports of a generally satisfactory character have been received from the inspectors in charge at the other seaports and the various interior stations, as well as from the commissioner for Porto Rico and the inspectors in charge of the Hawaiian Islands and the Territory of Alaska.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

Progress has been made toward the erection at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston, of the stations for the inspection of aliens that were authorized by Congress some time since. The Bureau regrets that this is about all that can be said on this important subject at the present time. These projects have been delayed so often and in such various ways (a recital of which would be tiresome and useless here) that discouragement has frequently been felt. All possible has been and is being done to bring about their completion as rapidly as adverse circumstances will permit. At the last session of Congress bills were introduced in both the Senate and the House having in view the construction of an immigrant station at Seattle. As the business of that port is constantly increasing (see report of commissioner, p. 148), the passage of such a measure is highly desirable.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a brief statement of the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and of the several objects to which the $2,631,538.02 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act of March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected should be deposited in the Treasury as

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miscellaneous receipts, and that the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, be paid from an annual appropriation. As the appropriation acts stipulate that no more than $500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, it is necessary to keep separate accounts for such expenditures. This is of no particular advantage, and often is extremely inconvenient, as the same officers are, under the present practice, engaged upon both classes of work. It would be in the interest of convenience and economy to remove the said stipulation from future appropriations.

EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1910.

Expenses of regulating immigration, 1910:		
Enforcing immigration laws	$1,855,257.34	
Enforcing Chinese-exclusion laws	413,314.06	
		[a] $2,268,571.40
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York (special fund):		
Remodeling main building, etc.	15,013.09	
Further remodeling main building	[b] 11,917.95	
Mechanical equipment of contagious-disease hospital, etc.	[c] 10,331.35	
Addition to old hospital building	9,173.71	
New water main between Ellis Island and Jersey City	17,750.00	
Dredging new channel and constructing new wharf	63,309.19	
Rental of wharf adjacent to barge office	468.75	
		127,964.04
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York, 1910:		
Medical and surgical equipment of contagious-disease hospital	7,417.89	
Additional engines, generators, etc.	70,427.28	
		77,845.17
Immigrant station, Boston, Mass.		34,000.00
Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa. (special fund)		100,000.00
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal.		23,120.32
Ferry steamer, immigrant service, San Francisco, Cal. (special fund)		37.09
Total		2,631,538.02

THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

As the labors of the field service are closely supervised by the Bureau, its duties expand as the field work increases. There has been moreover, a constant effort more thoroughly to centralize the administration of the laws and thereby to bring about a uniform enforcement thereof, which tends further to increase the Bureau's duties. Space and time will not permit of the incorporation in this report of even as much data as usual regarding the details of the year's work. A description of its various functions may be found in the report for 1906, or in the brochure entitled "Organization of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," published in November, 1907.

[a] Including vouchers amounting to $3,838.19 approved by Bureau prior to June 30, 1910, but not paid by the disbursing clerk until after July 1, 1910.

[b] Including a voucher for $66 approved but not paid in fiscal year 1910.

[c] $15,162.35 was paid from this appropriation during the fiscal year 1910, but of this amount $4,831 was approved by the Bureau in the previous fiscal year.

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Suffice it to say that there has been no diminution of the Bureau's efforts so to direct its affairs as to give to the various laws the enforcement of which is placed under its jurisdiction the fullest practicable force and effect at the least possible cost to the Government.

CONCLUSION.

The Bureau is sure that the foregoing necessarily rather incomplete and inadequate review of the work of the Immigration Service for the fiscal year 1910 justifies the positive assertion that progress has been made all along the line in the enforcement of the laws intrusted to its care; and also, therefore, that it will enter upon the new fiscal year with its chances for an approach near to the ideal increased and constantly increasing.

In closing, the Bureau wishes to give expression to its high appreciation of the services rendered by every one of its numerous officials and employees, whose conscientious and earnest endeavors have made possible the presentation of the foregoing encouraging report. In this commendation there are included, as usual, the doctors of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who always render such essential and helpful assistance.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT AND MEMORANDUM IN EXPLANATION THEREOF

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DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

AN ACT To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "alien" wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and the term "United States" wherever used in this Act shall include any waters, territory, or other place under the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone. This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *Provided further*, That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall become subject to the provisions of this Act at such other place.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars on account of every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided*, That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor on account of aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor on account of aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor on account of aliens employed on vessels who are brought to and are shown to depart within a reasonable time from ports of the United States in the pursuit of such employment; but, to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require the deposit

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of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Service, shall perform his duties and issue rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In addition to such other duties as may now or hereafter devolve upon him by law, or by virtue of his office, he shall have charge of the administration of all the provisions of this Act and of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into, their residence within, and their deportation from the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such certificates, bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, designate such districts, ports of entry, and stations, and enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out any provision of this Act and to control the entry by sea or across the land boundaries of aliens to, their residence within, their transit across, and their deportation from the United States, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss. He shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens within the United States as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officials of the Immigration Service from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) within the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the law in relation to the deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service surgeons employed under this act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the

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districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

SEC. 4. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States, under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they may suspect aliens are being brought into the United States. Such inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to make a written record of such evidence where such action may be necessary. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector shall, in event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpœna issued by such inspector or refusal to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officials and the boards of special inquiry any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by them. Should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not be available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States on the North American continent from a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or to any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii from any foreign port, from a port of the United States on the North American continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival a manifest made at the time and place of embarkation of aliens on board such steamer or vessel, with the names arranged in convenient groups, the names of those coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable. The manifest shall contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Name, age, and sex;

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whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in a prison or an almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, and a number, letter, or other data designating the place on the manifest at which he is listed. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens.

SEC. 6. Each manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration official at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon sailing with said vessel to make a physical and mental examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens belongs to any of the excluded classes named in this act, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in the manifest is correct and true in every respect. The surgeon sailing with the vessel shall also sign the manifest and make oath or affirmation in like manner, stating his professional experience and qualifications, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the aliens named therein, and that the manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of the aliens. If no surgeon sails with a vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examination shall be made by some competent surgeon employed at the port of departure by the owners of the vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii or from any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American continent, or to a port of another island possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien

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passengers and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; if a citizen of the United States or insular possessions of the United States whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, or insular possessions thereof. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country. No such master shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may, when deemed by him expedient, arrange for the delivery of such information at a later date. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines bringing such aliens nor the owners, masters, agents, or consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive from any of the obligations which in case such aliens remained on board would bind them or any of them: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States they and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safe-keeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section twenty hereof.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to

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land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official, in charge at the various sea or land-border ports as may be necessary for the determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards. At ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings, including all testimony given before them. The decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member may appeal through the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by such immigration official of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the excluded classes.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor, who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service; persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor

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involving moral turpitude; citizens or subjects of any country that issues penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce to the immigration officials such a certificate; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to come to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for, directly or indirectly, by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by a parent, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who, by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound, are deemed to be economically unfit, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act; and, for a period of one year from date of deportation, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, unless prior to their reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons who have committed an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of

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this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons.

SEC. 11. Where a rejected alien, certified by a medical officer to be unable to travel alone by reason of sickness or mental or physical disability, or certified by a medical officer or found by a board of special inquiry to be unable to travel alone by reason of infancy, is accompanied by another alien such accompanying alien may also be excluded by a board of special inquiry and shall be deported in the manner in which other excluded aliens are required to be deported.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used to enable the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 13. That for the purpose of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections ten and twenty-seven hereof and of admission under section fourteen hereof, the excepted classes of Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent shall consist of those who, in their personal capacity, are of the following status or occupations: government officers, ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who is entitled by this Act to enter and who is about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or other foreign government of which a subject or citizen, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, shall show that the person to whom issued is entitled to come to the United States under the terms of this Act, and shall contain a photograph of and the following data regarding the person to whom issued: Family and individual name or names in full, title or official rank, if any, age, height, physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence. If the alien applying for the certificate is a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him

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prior to and at the time of his application therefor. The term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than that necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, and his financial standing in the country issuing such certificate. The certificate and the identity of the person named therein and whose photograph is attached thereto shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official before indorsing such certificate to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he shall find upon examination that any statement therein contained is untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the certificate. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge at the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of such person to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and natural-born children under sixteen years of age of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture continues or they remain under the age stated and shall, if in all other respects admissible, be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character mentioned in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture exists or they are of the age hereinbefore stated at the time of application: *Provided,* That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the

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United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least three years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the natural-born children of members of the said exempted classes shall not at any time establish and maintain themselves in any other status or occupation than one which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, otherwise they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That the owner, master, officer, or agent of every vessel arriving at any port of the United States shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent any alien employed on such vessel from landing, otherwise than temporarily in the pursuit of his calling. No such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay off or discharge any alien so employed, or permit the removal of any such alien's personal effects, or any part thereof, until such alien has been examined by an immigrant inspector. Every such owner, master, officer, or agent shall furnish such lists, descriptions, and photographs of aliens so employed as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require, and shall report to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, as soon as discovered, every case of desertion, and shall show, when applying for clearance, that all aliens so employed on the vessel at the time of arrival who have not deserted or been discharged are leaving the port on said vessel. No alien suffering from any mental defect or from tuberculosis or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease shall be employed on any vessel coming to the United States. Head tax shall be payable under section two hereof on account of all alien employees of vessels who are discharged or who desert in ports of the United States and who in either case are not shown within a reasonable time to have left the country.

SEC. 17. That no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States not entitled to enter under the various provisions of this Act shall be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished conditioned for the departure of such alien from the United States with the vessel on which employed, in accordance with proper regulations requiring names, description, and photograph, to insure the identity of such departing Chinese alien.

SEC. 18. That no alien certified, as provided in section seven of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form or from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment in any hospital in the United States unless it is shown that the disease did not develop until after embarkation on the voyage from which seeking to land and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government.

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SEC. 19. That any alien excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of being certified by a board of surgeons to be below the naval-service physical standard or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible and if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor peculiar individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, nevertheless be admitted by said Secretary upon the giving of a suitable bond, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States, and to all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name of and by the appropriate law officers either of the United States or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 20. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be sent back to the country whence they respectively came as soon as practicable, on the vessels bringing them, or, if that is not practicable, on other vessels of the same line, or otherwise at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by him, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of any rejected alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may be held and treated at the expense of the owner of the vessel by which brought until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and

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they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the Act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claims to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described: *Provided*, That in all questions of citizenship arising under this Act evidence other than record evidence shall not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory unless it includes the testimony of at least one credible white witness.

SEC. 23. That the registration prescribed in the preceding section shall be enforced in the insular territory as well as in the continental territory of the United States. Chinese aliens and aliens of Chinese descent, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section fourteen hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: *Provided*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdic-

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tion of any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately, or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

SEC. 25. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section fourteen hereof, or who is admitted in accordance with and continues to observe the provisions of section fifteen hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated by the Commissioner-General of Immigration as a port of entry for aliens under this Act, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return to and reenter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, and shall reenter through such port of departure, and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the

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deposited certificate shall be returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration official in charge at the port.

SEC. 26. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act; any alien who shall become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing; any alien who shall after arrival be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute, or who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section thirty-nine hereof; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry to the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

SEC. 27. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent now residing in the United States who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section twenty-two hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who, not being a member of the excepted classes described in section thirteen hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall secure admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engage in any occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall in any other manner enter or reside in the United States in violation of this Act, or who is deportable under the provisions of section twenty-six hereof, shall be, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, taken into custody and deported.

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if effected at any time within five years after the entry of the

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alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner-General of Immigration no such person exists or it is not practicable to recover such expense from any of said persons, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner, master, person in charge, agent, or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and ordered deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the disposition made of the alien.

SEC. 29. That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien arrested under the provisions of this Act, or of any suit or proceeding in which such alien's testimony may be required, he may be detained, and if used as a witness be paid a witness fee of one dollar per day during such detention, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, or as a witness in a pending suit or proceeding, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 30. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein shall, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be to the country whence they came or to foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States.

SEC. 31. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by

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this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien to whom this section is applicable. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

SEC. 33. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to any port of the United States, with or without intent to land, any alien, including employees of vessels, belonging to any of the following classes: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien or alien employee so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person, or transportation company, or the master, owner, agent, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of this provision. And it shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien

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afflicted with any mental or physical defect of a less degree than hereinbefore specified but of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this provision. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of such fines, and in the event that a fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 34. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section three of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to insure absolutely that such alien shall not land in the United States at any time or place not designated by the immigration officials, and the failure of any such person to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner-General of Immigration it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dollars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels bringing aliens to ports of the United States to fail or refuse to present every such alien for inspection by the immigration officials at such time and place as may by them be designated; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a failure or refusal the person so failing or refusing shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars on account of each and every alien with regard to whom such failure or refusal has occurred, and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *And provided further*, That such fine shall not be imposed in any case in which prosecution is had under the provisions of section thirty-four hereof.

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SEC. 36. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, person in charge, or agent of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States to permit any alien employee of such vessel to land otherwise than temporarily in the pursuit of his calling until such alien has been admitted by an immigrant inspector; or to pay off or discharge any such alien, or to permit the removal from the vessel of his personal effects or any part thereof, until such alien has been admitted by an immigrant inspector; or to refuse or fail to furnish lists or descriptions or photographs of all such alien employees; or to refuse or fail to report to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival as soon as discovered any case of desertion of such an alien employee; or to fail or refuse to show that all aliens employed on board at the time of arrival of the vessel who have not deserted or been discharged are leaving the port on said vessel; all as required by section sixteen hereof. And if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been any violation of any of the provisions of this section, such owner, master, person in charge, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation hereof. It shall be unlawful for any owner, master, person in charge, or agent of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States to permit any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on such vessel who has not been admitted by an immigrant inspector to land for any purpose, otherwise than under the bond required by section seventeen hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that this provision has been violated such owner, master, person in charge, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every violation hereof. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of the fines prescribed by this section, and in the event the fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 37. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee of any vessel to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the detention of aliens as required by section eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the deportation of aliens arrested and ordered deported as required by section twenty-eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to receive on board the vessel by which brought or a vessel owned or operated by the same interests any alien rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under any provision of this act, or to fail to safely guard and detain any such alien thereon, or to refuse or fail to return any such alien to the foreign port whence he came or to which ordered deported under any provision of this act; or to make any charge to cover the expense of deporting any alien brought or to be brought to the United States, or to take any security for the payment of such charge, or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected, or arrested, and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of

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Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section ten hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions, such owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent or consignee of the vessel.

SEC. 38. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 39. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, any alien shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. Any alien who shall, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported, under those provisions of section ten or section twenty-six hereof which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, reenter or attempt to reenter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years. In prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, any alien to come into the United States, by means of any offer or

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promise of employment, whether true or false, or by means of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless with the permission of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in accordance with section ten of this Act; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

SEC. 41. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section forty of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but they shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 42. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, or corporation, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels and others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, to, directly, or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or to so attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and anyone violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section forty of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a violation by an owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid,

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nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be held to prohibit transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailing schedules of and the terms and facilities of transportation upon their vessels.

SEC. 43. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years and fined not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Any person to whom an oath has been administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this act who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 44. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other government official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 45. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the United States attorneys to conduct every suit or prosecution brought in court by the United States under this Act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. No suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-

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General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That said Secretary in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 47. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioner-General in his discretion from permitting these things to be done by government agencies. All receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station.

SEC. 48. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper state and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 49. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to

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prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 50. That this act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven. The act of March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, the act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except sections thirty-four and forty thereof, the act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this act, except as stated in section twenty-six hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

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MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

The draft of a proposed new law on the subject of immigration which formed Appendix I of the report for 1909 consisted mainly of a codification of already existing law concerning the regulation of immigration and the exclusion of Chinese, with only such changes in its arrangement as would place the various provisions in logical order and such changes in its language as would make possible the attainment of what was conceived to be the intent of the several statutes heretofore passed. In reinserting the said draft a few further changes of the same character, which the experience of another year has suggested, are made in its text; and, with the object of giving concrete expression to the Bureau's recommendations for immigration legislation of a more restrictive character, and for legislation regarding Chinese of a more exact and in some respects more liberal nature, than has heretofore been attempted, language adopting such recommendations is incorporated in the appropriate sections and commented upon in the body of the report as well as in this memorandum.

The various subjects of the proposed bill are arranged in the following order: (1) Definitions of terms; (2) Collection of head tax; (3) Immigration officials—their functions and their control; (4) Collection of statistics; (5) Admission and exclusion of aliens; (6) Residence of aliens in the United States; (7) Arrest and deportation of aliens; (8) Penalties for violation of various provisions; (9) Miscellaneous items; and (10) Repealing and saving provisions.

In explaining the origin of the text and the reasons for the various amendments, the sections of the draft are taken up in numerical order. Throughout the draft the language has been simplified and made more succinct than that of existing law.

SECTION 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221, and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; also 128 Fed., 652; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830; 166 Fed., 536 and 1007; 173 Fed., 500; 179 Fed., 839; and 158 U. S., 538).

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The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines, and require no comment.

SECTION 2.

This is section 1 of the act of 1907, so changed as to make the head tax payable on account, not merely of all aliens entering the United States, but of all brought to United States ports—a return to the language of the act of 1903. The present wording results, usually, in reducing by four dollars the penalty against a transportation company for bringing an inadmissible alien, which penalty consists in the return of the alien at the company's cost.

As there is a great deal of travel between the Bermuda Islands and the United States, that colony has been classed with Canada, Newfoundland, etc., in the exemption from the head tax. The language of the act of 1903 has also been reinstated, in naming the countries exempted from head tax, as experience has shown it is both more convenient and more satisfactory to exempt *citizens* of such countries than *conditional residents* thereof. A provision is inserted also for the refund of head tax exacted on account of aliens applying at the land boundaries; this to avoid complaints which arose under the act of 1903 from the collection of head tax on aliens who were rejected at the land boundaries, where the tax is often collected directly from the alien and thereby given prominence.

While it is desirable that the head tax shall not be collected on aliens in transit, it is quite as desirable that there shall be no evasion of the law as to others, and that any refunds made shall go to the alien (by whom actually paid) and not into the coffers of the transportation companies, as now often happens. It is also quite as good policy not to assess the head tax on tourists and temporary visitors. Provisions are accordingly inserted to accomplish these several objects. On the same theory alien seamen, arriving and departing in the pursuit of their calling, are exempted. The third proviso to this section, requiring that head tax collected in the Philippines shall go into the treasury of said islands, is taken from section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905.

SECTION 3,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 32 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase, as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner-General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial importance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home—which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 39).

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SECTION 4.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by "inspectors"), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom; and to directly empower such officials to board and search vessels, etc., a duty that now constantly devolves upon them, especially in localities where smuggling is common. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpœna witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

SECTION 5.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereafter explained. An addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively. An addition is also made calling for sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. Information of a similar character is now being secured with regard to departing passengers only.

SECTION 6.

is a combination of sections 13 and 14 of the act of 1907, the former being relieved of repetitions and modified to require the assembling of names on manifests (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions), and the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

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SECTION 7.

The provisions with regard to furnishing data covering passengers leaving the United States are separated from those regarding passengers entering, and extended so as to cover citizens (native born and naturalized) departing with the intent to settle abroad, and to empower immigration officials to obtain information regarding aliens and permanently departing citizens leaving the country over the land boundaries similar to that furnished by transportation companies concerning those leaving by vessels. Information regarding sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of debarkation of departing United States citizens who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country is also required. This information is now secured by indirect, nonstatutory means regarding all departing passengers. These modifications of the statistical requirements are essential to the compilation of accurate figures on this very important subject. Instead of requiring manifests of outward-bound passengers, "information" only is required, and provision is made for the adoption of regulations as to the form and manner in which it shall be collected and supplied. Here also an addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively.

SECTION 8.

The changes made in section 16 of the act of 1907 in redrafting it into this section are to render perfectly clear the requirement that steamship companies permitted to place aliens temporarily in immigration stations or elsewhere pending inspection are to bear *all* the expenses incident to such detention until the aliens are actually landed. Although that is undoubtedly the present intent, four steamship companies have compelled the Government to bring suit for hospital treatment rendered aliens suffering from ailments from which they recovered (whereupon admission followed).

SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act, the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907, but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the dis-

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ease. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act. The clause relating to criminals has been broadened to include all persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, irrespective of whether they have been convicted or admit the commission thereof. The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4–7 becoming sections 40–42, hereafter explained); also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing them to come to the United States are true or false, so as to reach a large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "manual" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney-General (27 Op., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the proviso (meaningless under the construction mentioned) exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly mental, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations. There have been specifically enumerated in the list of excluded classes "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government." Such persons are excluded by the present law, but placing them in the list makes the language plainer. There have been added to the said list the two new classes suggested in the report for 1909, and again in this report (p. 5, ante.), viz, "male persons between the ages of 16 and 50 coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service," and "persons who by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound are deemed to be economically unfit at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." With respect to the former, however, provision is made for their inclusion in the bonding provisions of section 19, to avoid any peculiar individual hardship or suffering. Concerning the latter, placing exclusion in the discretion of the Secretary is merely adopting the arrangement now followed so successfully in the cases of unaccompanied children under the age of 16. Two other new classes are added to aliens excluded. One classification is intended to strengthen the chances for detecting at the ports aliens with criminal records and the other has in view the breaking up of an extensive practice under which aliens rejected at one port are returned by the steamship companies to another port, where they often, as the result of arrangements made meantime to give their application a new aspect, effect entry, which practice is penalized in section 37 of the draft.

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SECTION 11

is merely the section of the same number of the act of 1907, modified in the interest of clearness, and

SECTION 12

the proviso which was attached to section 1 of said act to enable the President and Department to deal with the Japanese-laborer situation as it existed at the time of the passage of such act.

SECTION 13

contains a list of exempt classes of aliens of the Chinese race. Every status or occupation that has been encountered or suggested in practical administration as properly falling in this category has been named. This results in a very material broadening of the present law and treaty (Art. II), which regard as "laborers" all who are not officials, merchants, teachers, students, or travelers. To thus name the exempt classes is the safer—in fact, it is believed, the only fairly safe—method of handling the matter in a statute. The term "engineer" is here used, of course, in the professional sense.

SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consistent with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 8 of the Chinese regulations in force for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeitable certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be specifically authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

SECTION 15,

covering the admission of the legal wives and natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial

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exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble. Sixteen years is fixed as the maximum age at which a child may be admitted under the status of an exempt father because that is the age which by Chinese custom corresponds most nearly to twenty-one years in this country. See also p. 128, ante.

SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), it has been practically impossible to do so. Violations of the law in this connection will never be prevented to any appreciable extent until the immigration officials are given direct authority to control the masters of vessels carrying foreign crews. The proposed provision has been worked out with great care and it is believed will afford a remedy for the serious evil and yet not impose any undue hardship on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 17

is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, by preventing serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Recently the district court at Philadelphia has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989), but has never been made absolute by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 18.

So much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to admission for hospital treatment is drawn into this separate section and so modified as to prevent diseased aliens being brought to United States ports for the very purpose of being treated, as is done under the present law, although contrary to its spirit. That the expense of so treating those who contract disease on the voyage shall not be borne by the Government is also specified.

SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not

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being parties to the bond, a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft. The bonding provision is extended to cover the new class, persons below the naval-service physical standard, with the same limitations as attach to the other classes named therein.

SECTION 20

is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to the return of rejected aliens and a delay in deportation for certain reasons. A provision permitting the release under bond of those whose deportation is delayed, or the payment of a witness fee in case they are held in detention, is incorporated so that prosecutions of importers may be made more easy and effective and the holding of aliens in confinement without remuneration avoided.

SECTION 21.

Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was at least a reasonable measure. As it was worded (inadvertently, it is thought) in the act of 1907, however, it has become a source of trouble and embarrassment. Language calculated to meet the spirit of the former provision is therefore adopted, conforming substantially to that of the act of 1903, but making it plain that expenses growing out of the privilege granted are to be borne by the beneficiary.

SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration, that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regarding Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the ideal plan for removing aliens from the country.

Section 22 is also found to be a convenient location for a proviso requiring that in all questions of citizenship arising under the act, evidence, other than records, that does not include the testimony of at least one credible white witness will not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory. Such a provision will be useful in all classes of cases and is absolutely required in the cases of Chinese, as was shown in the

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report for 1909. The legality of such a requirement, as well as the necessity therefor, is clearly shown by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fong Yue Ting case (149 U. S., 698, 729–730).

SECTION 25.

There are in the existing exclusion laws a number of harsh and useless restrictions on the departure and return of lawfully resident Chinese. A Chinese alien legally in the country should be allowed to leave and return as freely as aliens of other races, his identification being the only important requirement. Under this section that will be possible, and all of the restrictions that are productive of no good but of much harm will be removed.

SECTION 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18), and of the similar provisions of section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910. An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as effectively to rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and the three-year limit has been eliminated, leaving the Government possessed of its inherent right to remove objectionable aliens at any time. This has already been done in the act of March 26, 1910, with regard to aliens objectionable on moral grounds, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be done with respect to all the undesirable classes. If the law is thus broadened it will be strengthened almost incalculably. In order to avoid any confusion on the question whether aliens already in the United States when the proposed new law takes effect are subject to the provisions thereof relating to deportation, the terms of this section are made applicable to aliens without regard to time of entry. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. It has been so worded as to make the deportation of Chinese on any and all of the statutory grounds a process in every respect similar to the deportation of aliens of other races. See also pp. 131–132, ante.

SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country

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later than five years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense when deportation is effected within five years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added to the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION 29.

The act of 1907 contains no provision for the detention as witnesses of *arrested* aliens. In this section such provision is made, and, in order to keep such witnesses in a "willing" frame of mind, the payment of a fee during their detention, or their release under bond, is authorized, the bond being made to cover not only their production for a hearing on the charge on which arrested and their deportation (as in sec. 20, act of 1907), but also for their production as witnesses. Thus the law regarding detention of arrested aliens is brought into accord with that concerning excluded aliens (sec. 20 of this draft).

SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, modified to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country, even though it is clearly shown that such alien was a citizen of Canada, holding that by removal to the United States and a residence, however short, in this country he has expatriated himself, and in the case of Chinese return is conditioned upon the payment of $500 head tax.

SECTION 31

is section 15 of the act of 1907, changed to agree with sections 5, 6, and 7 of the draft (12, 13, and 14 of the act), and to make the assessment of the $10 fine for failure to furnish accurate statistical data an administrative instead of a judicial process, thus adopting in this connection the method which has in the case of Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320) received the unqualified approval of the Supreme Court as applied to the collection of the $100 fine assessed under section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 of this draft). This is necessary in view of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case United States *v.* Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, mentioned in commenting on section 5 of this draft.

SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localties there is so little sympathy with the

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laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence also the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

SECTION 33

is section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320), so modified as to have it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens, and to make it unlawful to bring to ports of this country aliens afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation with physical or mental defects of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living; also, to make the fine assessable, whether or not there is an intent to land the afflicted alien. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made $200—in cases of mental defects, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases; this in order to encourage the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens. In the cases of aliens less seriously afflicted the amount of the fine is fixed at $25. See also pp. 6 and 119–120, ante.

SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442), under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal, or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are also covered in an alternative way by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz, by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject. It is necessary for two reasons to have a provision of this kind in the law, although the same offenses are mentioned in section 35 hereof providing for an administrative fine:

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(1) Flagrant cases should be punished by imprisonment as well as fine; (2) the effectiveness of an administrative fine is dependent upon ability to refuse clearance—not always possible, especially at points other than seaports.

SECTION 35

is an adaptation of the plan, found to work so satisfactorily with regard to diseased aliens, contained in section 9 of the act of 1907 (section 33 hereof), to the very important matter of compelling transportation companies and others to present for inspection every alien brought to the United States. Flagrant cases of this kind—cases in which evidence sufficient to convict criminally might be obtained—can be handled under section 34. (It is not intended that both sections shall be used in any one case.) But less flagrant cases, or those in which the technical proofs required under criminal procedure might not be available, can and ought to be covered by an administrative fine. This proposal seems to fall within the broad and comprehensive language of the Supreme Court in Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* Stranahan (214 U. S., 320, 342–343).

SECTION 36.

Here also there is applied to the cases of alien seamen, with a view to make the provisions of section 16 effective, the plan of fining administratively for refusal or failure of masters of vessels and others to observe such precautions as will enable the service to exercise a reasonable control over the entry of alien seamen. Section 17 regarding Chinese seamen is also made effective by a similar provision; but the fine is fixed at $1,000, instead of $200, because it is a common thing for Chinese to pay as much as $600 to $800 for being smuggled in.

SECTION 37.

A very important element in the control of immigration consists in controlling the transportation companies, whose agents, in their eagerness to build up the passenger-carrying business, often indulge in questionable practices. To bring the wrong kind of aliens, or to refuse or fail to carry such aliens back or to bear the expense brought upon their lines by their own careless or inadvisable selling of tickets, ought to be severely punished. That is one of the purposes of this section. Another is to make effective the new provision placed in section 10 requiring the exclusion of aliens who have once been deported and who return within a year without the consent of the Department.

SECTION 38

corresponds with the penal portion of section 38 of the act of 1907, except that the minimum penalty is made definite.

SECTION 39.

Modified in several respects, section 3 of the act of 1907, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910, is proposed for reenactment, it being considered that the decision of the Supreme Court in Keller *v.* United States (213 U. S., 138) is overcome by the change of lan-

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guage made in the last-mentioned act from that contained in the first mentioned. There is also incorporated a provision similar to one in the act of March 26, 1910, making it a misdemeanor for an alien who has been excluded or arrested and deported under the provisions of sections 10 or 26 relating to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, to reenter or attempt to reenter the United States after once having been deported; also the provision of the same act making the testimony of a husband or wife admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband, which is required because the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in, and often the couple are the only parties having knowledge of the transaction.

SECTION 40

is a combination of sections 4 and 5 of the act of 1907, regarding contract labor, modified to agree with changes made in section 2 of the act (section 10 of the draft), and so as to punish in clear terms the *attempt* to import, etc. The word "unlawful" has been readopted from the act of 1903, as its use has been held to constitute the proceeding a civil one (213 U. S., 103). An alternative method of punishment is provided, viz, a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor to be used in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible.

SECTION 41

modifies section 6 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4 and 5 (preceding), and to the proviso allowing States and Territories to advertise their inducements to immigration is added a specification of exactly what they may do to make their advertisements effective. This is in the interest of clearness, and is only fair to those States that really desire and need a good class of immigration.

SECTION 42

changes section 7 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4, 5, and 6 (40 and 41 preceding), and so extends its provisions as to penalize soliciting, inviting, or encouraging immigration (or the attempt) by persons, associations, societies, companies, partnerships, or corporations of all kinds, as well as by owners, masters, officers, or agents of vessels. Violations are made punishable by either the criminal or civil process prescribed by section 40, and in the case of owners, masters, etc., of vessels an alternative punishment is provided, viz, administrative fine enforced by refusal of clearance, as this is a very important part of the control of immigration by controlling the activities of the transportation lines.

SECTION 43.

It is essential that immigration officials shall be protected in the performance of their duties. The present law is deficient in this respect, and this section is designed to effect that purpose. It also contains so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner

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swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission, or readmission to, residence within, or transit through the United States. This is an absolutely necessary provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SECTION 44.

This section has been so drawn as to cover, it is believed, every phase of the improper making or use of any of the certificates required under the proposed act. In this respect the present Chinese-exclusion laws (sec. 7, act of 1884; sec. 11, act of 1888; and sec. 8, act of 1892) are very deficient.

SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications; also a clause taken from section 5 of said act. And there is added a provision that suits may be instituted under the various provisions of the law wherever the parties may be located, a jurisdictional question having arisen on that point.

SECTION 46

is a proposed reenactment of so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as relates to the appointment of immigration officials, the latter part of said section being carried into section 9 of the draft.

SECTION 47

is section 30 of the said act, so changed as to make it perfectly clear that the exchanging of aliens' money, the feeding of detained aliens, etc., may, if deemed necessary, be done by the Government, rather than by contractors. It may at any time become desirable that the Government should do at least some of these things itself.

SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

SECTION 49

is so much of section 39 of said act as gives the President authority to call a world convention on immigration questions.

SECTION 50

fixes the date the proposed measure shall take effect, names the laws repealed thereby, and adds a proviso (consisting of a modification of sec. 28 of the act of 1907) showing to what extent only the act shall be given a retroactive effect and avoiding any hiatus between the operation of the old and the *new* statute.

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APPENDIX II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: In submitting the fourth annual report of the Division of Naturalization, covering its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, attention is called especially to the increase in the amount of business transacted. As was intimated in former reports, this increase was to be expected, as the passage of a new and in some respects a stricter law naturally operated for some time as a check on aspirants for American citizenship. Now that it has been learned from experience that the standards exacted of them by the new law are not materially different from or higher than those established during a century past, the number of applications for naturalization is returning to the average of former years, and will probably soon exceed it, because of the rapid increase in our alien population. Experience warrants the conclusion that the increase in the applications will appear in the large industrial and commercial cities because of the settling there of the bulk of the alien arrivals. The basis for this view will be found in the tables appearing further on in this report.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

For convenience the business of the year is treated under various heads, such as "Work of the Division" and "Work of the courts," although all of the work is to a large extent the work of the Division. Thus, clerks of courts prepare declarations, petitions, and certificates, but every such paper has to be examined by the Division; similarly, hearings upon petitions are in open court, and the judge thereof must be satisfied as to whether a petitioner is qualified and has complied with the provisions of the law, and must pronounce his decision in accordance therewith, but it is by an officer of the Division (an examiner) that the facts are ascertained before the hearing and developed at the hearing. The latter is the chief respect in which the act of June 29, 1906, is entitled in any practical sense to be called new. The distinguishing feature of this law is not that it exacts higher qualifications in the candidate for citizenship, but that it provides the means to ascertain certainly whether an applicant for citizenship actually possesses the qualifications which he claims and which witnesses sometimes testify to in a spirit of accommodation merely, without any personal knowledge of the claims set up by a petitioner.

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So there is no part of the actual working of the naturalization law in which the Division proper does not have a large share. Even after naturalization, certificates are examined there, and if they are not in agreement with the record of the court by which they are issued they are corrected. Also investigations into the validity of certificates are made from time to time for the Department of State, the Civil Service Commission, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the General Land Office, other administrative offices, and the public generally. A large amount of work falls to the Division in duplicating destroyed records of courts, investigating alleged losses of papers by the owners thereof, supplying data for checking up work in the offices of clerks of federal courts, preparing evidence for the use of United States attorneys in prosecutions for criminal offenses against the naturalization laws and in proceedings to cancel illegally obtained certificates of citizenship, and performing many other duties such as are usually connected with administrative work by a central office. Much of this work can not, of course, be adequately set forth in either verbal summaries or tabular statements, but in cases where it has been possible to do so and where statements of totals have been found to be insufficient to convey a proper idea of what has been accomplished tables have been made up and are inserted in the following pages to show the amount and kind of each class of work performed by the Division and its services.

The following table shows the volume of mail handled by the Division during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910, that for 1910 being given by quarters. In appraising the amount of work done, as shown by the table, however, allowance must be made for the fact that each "parcel" of mail received usually contains a number of inclosures. For instance, monthly transmittals by clerks of courts of duplicates of naturalization papers filed inclose from a small number to several hundred papers. Under instructions from the Division all correspondence from its field officers for each day also is inclosed in one envelope.

	1909, total.	1910.				
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:						
Unregistered parcels	50,651	12,951	13,124	12,706	12,045	50,826
Registered parcels	13,905	3,124	3,416	3,389	3,670	13,599
Total	64,556	16,075	16,540	16,095	15,715	64,425
Average per working day	217−	214+	214+	209+	204+	210+
Outgoing mail:						
Letters	39,621	7,953	10,191	9,290	9,980	37,414
Form letters	40,197	7,498	8,531	8,502	9,626	34,157
Documents	9,710	4,074	5,962	981	987	12,004
Total	89,528	19,525	24,684	18,773	20,593	83,575
Average per working day:						
Letters	133−	106+	132+	121−	130−	122+
Form letters	135−	100−	111−	110+	125+	111+
Documents	32+	54−	77+	13−	13−	39+
Total average	300+	260+	321−	244−	267+	273+

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The incoming mail, varying but slightly during the two years, indicates that approximately the same number of courts were exercising naturalization jurisdiction, but, owing to the varying contents of parcels or pieces of mail, it does not indicate the amount of the business transacted by the courts. This will appear in the table giving the number of naturalization papers filed during the year (pp. 207–211).

The decrease in the number of outgoing letters is evidence principally that greater care and skill is being exercised by clerks of courts in preparing naturalization forms. The difference shown, however, about 2,200, does not indicate fully the improvement in this respect, because other branches of correspondence, such as letters of general inquiry, have increased. Other minor but relatively unimportant factors also contributed to the diminution in the bulk of letters actually sent out.

A decrease in the volume of mail handled should not, however, be taken as indicating a reduction in actual work performed by the Division during the year as compared with the preceding year. The contrary, in a very marked degree, will appear further on. This is somewhat more apparent from the fact that the parcels received in 1910 from clerks of courts contained 167,226 declarations, 55,038 petitions, and 39,206 certificates, being a total of 261,470 naturalization papers, against a total of but 227,227 in 1909. In addition to these, thousands of reports, drafts and other forms of remittances of fees, and unenumerated communications were contained therein.

Each of the naturalization papers received is card indexed and given an appropriate file number as a preliminary to a careful examination. Those needing correction are returned to the clerks of courts issuing them and reexamined when they again reach the Division. Those other than certificates found to be fatally defective are used as a basis for objecting to naturalization. To realize the pressure of time under which much of this work has to be done, it must be remembered that the interval between the receipt of a petition and its examination in the Division is seldom ninety days, as clerks are not required to transmit duplicate papers until the end of each calendar month. If defects in declarations or petitions are to be used effectively, the many thousands received each month must be examined in time to notify the field officers, or clerks of courts where there are no field officers, of the ground of objection in any case before the date set for hearing. It is necessary also to keep a careful account of the number of each of the naturalization papers received from each clerk of court every month for the purpose of auditing quarterly fee accounts of the clerks. The number of such accounts handled during the year and the periods to which the accounts relate are as follows:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.[a]	Total.
Transactions	3	27	1,704	4,616	6,350
No transactions	14	56	656	2,028	2,754
Total	17	83	2,360	6,644	9,104

[a] First three quarters.

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The fees received for naturalization business during each of the quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were as follows:

Quarter ended—	
September 30, 1909	$38,098.91
December 31, 1909	42,710.94
March 31, 1910	60,852.90
June 30, 1910	80,103.63
Total receipts	221,766.38

With the beginning of the fiscal year the Division was given charge of the officers (examiners and clerks) in the field, an arrangement which has been of marked advantage to efficient administration, though it has increased the responsibilities and work of the Division. Monthly travel and maintenance expense accounts, the salary vouchers, the rent vouchers for quarters used by field officers, the supplies of stationery and other office accessories, etc., all required prompt and careful attention, as it was necessary to provide as nearly as possible attendance by examiners at the hearings on all naturalization petitions throughout the United States within a limit for salaries and expenses of $125,000. During the fiscal year the Division passed on accounts for which expenditures were chargeable against this appropriation as follows:

Salary rolls	285	Additional clerks	44
Field vouchers	493	Miscellaneous	409
Suspensions	150		
Telephones	77	Total	1,076
Rent	18		

Additional work was imposed upon the Division last year in still another way. To relieve the congestion of applicants for naturalization papers, occurring principally in the clerks' offices of the courts in New York City and Brooklyn and due to the limitation of $3,000 placed by the act of June 29, 1906, on the amount of fees that might be retained by a clerk in any one year for employing additional clerical assistants, Congress appropriated $25,000 for the field service, to be used for the employment of assistants to clerks of courts, the Department's estimate of the amount required being $150,000. This subject will be treated elsewhere, but is adverted to here as bearing upon the increase in the work of the Division. There was an increase of 16,514 in the number of naturalization papers sent from the courts in New York to the Division for examination during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1910, as compared with the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. This ratio of increase, if maintained throughout the year, as it could be within the limitation of the $25,000 appropriation, without other restriction, will more than double the papers sent from all the courts of the entire State of New York.

A careful study of the work of the Division of Naturalization for the four years of its operation under the act of June 29, 1906, has been made to determine its present as well as future needs.

Since the date on which the act referred to became effective there have been received in this office over 800,000 declarations, petitions, and certificates, $677,543.78 in naturalization fees, together with approximately 150,000 reports relating thereto, and about 50,000 letters of general inquiry. On account of the shortage of clerical help in the Division it has been necessary to arrange the work in

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two classes in order to keep abreast of the most urgent work, such as answering general inquiries and examining petitions and declarations, as well as auditing the accounts of the clerks of courts and field officers. This has resulted in deferring certificates, declarations, and petitions, in the order named, with a corresponding accumulation in each, as shown below.

In order to handle the naturalization papers received it is necessary to index the name of each declarant or petitioner alphabetically, with sufficient data for identification and reference. For this purpose an index of 2,520 subdivisions is maintained. In order to confine the indexing to the smallest practicable space and facilitate the work of searching, both sides of the cards are used, each side containing approximately 13 entries. On account of the enormous number of preliminary papers already indexed it is necessary when indexing certificates to refer to both sides of from 15 to 60 cards before it is possible, in most instances, to locate the name of the petitioner and enter the certificate number. One man can not index over 100 certificates a day. Approximately 110,000 are unindexed. There should be five additional clerks upon this work.

When petitions are based on declarations of intention filed under the new law, instead of simply indexing them it is necessary to ascertain from the alien index the file numbers of the declarations in order to withdraw them from the files to attach to the petitions for examination together. After the naturalization papers are indexed they are examined as to form and execution together with the reports relating thereto. There are but five clerks regularly engaged on examining work, who in addition to examining the papers are also required to conduct the necessary correspondence in connection therewith, which alone amounts to approximately 65,000 letters annually. The number of declarations and petitions received during the last fiscal year will approximate 200,000 and 50,000, respectively, an approximate increase in declarations of 48 per cent and in petitions of over 16 per cent over the fiscal year 1908. There have been but two additions to the clerical force of the Division since 1908. There are now about 40,000 declarations and about 5,000 petitions to be indexed and examined, and within the next ten days there will be received about 20,000 declarations and 4,000 each of petitions and certificates, which, together with the certificates referred to above, will make 114,000 certificates to be examined. Four more clerks should be added to this work.

The number of letters of general inquiry during the past fiscal year approximated 15,000, which of course necessitated a like number of responses. Experience has shown that in 80 per cent of these cases the alien index must be consulted. This necessitates searching both sides of anywhere from 15 to 80 or 100 index cards in each instance. One more clerk is needed on the indexing work and one more on the correspondence.

The number of papers placed in and abstracted from the files range from 3,000 to 4,000 a day. It is not possible to assign more than two clerks to this work, and it is in a very unsatisfactory state, as a result of which a larger amount of time is consumed than would be necessary if the files could be overhauled and the surplus papers removed. Two additional clerks should be assigned to file work.

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The receipts of naturalization fees have been heavier in amount but not much larger in number of remittances during the past six months than in any other similar period. Three clerks are regularly assigned to this work, which is practically current. Since July 1, 1909, these clerks have also audited all miscellaneous expenses and the salaries and expense accounts of the field force transferred to this Department from the Department of Justice and have carried on the correspondence relating thereto. They have been unable to maintain entirely satisfactory and complete accounting records from which to make the report to Congress required by law. One additional clerk should be assigned to accounting work.

During the past six months employees of this office have worked over one hundred days in excess of the regular office hours in endeavoring not only to keep up with the current work but to try to make an inroad on the arrearages. Old arrearages have been considerably reduced, but so great has been the increase in the amount of current work during the past two years beyond the ability of the Division with its present force to dispose of that the net result has been an accumulation of a greater amount of arrearages than at any previous time. To be explicit, the number of papers received during the past six months of the present calendar year has been more than double the corresponding period of the last year and far beyond a like period in any preceding year.

Under the sundry civil act of March 3, 1909, the field force was transferred from the Department of Justice to this Department. This alone has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the volume of correspondence through inquiries being addressed to this office which went formerly to the special assistant United States attorneys.

Other factors in the increase have been in the allowance of salaries to clerks of courts for assistants, the restoration of burned records, a large increase in the number of papers lost or needed in connection with entries upon public lands, and the normal increase resulting from greater familiarity on the part of aliens with the provisions of the naturalization law—a larger number of courts entertaining naturalization jurisdiction—the necessity for a more elaborate accounting system, the increased number of files, which exceed 600,000, and index cards, requiring more time than heretofore necessary to locate a given case. The largely increased floor space of the offices makes necessary two additional messengers in order to save the time of the clerks now spent upon messenger work.

The regard for the administration of the naturalization law has greatly increased during the period of federal supervision, as shown by the number of letters received from both clerks of courts and judges from various parts of the country, and of the action of courts in deferring hearings on naturalization matters until the presence of naturalization examiners could be insured. As is well known, the present field force is inadequate to the demands upon it for a preinvestigation of each petition. These officers must therefore receive prompt information regarding any defects in petitions for naturalization in order to determine whether a personal investigation in any particular case is necessary. If they are to handle their work economically, the examination of petitions and declarations, as well as certificates, should be kept constantly current. This is equally true

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if full cooperation of the courts in administering the naturalization law is to be received.

There are now on detail to this Division 3 clerks and 1 messenger, and a further detail of 11 clerks and 1 messenger should be made in order to prevent the work of the Division from falling steadily into greater arrears. If these additions to the force can be made, they should be continued until provision is made by Congress for a like addition in the appropriations.

Taking all the foregoing into consideration, it can not be pretended that with its present clerical force, even working that force overtime and on holidays, the Division can keep up its work.

During the year ended June 30, 1910, certificates of naturalization were received from the Steamboat-Inspection Service and the Civil Service Commission for examination and appropriate action as follows:

	Steamboat-Inspection Service.	Civil Service Commission.
Number received	[a] 550	7
Reported favorably	524	3
Reported unfavorably	[b] 13	0
Canceled	3	3
Pending cases	10	1

[a] Includes 146 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.
[b] Includes 4 cases pending cancellation.

During the fiscal year 1910 requests for the issuance of 136 new certificates of naturalization and 884 declarations lost or destroyed were passed upon by the Division, as compared with 119 and 593, respectively, for the entire period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1909.

Early in the year it became evident that with the small number of examiners employed in the service it would be impossible to continue to make investigations of cases for the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and this work, except in cases where certificates had been procured through fraud and deception, was discontinued. This action was justified further by the terms of a circular of instructions issued by the Department of Justice to United States attorneys advising them in substance that "good cause," in the sense in which these words are used in section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, is not shown for the institution of proceedings to cancel a certificate of naturalization where it only appears that it was issued illegally, without any direct evidence of an intent to deceive and impose upon the court and without any showing that such cancellation would result in a substantial betterment of the citizenship of the country.

The result of this ruling has been greatly to diminish cancellation proceedings. Investigation has too often developed the fact that the holders of illegally obtained papers were themselves the victims of deception, and not guilty of any design to violate the law, to leave any doubt that to cancel their citizenship would not be productive of any advantage, as they are usually qualified individually to obtain naturalization. If inquiry, therefore, into any case reported by the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Civil Service Commission, or the

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Department of State fails to disclose evidence showing a positive disqualification or an attempt to deceive the court, on the part of a person illegally naturalized, the office or department of the Government by which it was reported is informed that no action will be taken to revoke the citizenship of that person.

During the past year fire destroyed the naturalization records in Cordell, Okla., Dothan, Ala., Saguache, Colo., Springfield, Colo., Hyde Park, Vt., Lake Charles, La., and Placerville, Cal. Records were partially destroyed in Broken Bow, Nebr., and Imperial, Nebr. These fires required the restoration of 184 records of declarations of intention, 75 records of petitions for naturalization and 35 certificates of naturalization.

WORK OF EXAMINERS.

With the beginning of the fiscal year 1910 there was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor the force of naturalization examiners and clerks employed by the Department of Justice, the appropriation for their salaries and traveling expenses being at the same time reduced from $150,000 to $125,000. This reduction has resulted in very inadequate service, as many of the districts into which the country is divided for the purpose of apportioning the work of the examiner so as to involve the least travel expense and to economize the time of the officers are still so large and include so many courts that at many of the hearings the Government can not be represented. It results further from this condition that it is impossible in many instances to make any investigation of the character and antecedents of petitioners and their witnesses, and thus the advantage of the interval between the filing and the hearing of a petition is lost. This is partially remedied by correspondence, however.

The alleviating feature of this situation is that it exists principally in the large rural districts of the West, where it is fair to assume there is less danger of deception and of the naturalization of unfit persons than in our large cities. In no district, however, are there sufficient examiners to care for the naturalization business arising in such district, and in many instances the examiners are overworked, at the cost of efficiency and physical endurance. Also the Southern States have not been included in any naturalization district, and, as a result, except for the examination of the duplicate papers received from them by the Division, there are virtually no investigations in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and no appearances for the Government in the courts thereof. The seriousness of this situation will appear if we consider the influx of Italian labor in recent years to the last three mentioned States, the municipal law of New Orleans confining the "corner-grocery" and retail liquor business to citizens, and the limitation contemplated by the proposed state law of Florida of the issuance of licenses for sponge fishing to citizens—that business heretofore having been confined to Greeks, who are experts in that line.

There is, too, in the Southern States a frequent laxity in the enforcement of the naturalization law, partly because that section has thus far had but little experience with the problems involved in the introduction among them of a large foreign-born population. Moreover, in some places the view is apparently held that if the negroes could

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justly be naturalized en masse it is both useless and inconsistent to be critical in bestowing a like status on persons of any of the other races of mankind who desire it.

There are many reasons, therefore, for such an increase in the appropriation as will admit of the employment of sufficient examiners for assignment both to the organized districts now insufficiently manned and to the Southern States now without any such service. Resort to the services of United States attorneys, many of whom have displayed a most accommodating disposition to aid the service, has rarely been satisfactory. They have their own duties to engross their time and care, can not make investigations to aid them in court, as they can not be reimbursed for their incidental expenses.

Strenuous efforts to cover the territory to which they are assigned have been put forth by the few examiners employed. During the year 52,736 petitions were examined, 68,396 petitioners and their witnesses were interviewed in person and 12,291 by correspondence, while at 3,098 court sessions examiners were in attendance and at 400 other sessions the position of the Government was made known in written form. In addition, 2,581 investigations of a miscellaneous character pertaining to naturalization were made, and there were 5,114 visits to offices of clerks of courts.

The petitions examined are the originals of record in the clerks' offices, and the examination is necessary in some of those offices because the natural assumption that they are identical with the duplicates examined by the Division is sometimes misleading. Such field examination, so to speak, is also necessary when notice of the result of the office examination by the Division does not reach the examiner in the field in time for use at the hearing before the court. The 3,098 hearings attended represent not the number of cases at hearings which examiners attended, but the number of terms of court they attended, at each of which varying numbers of cases were heard. The 5,114 visits to offices of clerks were for the purpose of giving instructions or advice, correcting mistakes, urging prompt transmittal of duplicates of papers filed, and exacting settlement of quarterly fee accounts with the Division. This has been a necessary and no inconsiderable part of the duties of the examiners, and, because there was no such officer in the Southern States, the Division found it necessary during the latter part of the year to detail a member of its office force to travel through that section. This trip served to make many requirements, and the reason for them, plain to the clerks, who only needed some one familiar with the subject to solve the problems they fancied they saw in the law and the regulations. The 2,581 miscellaneous investigations related to papers already referred to as being submitted by other administrative officers, to claims for the issuance of duplicate papers based upon the alleged loss or destruction of the originals, and to alleged violations of the penal provisions of the naturalization laws.

This report will not be burdened with a statement of the number of miles traveled by examiners, of the average hours per day they were on duty, nor of the time required to receive, consider, and acknowledge office correspondence and instructions from the Division and maintain their files in working order. It will be sufficient to point out that the work was, for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, performed by 11 chief examiners, 25 examiners, and 11 clerks,

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to which force there were added during the latter part of the year 8 examiners. The work of the examiners has been performed in such a manner as to elicit the commendation and secure the good will of the clerks of courts and judges. Many of the latter have voluntarily, both orally and in writing, testified to the high regard they entertain for the ability and the practical usefulness of the examiners to the courts in disposing intelligently of the cases before them. The only criticism was elicited, by a request for criticism, from a western judge, who thought one of the officers who appeared in his court was a clerk and too young and inexperienced to know how to abbreviate his examinations so as to save time. The vulnerable point to this sole criticism was, not the work of the examiners, but the limitations of the service, which made it necessary to rely entirely, in the instance specified, on an inexperienced examiner. Such inexperience can be replaced by experience and skill only at the cost of inconvenience temporarily to some courts.

In concluding this portion of the report, attention is directed to the large increase in the work of the examiners occasioned by the allowance to the clerks of certain courts of additional clerical assistants. The extent to which the examining force in New York had to dispose of additional work is apparent from the statement on page 223, showing that there were filed in the courts of that city 22,680 declarations and 5,243 petitions during the last half of the fiscal year, as compared with 9,988 declarations and 3,300 petitions during the corresponding part of 1909. During 1910 also there has at no time been as large an examining force in that city as in 1909. The appointment, therefore, of assistants to clerks of courts requires the appointment of additional examiners in the field and additional clerks in the Division to dispose of the enlarged business resulting therefrom. The Division has been struggling from its inception to conduct the administration of the naturalization law at the minimum of cost, under the conviction that only experience could show certainly how much is actually required to discharge its duties efficiently and economically and in the belief that the Congress would furnish the means shown to be necessary. It has never been in a position, therefore, to assume additional work, or even to keep abreast of that already arising.

WORK OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

The work of the clerks is shown in great part under the "Work of the courts," on succeeding pages. The object of dealing with it separately is to report the situation in the offices where there is a large volume of naturalization work. Of the naturalization fees collected in any one year a clerk is permitted under the law to retain one-half, up to the sum of $6,000, in payment for services rendered by his office. He is required to surrender all collections from that source in excess of $6,000 for deposit in the "Miscellaneous fund" of the Treasury Department, whence withdrawals may be made only in pursuance of an express appropriation by Congress. It follows that under this provision all naturalization business offered to a clerk of court which would produce fees in excess of $6,000 in any fiscal year must either be done gratuitously or be refused. Prior to the past fiscal year the latter course was usually pursued, and to relieve the clamor that consequently arose Congress appropriated

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$25,000, available during the fiscal year 1910, from which allowances were authorized to be made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to clerks of courts doing a business yielding fees in excess of $6,000, for the employment of additional clerks, if the business of any clerk's office, in the judgment of the Secretary, justified such allowance. It was provided also that allowances were to be based on the amount of business transacted during the preceding year by the office of the clerk applying for relief from this fund.

Since it is required by law that all appropriations must be apportioned so as to cover the entire year for which they have been made, the creation of a deficiency being forbidden under severe penalties, and since the sum of $3,000 or less, withheld by any clerk of court, from the fees is made a special fund for the payment of additional clerks, it was not until the second quarter of the year began that any allowances could be made from the $25,000 fund. At various times during the year allowances were made for 3 additional clerks to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, 1 additional clerk to the clerk of the United States district court for the same district, 7 additional clerks for the clerk of the supreme court in New York City, 2 additional clerks for the United States district court in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 additional clerks for the supreme court of New York in Brooklyn, and 1 additional clerk for the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. The result of these allowances was a large increase in the amount of work accomplished in each of the courts mentioned. In the New York courts named there was an increase of 111 per cent in the number of papers filed as compared with the number filed in the entire State during the last quarter of 1909, and 29 per cent as compared with the total during the entire fiscal year 1907. The full significance of this is accentuated by the fact that in the fiscal year 1907 the courts of New York disposed of more than 18 per cent of the entire naturalization business of the United States.

Although these allowances partially relieved the situation in Greater New York, it was still impracticable to avoid entirely the delay and cost to applicants of making more than one visit to the clerk's office to file their papers, and the complaints of discrimination in advancing some out of turn with the consequent scandals assigning the use of money and influence to secure preference to some over others in the disposal of their cases. The appropriation, too, is a small one and is available for only one year, when a readjustment must be made for the next year to agree with the business transacted, thus unsettling the organization of the clerks' offices at the end of every year. An act passed at the last session of Congress, June 25, 1910 (Public—No. 283), was designed to relieve this situation by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to continue the allowances for additional clerical assistants employed at the end of any fiscal year until it becomes apparent that fees will be insufficient to justify such continuance. Were sufficient appropriations made, this provision would probably prove effective. The same act, however, further restricts the amount available for the relief of clerks of courts to $3,000 in each case.

The terms of the appropriations made for the relief of clerks of courts transacting business in excess of $6,000 in any one year have limited the portion thereof which could be allowed to any such clerk

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"for additional clerical assistants" to one-half the gross amount of fees collected "by him" "in naturalization cases during the preceding year." Thus, if any clerk of court had collected $9,000 from this source during last year, he might be allowed from the appropriation; to be used as compensation for clerical assistants, the sum of $4,500 irrespective of the $3,000, or one-third thereof, retained by him under section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906.

Section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910, provides that "in no event shall the whole amount allowed *the clerk of a court* and his assistants exceed one-half the gross receipts of the office of said clerk from naturalization fees during such fiscal year." The naturalization law, as already stated, allows the clerk to retain $3,000 if he collects as much as $6,000 from that source in any one fiscal year. Hereafter, therefore, if a clerk collects $9,000 in a year, there can be allowed him for assistants a maximum of but $1,500, this sum constituting, with the $3,000 retained by the clerk himself, the sum of $4,500, or the half of the gross receipts of $9,000. This accords with a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury and necessitated an immediate reduction in the allowances for the fiscal year 1911. In the cases of the clerks of the supreme courts of the State of New York in New York City and Brooklyn, four clerks were discontinued. Thus there is a partial reversion in two of the principal courts to the conditions which gave just cause for so much complaint in the past.

This situation calls for remedial legislation, which will be suggested under the appropriate heading further on in this report.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

There are presented on the following pages statements showing, by States and Territories, the number of naturalization papers filed in and issued out of the state and federal courts, respectively, during the past fiscal year, the number of declarations and petitions filed and certificates issued during the fiscal years 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, together with the total number filed and issued during the time that the act of June 29, 1906, has been in operation, and the number of certificates of naturalization issued and denied, with reasons for denials, during the fiscal year 1910.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama	5	26	31	28	30	58	21	36	57	36	47	83	33	13	46	244
Alaska	6	.....	6	103	.....	103	108	.....	108	71	.....	71	70	.....	70	352
Arizona	5	[a] 8	13	53	20	73	49	29	78	73	17	90	42	16	58	299
Arkansas	7	51	58	9	6	15	10	17	27	16	18	34	50	18	68	144
California	4	58	62	575	970	1,545	637	1,070	1,707	646	1,490	2,136	667	474	1,141	6,529
Colorado	2	58	60	67	285	352	80	263	343	109	333	442	132	431	563	1,700
Connecticut	2	11	13	238	277	515	219	573	792	268	497	765	315	462	777	2,849
Delaware	1	3	4	30	1	31	25	2	27	38	3	41	49	4	53	152
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	85	.....	85	85	.....	85	107	.....	107	66	.....	66	343
Florida	6	25	31	65	30	95	67	80	147	113	19	132	122	15	137	511
Georgia	9	38	47	34	12	46	42	6	48	54	14	68	46	18	64	226
Hawaii	1	[a] 8	9	12	14	26	21	18	39	15	11	26	80	9	89	180
Idaho	4	24	28	38	355	393	10	139	149	19	133	152	20	350	370	1,064
Illinois	5	106	111	314	2,270	2,584	343	1,968	2,311	697	3,511	4,208	788	4,141	4,929	14,032
Indiana	5	87	92	1,210	82	1,292	1,763	1,592	3,355	43	85	128	61	162	223	4,998
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	330	330	.....	430	430	.....	581	581	.....	588	588	1,929
Kansas	2	105	107	.....	122	122	10	114	124	6	180	186	10	205	215	647
Kentucky	5	54	59	22	16	38	23	23	46	16	24	40	23	39	62	186
Louisiana	6	33	39	110	16	126	201	52	253	170	47	217	138	16	154	750
Maine	1	14	15	57	52	109	50	81	131	132	99	231	100	143	243	714
Maryland	1	23	24	36	148	184	47	155	202	54	104	158	129	55	184	728
Massachusetts	2	16	18	1,715	780	2,495	1,788	1,168	2,956	2,148	1,003	3,151	2,141	1,242	3,383	11,985
Michigan	5	86	91	9	942	951	16	949	965	14	1,547	1,561	17	1,617	1,634	5,111
Minnesota	12	86	98	130	901	1,031	128	1,195	1,323	115	1,504	1,619	159	1,668	1,827	5,800
Mississippi	6	49	55	.....	16	16	4	12	16	13	18	31	9	14	23	86
Missouri	9	101	110	472	21	493	463	79	542	520	52	572	656	60	716	2,323
Montana	2	28	30	10	1,556	1,566	6	819	825	3	1,049	1,052	3	1,068	1,071	4,514
Nebraska	2	92	94	.....	351	351	2	377	379	.....	881	881	.....	414	414	2,025
Nevada	1	14	15	1	84	85	19	66	85	4	51	55	6	71	77	302
New Hampshire	1	11	12	.....	52	52	17	138	155	3	137	140	5	123	128	475
New Jersey	1	21	22	3	1,661	1,664	5	1,604	1,609	3	1,589	1,592	4	1,634	1,638	6,503
New Mexico	7	[a] 19	26	10	25	35	10	27	37	12	26	38	6	80	86	196
New York	5	62	67	2,640	3,892	6,532	4,264	4,545	8,809	6,000	5,305	11,305	6,861	9,075	15,936	42,582
North Carolina	9	37	46	.....	22	22	1	8	9	.....	13	13	2	8	10	54
North Dakota	3	47	50	40	459	499	108	882	990	45	858	903	73	850	923	3,315
Ohio	3	86	89	158	1,077	1,235	165	1,087	1,252	173	987	1,160	215	1,140	1,355	5,002

[a] Territorial courts.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Oklahoma	2	64	66	.....	110	110	2	93	95	4	141	145	2	124	126	476
Oregon	2	34	36	9	391	400	14	341	355	15	381	396	6	451	457	1,608
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	1,840	1,999	3,839	2,549	2,112	4,661	3,348	2,261	5,609	3,036	1,732	4,768	18,877
Rhode Island	2	1	3	334	27	361	451	27	478	361	30	391	540	22	562	1,792
South Carolina	5	16	21	13	1	14	9	.....	9	43	1	44	13	16	29	96
South Dakota	1	57	58	.....	453	453	1	703	704	1	608	609	3	708	711	2,477
Tennessee	7	22	29	39	4	43	34	.....	34	36	.....	36	56	1	57	170
Texas	20	152	172	61	196	257	66	208	274	154	432	586	97	238	335	1,452
Utah	1	27	28	11	179	190	18	192	210	9	150	159	17	157	174	733
Vermont	2	13	15	145	6	151	34	41	75	91	25	116	137	16	153	495
Virginia	10	53	63	47	16	63	62	23	85	61	25	86	66	40	106	340
Washington	6	38	44	959	1,253	2,212	353	572	925	370	715	1,085	416	712	1,128	5,350
West Virginia	8	35	43	29	85	114	42	74	116	31	89	120	38	83	121	471
Wisconsin	2	71	73	42	458	500	49	558	607	110	1,119	1,229	123	1,061	1,184	3,520
Wyoming	1	13	14	11	118	129	26	103	129	19	85	104	22	135	157	519
Total	227	2,247	2,474	11,814	22,171	33,985	14,517	24,651	39,168	16,389	28,295	44,684	17,670	31,719	49,389	167,226

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	5	26	31	3	9	12	15	20	35	18	24	42	11	9	20	109
Alaska	6	.....	6	18	.....	18	41	.....	41	33	.....	33	32	.....	32	124
Arizona	5	a 8	13	18	5	23	32	6	38	21	5	26	21	3	24	111
Arkansas	7	51	58	.....	7	7	7	4	11	5	4	9	7	11	18	45
California	4	58	62	103	489	592	99	501	600	67	783	850	63	789	852	2,894
Colorado	2	58	60	22	78	100	25	89	114	35	133	168	28	172	200	582
Connecticut	2	11	13	65	119	184	59	222	281	106	168	274	149	216	365	1,104
Delaware	1	3	4	13	.....	13	13	1	14	9	2	11	23	4	27	65
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	44	.....	44	28	.....	28	40	.....	40	25	.....	25	137
Florida	6	25	31	24	7	31	40	9	49	32	5	37	27	12	39	156
Georgia	9	38	47	18	.....	18	21	5	26	22	2	24	22	9	31	99
Hawaii	1	a 8	9	3	2	5	6	5	11	11	9	20	6	6	12	48
Idaho	4	24	28	4	68	72	5	70	75	8	60	68	5	97	102	317
Illinois	5	106	111	67	579	646	87	580	667	194	1,087	1,281	295	1,074	1,369	3,963

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Indiana	5	87	92	15	37	52	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	122	122	.....	173	173	.....	276	276	.....	370	370	941
Kansas	2	105	107	1	80	81	4	101	105	4	122	126	7	173	180	492
Kentucky	5	54	59	6	11	17	14	9	23	7	9	16	5	16	21	77
Louisiana	6	33	39	31	6	37	45	11	56	47	30	77	47	13	60	230
Maine	1	14	15	18	25	43	22	30	52	31	27	58	59	64	123	276
Maryland	1	23	24	33	55	88	24	49	73	25	48	73	61	37	98	332
Massachusetts	2	16	18	422	156	578	485	394	879	536	347	883	502	517	1,019	3,359
Michigan	5	86	91	1	435	436	2	526	528	3	707	710	1	875	876	2,550
Minnesota	12	86	98	64	504	568	59	560	619	88	834	922	67	770	837	2,946
Mississippi	6	49	55	4	7	11	4	6	10	4	3	7	1	12	13	41
Missouri	9	101	110	121	120	241	112	30	142	160	27	187	181	34	215	785
Montana	2	28	30	.....	123	123	2	103	105	1	132	133	3	191	194	555
Nebraska	2	92	94	.....	155	155	.....	148	148	.....	200	200	.....	217	217	720
Nevada	1	14	15	2	20	22	4	27	31	2	27	29	2	71	73	155
New Hampshire	1	11	12	.....	20	20	2	87	89	1	74	75	.....	122	122	306
New Jersey	1	21	22	.....	463	463	.....	537	537	.....	678	678	.....	1,044	1,044	2,722
New Mexico	7	[a] 19	26	4	11	15	2	17	19	6	14	20	4	26	30	84
New York	5	62	67	779	1,379	2,158	744	1,339	2,083	1,144	2,245	3,389	1,278	2,604	3,882	11,512
North Carolina	9	37	46	.....	3	3	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	1	6	19
North Dakota	3	47	50	.....	318	318	.....	414	414	.....	586	586	.....	561	561	1,879
Ohio	3	86	89	63	348	411	44	262	306	40	324	364	57	538	595	1,676
Oklahoma	2	64	66	.....	55	55	.....	66	66	.....	54	54	.....	108	108	283
Oregon	2	34	36	4	90	94	4	90	94	6	135	141	7	138	145	474
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	589	664	1,253	672	639	1,311	1,046	694	1,740	1,115	641	1,756	6,060
Rhode Island	2	1	3	118	.....	118	116	.....	116	178	.....	178	360	.....	360	772
South Carolina	5	16	21	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	14	.....	14	9	1	10	35
South Dakota	1	57	58	4	132	136	1	132	133	3	138	141	2	195	197	607
Tennessee	7	22	29	8	2	10	4	.....	4	10	.....	10	15	1	16	40
Texas	20	152	172	22	96	118	26	79	105	46	140	186	11	109	120	529
Utah	1	27	28	6	34	40	2	47	49	5	48	53	11	54	65	207
Vermont	2	13	15	21	.....	21	11	4	15	46	9	55	39	6	45	136
Virginia	10	53	63	16	10	26	33	6	39	33	17	50	41	13	54	169
Washington	6	38	44	86	210	296	79	262	341	130	384	514	130	260	390	1,541
West Virginia	8	35	43	4	14	18	1	13	14	13	23	36	37	26	63	131
Wisconsin	2	71	73	23	358	381	25	447	472	67	507	574	62	754	816	2,243
Wyoming	1	13	14	2	22	24	3	29	32	3	26	29	7	32	39	124
Total	227	2,247	2,474	2,876	7,448	10,324	3,035	8,208	11,243	4,308	11,242	15,550	4,842	13,079	17,921	55,038

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

Alabama	5	26	31	4	3	7	2	16	18	12	9	21	15	1	16	62
Alaska	6	.....	6	14	.....	14	20	.....	20	40	.....	40	22	.....	22	96
Arizona	5	[a] 8	13	5	3	8	14	4	18	11	.....	11	22	9	31	68
Arkansas	7	51	58	.....	8	8	6	4	10	6	1	7	4	2	6	31
California	4	58	62	35	307	342	49	342	391	46	459	505	75	448	523	1,761
Colorado	2	58	60	7	61	68	19	87	106	23	66	89	25	83	108	371

[a] Territorial courts.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Connecticut	2	11	13	32	117	149	68	122	190	70	138	208	31	145	176	723
Delaware	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	19	2	21	12	.....	12	10	2	12	45
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	45	.....	45	27	.....	27	28	.....	28	132
Florida	6	25	31	7	3	10	11	13	24	32	19	51	10	10	20	105
Georgia	9	38	47	5	1	6	20	2	22	6	2	8	16	1	17	53
Hawaii	1	[a] 8	9	4	.....	4	3	1	4	7	5	12	5	10	15	35
Idaho	4	24	28	.....	61	61	4	91	95	3	67	70	9	52	61	287
Illinois	5	106	111	82	499	581	48	608	656	110	603	713	109	780	889	2,839
Indiana	5	87	92	.....	29	29	1	36	37	.....	46	46	30	66	96	208
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	147	147	.....	97	97	.....	149	149	.....	125	125	518
Kansas	2	105	107	.....	53	53	.....	84	84	1	103	104	.....	104	104	345
Kentucky	5	54	59	2	6	8	4	9	13	7	11	18	5	8	13	52
Louisiana	6	33	39	5	7	12	43	8	51	53	5	58	42	11	53	174
Maine	1	14	15	17	30	47	9	33	42	20	22	42	14	21	35	166
Maryland	1	23	24	1	51	52	63	30	93	34	53	87	22	34	56	288
Massachusetts	2	16	18	374	339	713	367	213	580	487	291	778	548	429	977	3,048
Michigan	5	86	91	7	450	457	.....	292	292	4	444	448	.....	500	500	1,697
Minnesota	12	86	98	88	370	458	44	612	656	6	473	479	73	736	809	2,402
Mississippi	6	49	55	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	5	5	10	.....	4	4	19
Missouri	9	101	110	95	20	115	109	44	153	109	17	126	147	14	161	555
Montana	2	28	30	1	82	83	2	103	105	1	71	72	1	82	83	343
Nebraska	2	92	94	.....	93	93	1	185	186	.....	132	132	.....	153	153	564
Nevada	1	14	15	.....	1	1	.....	15	15	3	14	17	2	13	15	48
New Hampshire	1	11	12	.....	25	25	1	25	26	.....	54	54	1	84	85	190
New Jersey	1	21	22	.....	356	356	.....	304	304	.....	538	538	.....	457	457	1,655
New Mexico	7	[a] 19	26	.....	5	5	6	10	16	2	12	14	2	13	15	50
New York	5	62	67	729	904	1,633	714	926	1,640	654	1,126	1,780	1,033	1,842	2,875	7,928
North Carolina	9	37	46	2	1	3	1	3	4	.....	3	3	2	1	3	13
North Dakota	3	47	50	.....	401	401	.....	442	442	.....	187	187	.....	512	512	1,542
Ohio	3	86	89	18	253	271	41	199	240	13	226	239	57	279	336	1,086
Oklahoma	2	64	66	.....	39	39	2	106	108	.....	51	51	.....	54	54	252
Oregon	2	34	36	10	84	94	8	86	94	3	69	72	4	87	91	351
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	580	468	1,048	503	411	914	636	608	1,244	435	548	983	4,189
Rhode Island	2	1	3	163	.....	163	117	.....	117	133	.....	133	176	.....	176	589
South Carolina	5	16	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	7	.....	7	17
South Dakota	1	57	58	1	60	61	1	218	219	1	66	67	3	132	135	482
Tennessee	7	22	29	3	.....	3	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	23

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Texas	20	152	172	7	24	31	21	86	107	13	76	89	42	71	113	340
Utah	1	27	28	5	33	38	4	24	28	7	29	36	3	33	36	138
Vermont	2	13	15	57	5	62	18	.....	18	37	1	38	45	4	49	167
Virginia	10	53	63	7	8	15	17	11	28	30	12	42	29	6	35	120
Washington	6	38	44	45	136	181	46	194	240	93	192	285	98	303	401	1,107
West Virginia	8	35	43	8	5	13	9	4	13	1	4	5	13	13	26	57
Wisconsin	2	71	73	49	376	425	22	479	501	19	327	346	47	476	523	1,795
Wyoming	1	13	14	1	15	16	3	21	24	.....	16	16	4	20	24	80
Total	227	2,247	2,474	2,502	5,942	8,444	2,512	6,604	9,116	2,792	6,802	9,594	3,274	8,778	12,052	39,206

[a] Territorial courts.

Declarations of Intention and Petitions for Naturalization Filed and Certificates of Naturalization Issued, Fiscal Years ended June 30, 1907–1910, by States.

State or Territory.	Declarations.					Petitions.					Certificates.					Grand total.
	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	
Alabama	258	279	199	244	980	50	73	95	109	327	19	45	69	62	195	1,502
Alaska	87	425	526	352	1,390	19	74	111	124	328	8	34	64	96	202	1,920
Arizona	136	260	305	299	1,000	50	113	94	111	368	11	58	65	68	202	1,570
Arkansas	43	88	100	144	375	32	35	53	45	165	9	38	36	31	114	654
California	5,383	7,213	6,198	6,529	25,323	790	2,142	1,893	2,894	7,719	176	1,258	1,446	1,761	4,641	37,683
Colorado	876	[b] 1,458	1,708	1,700	5,742	303	611	560	582	2,056	101	324	509	371	1,305	9,103
Connecticut	922	2,140	2,066	2,849	7,977	238	752	612	1,104	2,706	118	374	688	723	1,903	12,586
Delaware	124	180	208	152	664	38	64	60	65	227	23	30	71	45	169	1,060
District of Columbia	205	365	378	343	1,291	65	94	130	137	426	21	77	74	132	304	2,021
Florida	174	372	366	511	1,423	[b] 38	102	121	156	417	15	66	112	105	298	2,138
Georgia	55	230	207	226	718	19	53	63	99	234	5	29	54	53	141	1,093
Hawaii	61	133	202	180	576	12	28	37	48	125	5	21	33	35	94	795
Idaho	721	1,024	837	1,064	3,646	198	314	364	317	1,193	74	251	255	287	867	5,706
Illinois	5,272	12,498	13,603	14,032	45,405	1,185	3,073	3,340	3,963	11,561	433	1,711	3,043	2,839	8,026	64,992
Indiana	1,203	774	9,046	4,998	16,021	109	210	297	276	892	54	111	252	208	625	17,538
Iowa	1,141	[b] 1,851	1,837	1,929	6,758	381	796	668	941	2,786	121	478	[b] 706	518	1,823	11,367
Kansas	559	642	2,359	647	4,207	418	497	532	492	1,939	215	356	409	345	1,385	7,531
Kentucky	64	158	179	186	587	13	52	43	77	185	4	36	38	52	130	902
Louisiana	206	516	862	750	2,334	43	179	239	230	691	17	138	196	174	525	3,550
Maine	230	413	566	714	1,923	99	151	217	276	743	24	105	202	166	497	3,163
Maryland	729	909	709	728	3,075	201	232	294	332	1,059	98	174	216	288	776	4,910
Massachusetts	4,845	9,327	10,024	11,985	36,181	1,023	2,463	2,830	3,359	9,675	383	1,677	2,453	3,048	7,561	53,417

[a] Nine months only.

[b] The differences between the number of papers indicated, as shown in the above table, and the number for the same periods, as shown in the respective previous annual reports, are due to imperfections in the record of the receipts of those papers.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1910, BY STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Declarations.					Petitions.					Certificates.					Grand total.
	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	
Michigan	1,821	[b] 4,083	4,685	5,111	15,700	945	2,234	1,943	2,550	7,672	333	1,135	1,743	1,697	4,908	28,280
Minnesota	2,907	5,159	5,056	5,800	18,922	1,004	2,462	2,449	2,946	8,861	357	1,606	2,405	2,402	6,770	34,553
Mississippi	52	92	71	86	301	7	20	25	41	93	3	10	17	19	49	443
Missouri	1,127	2,776	3,083	2,323	9,309	152	518	760	785	2,215	73	279	657	555	1,564	13,088
Montana	791	[b] 1,505	[b] 2,438	4,514	9,248	312	564	535	555	1,966	107	373	510	343	1,333	12,547
Nebraska	787	1,659	3,194	2,025	7,665	643	865	801	720	3,029	337	615	697	564	2,213	12,907
Nevada	260	[b] 386	360	302	1,308	18	[b] 85	80	155	338	3	[b] 18	60	48	129	1,775
New Hampshire	171	530	551	475	1,727	67	149	197	306	719	21	64	161	190	436	2,882
New Jersey	2,722	5,947	5,173	6,503	20,345	826	2,087	1,795	2,722	7,430	246	[b] 821	1,683	1,655	4,405	32,180
New Mexico	95	155	217	196	663	28	41	71	84	224	6	28	37	50	121	1,008
New York	18,934	31,567	26,402	42,582	119,485	4,496	8,416	7,804	11,512	32,228	1,585	5,363	6,484	7,928	21,360	173,073
North Carolina	27	30	36	54	147	5	7	14	19	45	2	4	8	13	27	219
North Dakota	2,782	3,321	2,524	3,315	11,942	1,267	[b] 2,501	1,677	1,879	7,324	494	1,710	1,743	1,542	5,489	24,755
Ohio	1,772	4,740	4,563	5,002	16,077	433	1,315	1,207	1,676	4,631	110	542	955	1,086	2,693	23,401
Oklahoma [c]	200	449	383	476	1,508	313	[b] 391	299	283	1,286	124	255	237	252	868	3,662
Oregon	916	1,671	1,559	1,608	5,754	281	436	[b] 443	474	1,634	130	352	384	351	1,217	8,609
Pennsylvania	7,631	[b] 15,121	14,815	18,877	56,444	2,285	4,337	4,218	6,060	16,900	1,033	1,975	4,044	4,189	11,241	84,585
Rhode Island	595	1,385	1,339	1,792	5,111	258	623	564	772	2,217	81	414	557	589	1,641	8,969
South Carolina	32	48	55	96	231	6	10	17	35	68	.....	9	10	17	36	335
South Dakota	1,003	2,481	2,165	2,477	8,126	408	645	514	607	2,174	202	418	481	482	1,583	11,883
Tennessee	40	119	122	170	451	10	23	42	40	115	.....	14	18	23	55	621
Texas	632	1,257	1,179	1,452	4,520	282	412	388	529	1,611	124	299	386	340	1,149	7,280
Utah	287	[b] 821	672	733	2,513	60	206	180	207	653	12	133	149	138	432	3,598
Vermont	49	166	536	495	1,246	24	95	243	136	498	6	57	147	167	377	2,121
Virginia	232	394	339	340	1,305	46	98	127	169	440	17	70	80	120	287	2,032
Washington	2,527	4,063	4,427	5,350	16,367	815	1,586	1,456	1,541	5,398	353	997	1,419	1,107	3,876	25,641
West Virginia	132	424	488	471	1,515	30	129	131	131	421	9	48	99	57	213	2,149
Wisconsin	1,740	[b] 5,191	6,344	3,520	16,795	662	1,509	2,381	2,243	6,795	236	869	2,054	1,795	4,954	28,544
Wyoming	165	[b] 434	[b] 533	519	1,651	87	157	147	124	515	15	94	96	80	285	2,451
Total	73,723	137,229	145,794	167,226	523,972	21,094	44,029	43,161	55,038	163,322	7,953	25,963	38,372	39,206	111,494	798,788

[a] Nine months only.

[b] The differences between the number of papers indicated, as shown in the above table, and the number for the same periods, as shown in the respective previous annual reports, are due to imperfections in the record of the receipts of those papers.

[c] Includes Indian Territory for 1907 and four months of 1908.

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CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.															Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, Rev. Stat.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Alabama				1	1							1			3	62	65	0.0462
Alaska												4			4	96	100	.0400
Arizona	1		16	2	1		4		3	7	1	13		4	52	68	120	.4333
Arkansas			1		1	1					3			3	9	31	40	.2250
California	1	3	128	6	28		8	5	7	66	3	115		42	412	1,761	2,173	.1896
Colorado	5	1	44	5	2		5	2	7	1	4	36	1	20	133	371	504	.2639
Connecticut	2	1	6	8	4					4		14		4	43	723	766	.0561
Delaware				1					1			13			15	45	60	.2500
District of Columbia	1			1	9		4	1	1			9			26	132	158	.1646
Florida				1								2			3	105	108	.0278
Georgia	1										6				7	53	60	.1167
Hawaii												4			4	35	39	.1026
Idaho	3	1	8	3	1		2	5			1	23		1	48	287	335	.1433
Illinois	4	24	115	19	13		2	5	15	28	1	230		90	546	2,839	3,385	.1613
Indiana	1	1	15	2				2	1	3	2	36		12	75	208	283	.2650
Iowa	1		36	5	4		10		4	1	2	15		16	94	518	612	.1536
Kansas	1	2	31			1	2	3	4		1	7		11	63	345	408	.1544
Kentucky				2					1			1			4	52	56	.0714
Louisiana																174	174	.0000
Maine										1				1	2	166	168	.0119
Maryland		2	9	2	1					1		16		2	33	288	321	.1028
Massachusetts		3	20	8	13	1		1	2	1	4	110		27	190	348	538	.3532
Michigan	1	30	167	18	20		21	4	23	27	2	161		63	537	1,697	2,234	.2404
Minnesota	15	4	34	45			11	2	10	3	8	86		35	253	2,402	2,655	.0953
Mississippi			1							1				1	3	19	22	.1364
Missouri	1	1	28	3		1			2	4		15		11	66	555	621	.1063
Montana	1	4	26	1	2		4	2	2	1	1	40		5	89	343	432	.2060
Nebraska	4	1	38	8			11	2	15		4	27	1	7	118	564	682	.1730
Nevada			7	1			1		1	2		14		2	28	48	76	.3684
New Hampshire		2	2	4	2							14		8	32	190	222	.1441
New Jersey	1	7	131	26	36	1	1	4	24	1	4	169	1	31	437	1,655	2,092	.2089
New Mexico	1		12				1		2		1	2	1	4	24	50	74	.3243
New York	2	26	327	28	246	1	1	3	40	5	4	1,512		73	2,268	7,928	10,196	.2224
North Carolina											1				1	13	14	.0714
North Dakota	17	3	20	26			8	3	4	6	7	41		35	170	1,542	1,712	.0993
Ohio		5	125	17	14		6	2	5	7	1	165		29	376	1,086	1,462	.2572

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CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's mon.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, Rev. Stat.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Oklahoma	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	5	.....	4	24	252	276	0.0870
Oregon	3	2	18	10	4	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	5	75	351	426	.1761
Pennsylvania	1	.....	127	28	20	.....	.....	5	21	8	10	462	.....	35	717	4,189	4,906	.1461
Rhode Island	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	589	591	.0034
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.0000
South Dakota	17	.....	4	9	.....	1	4	3	6	.....	.....	29	.....	7	80	482	562	.1423
Tennessee	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	25	.0800
Texas	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	10	340	350	.0286
Utah	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	6	32	138	170	.1882
Vermont	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	15	167	182	.0824
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	12	120	132	.0909
Washington	1	5	54	18	12	.....	15	2	13	6	3	199	.....	28	356	1,107	1,463	.2433
West Virginia	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	17	40	57	97	.4124
Wisconsin	5	19	51	22	3	1	3	1	12	11	4	42	.....	28	202	1,795	1,997	.1012
Wyoming	3	10	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	16	.....	4	46	80	126	.3651
Total	96	159	1,634	340	440	9	133	57	243	205	81	3,697	4	674	7,781	39,206	46,987	.1656

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In the table below is given the number of courts, state and federal, exercising naturalization jurisdiction during each fiscal year since the act of June 29, 1906, was passed.

Courts.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	1910.
State	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247
Federal	201	228	217	227
Total	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474

[a] Nine months.

The burden of this work is borne largely by the federal courts, for, although they constituted but 10 per cent of the total number which received naturalization papers during 1910, they received 36 per cent of the declarations of intention, more than 27 per cent of the petitions, and bestowed certificates on more than 28 per cent of all the petitioners who were admitted to citizenship. The figures to verify this statement are as follows:

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
State	2,247	106,836	39,977	28,126
Federal	227	60,390	15,061	11,080
Total	2,474	167,226	55,038	39,206

The disposition to resort to the federal courts is not, however, uniform throughout the country. Thus in Iowa, though 1,929 declarations and 941 petitions were filed and 518 certificates were issued, the four federal courts transacted no naturalization business. That the same situation prevailed in some of the other States is shown in the following table:

State.	Number of federal courts.	Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
		Federal courts.	State and federal courts.	Federal courts.	State and federal courts.	Federal courts.	State and federal courts.
Michigan	5	56	5,111	7	2,550	11	1,697
Montana	2	22	4,514	6	555	5	343
Nebraska	2	2	2,025	0	720	1	564
New Hampshire	1	25	475	3	306	2	190
New Jersey	1	15	6,503	0	2,722	0	1,655
North Dakota	3	266	3,315	0	1,879	0	1,542
Oklahoma	2	8	476	0	283	2	252

The causes are doubtless various, such as comparative inaccessibility of federal courts, unwillingness of such courts to naturalize aliens, and strictness of judges. A careful study of the tables will probably result in the conclusion also that rural peoples are in the habit of resorting chiefly to the courts of the States, while the residents of the larger cities resort more frequently to the federal courts. To illustrate this view the following statement is compiled.

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State.	Number of courts.		Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
	State.	Federal.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.
California	58	4	4,004	2,525	2,562	332	1,556	205
Illinois	106	5	11,890	2,142	3,963	643	2,490	347
Massachusetts	16	2	4,193	7,792	1,414	1,945	1,272	1,776
Missouri	101	9	212	2,111	211	574	95	460
New York	62	5	22,817	19,765	7,567	3,945	4,798	3,130
Pennsylvania	60	8	8,104	10,773	2,638	3,422	2,035	2,154

One of the causes of the disproportion between the work of the state and federal courts is the very general view that the fees are inadequate compensation for the labor and responsibility involved. As the exercise of jurisdiction by the state courts is in most cases volitional merely, they discourage applicants for citizenship from resorting to them, advising application to the federal courts. In many cases the state courts have failed to assume jurisdiction, and in others they have sought to turn over their records to the Government and to discontinue receiving naturalization papers for record and hearing. To the examiners sent to them to urge a compliance with the requirements of the law and regulations in regard to making reports, forwarding duplicates of papers filed, and submitting quarterly fee accounts the clerks of the state courts protest against the work imposed upon them for such small returns, and frequently express the wish to surrender the business altogether. Not infrequently, too, this desire is stimulated by local requirements that the portion of the fees retained under authority of the naturalization law be accounted for and paid over by the clerks of the courts to the state treasury.

From the following table it will be seen that of the 2,474 courts 546 are habitually delinquent in sending in duplicate papers, reporting the transaction of business, and forwarding fee accounts. It must not be assumed, however, that so large a proportion is dissatisfied because of the insufficiency of the fees, for 305 of them are located in the Southern States, where it has been impossible as yet to employ examiners to explain and impress upon the clerks the nature of their duties.

State or Territory.	Habitually delinquent.	Exercising jurisdiction.	State or Territory.	Habitually delinquent.	Exercising jurisdiction.
Alabama	15	31	Nebraska	17	94
Alaska	.....	6	Nevada	.....	15
Arizona	1	12	New Hampshire	.....	12
Arkansas	31	58	New Jersey	.....	22
California	1	62	New Mexico	.....	26
Colorado	3	60	New York	.....	67
Connecticut	.....	13	North Carolina	21	46
Delaware	.....	4	North Dakota	3	50
District of Columbia	.....	1	Ohio	14	89
Florida	14	31	Oklahoma	16	66
Georgia	25	47	Oregon	4	36
Hawaii	.....	9	Pennsylvania	10	68
Idaho	3	28	Rhode Island	.....	3
Illinois	12	111	South Carolina	11	21
Indiana	30	92	South Dakota	6	58
Iowa	8	108	Tennessee	14	29
Kansas	17	107	Texas	76	172
Kentucky	27	59	Utah	12	28
Louisiana	14	39	Vermont	3	15
Maine	.....	15	Virginia	29	63
Maryland	7	24	Washington	1	44
Massachusetts	.....	18	West Virginia	9	43
Michigan	7	91	Wisconsin	.....	73
Minnesota	6	98	Wyoming	3	14
Mississippi	28	55			
Missouri	48	110	Total	546	2,474
Montana	.....	30			

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With a view to reducing the clerical work involved in executing declarations and petitions, these forms have recently been amended and simplified so far as it is practicable to do so and still retain the substance prescribed by law. With the same object in view the titles of courts will be printed in the blank forms for use in those courts doing a very large amount of naturalization business. These measures, however, will be a relief appreciably only to the larger courts. The smaller ones, particularly the state courts, will continue to find the compensation allowed them insufficient, in view of the care they are required to exercise and the strict accountability to which they are held, and will gradually abandon naturalization jurisdiction except where the public demand is too strong to be resisted. This will put applicants for citizenship to the extra time, trouble, and expense of traveling greater distances to reach the federal courts. Fees twice the amount now required of them would be less burdensome in many instances than the cost of attending, with their two witnesses, courts even a little more remote than the ones nearest them qualified to grant citizenship, if willing to do so. This is particularly true of alien residents of the sparsely settled rural districts, practically all of whom are qualified to become desirable citizens, but who may suffer a virtual denial of the privilege if compelled to make long journeys, with their witnesses, to reach the courts.

By reference to the table on pages 213–214 it will be seen that of the 46,987 petitions disposed of by the courts during the year 39,206 were granted, 3,697 were stricken from the dockets under rules of court for failure of the petitioners to prosecute them, and 4,084 were denied. The reasons for the denials, sometimes formal and sometimes substantial, are given at the top of each column. Of these reasons it is necessary here to note only two—"Petitioner's motion" and "Already a citizen." The first class represents the cases in which petitioners themselves, realizing the futility of seeking citizenship, usually because of some irregularity in the proceedings instituted, of their own volition sought dismissal, so that they might lawfully apply again. The latter class is composed of those cases in which persons already citizens either by birth in the United States or by derivation from naturalized parents, as well as those already naturalized but the record of whose naturalization has been lost or destroyed, sought this means of securing evidence of a status already acquired.

In the following table are summarized the cases which, under the provisions of section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, have been reported to United States attorneys for the institution of cancellation proceedings. Most cases of this kind are discovered as incidents of the regular work of examiners in ascertaining the competency of witnesses for petitioners. Occasionally an instance also occurs where the holder of an illegally granted certificate voluntarily seeks a revocation of such certificate, so that he may, by proceeding anew, obtain a certificate that is not open to question.

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Cause.	Referred to U. S. attys.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Pending June 30, 1910.
Violation of sec. 2167, R. S	76	101	.....	69
Violation of sec. 2168, R. S	.....	1	.....	.....
Violation of sec. 2169, R. S	1	1	.....	.....
Violation of act of Mar. 2, 1907	4	.....	1	4
Violation of act of May 6, 1882	3	4	.....	.....
Violation of act of July 26, 1894 (insufficient service)	.....	.....	.....	1
Wrong renunciation of allegiance	2	3	.....	2
Wrong renunciation of allegiance and violation of sec. 2167, R. S	.....	2	.....	.....
Not resident 5 years	94	89	1	126
Not resident 5 years and violation of sec. 2167, R. S	10	59	.....	16
Not resident 5 years and wrong renunciation of allegiance	4	4	.....	.....
Not resident 5 years and declaration and petition not 2 years apart	1	1	.....	1
Not resident 5 years and less than 1 year in State	.....	1	.....	.....
Not resident 5 years, less than 1 year in State, and violation of sec. 2167, R. S	1	1	.....	.....
Not resident 5 years and invalid declaration	8	7	.....	.....
Alien witness	4	10	.....	2
Wife a witness	1	1	.....	1
Clerk of court a witness	.....	1	.....	.....
Incompetent witness	3	3	.....	3
Incompetent witness and not posted	.....	.....	.....	2
Not 90 days between filing and hearing	3	9	.....	2
Petition filed less than 2 years after declaration	11	8	1	6
Invalid declaration	30	6	1	41
Under 21 years of age when naturalized	23	23	.....	21
Admitted under old law after Sept. 26, 1906	4	43	.....	9
Immoral character	1	3	.....	.....
Court without jurisdiction	7	6	.....	10
Miscellaneous	4	10	1	8
Total	295	397	5	324

Although the evidence upon which cancellation is obtained is as a rule furnished by the examiners, the Division regards cancellation proceedings as exclusively a function of the law branch of the executive government, and inserts the table here merely to give as complete a view as practicable of the operation of the law under all of its provisions. The same is true of indictments and convictions under the penal provisions of the law.

In cases of both kinds, the Division believes that its obligation and responsibility are confined to a report of the facts to the proper representative of the Department of Justice. As that Department alone has the authority to determine whether the facts in any such case require action, the institution or noninstitution by it of proceedings in the courts, as well as the results of such action, is a matter for which the Division has no responsibility.

It is impossible for the candid and unprejudiced mind to consider the various causes for cancellation, above set forth, without entertaining a doubt as to whether the results accomplished were worth all the trouble and expense incurred. It was, doubtless, in this view that the Department of Justice Circular No. 107, already referred to, was issued. Many of the holders of certificates issued in years gone by with a flagrant and obvious disregard of the requirements of the law were the victims rather than the perpetrators of the offenses which secured to them citizenship. This is often shown by the facts narrated in the record, and had the clerks of courts, or even the courts, known their duty under the law the certificates in most of such cases would have been denied. It accordingly seems not only unjust to worthy holders of certificates of naturalization issued in violation of law to come now, at the eleventh hour, so to speak, and deprive them of their citizenship, but futile and barren of any benefit to anybody for the Government to spend energy and money in taking away that status from a man,

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not because he is not worthy of it, but because the court disregarded the limitations of the law under which alone it had power to naturalize him. If, on the other hand, the holder of an illegally granted certificate is unworthy, section 15 of the act furnishes the means of purging the citizenship of the country of such an undesirable member, and should be invoked for that purpose against only such naturalized persons as were admitted to citizenship before the Government assumed jurisdiction over naturalization matters.

The results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws are shown in the following table, arranged by States:

State.	Prosecutions.	Nolle prossed.	Acquittals.	Convictions.				Pending.
				Fines.	Jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentence.	Sentence suspended.	
California	4			2			[a] 1	1
Colorado	1							1
Illinois	7	1	2	3				1
Maryland	1							1
Mississippi	1		[b] 1					
New Jersey	10		1	7			1	1
New York	35	4	[c] 2	8	2		1	18
North Dakota	3							3
Ohio	1							1
Oregon	2				1		[d] 1	
Pennsylvania	10	[e] 3		2	2			3
Rhode Island	2		1			1		
Total	77	8	7	22	5	1	4	30

[a] Deported and forfeited United States citizenship.
[b] Case dismissed by United States attorney.
[c] Indictment dismissed in 1 case.
[d] Sentence not yet reported.
[e] With payment of costs in 1 case.

Fines amounting to $2,275 were levied and collected in the following courts:

United States district court, San Francisco, Cal	$200
United States district court, Chicago, Ill	[a] 200
United States district court, Trenton, N. J	425
United States circuit court, New York City, N. Y	1,300
United States district court, Pittsburg, Pa	50
United States district court, Providence, R. I	100
Total	2,275

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURALIZATION.

A study of the large tables showing the total amount of business in the naturalization courts will disclose some interesting and significant facts. Thus, in the six adjoining States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the business shown was as follows:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
Massachusetts	11,985	3,357	3,048
Rhode Island	1,792	772	589
Connecticut	2,849	1,104	723
New York	42,582	11,512	7,928
New Jersey	6,503	2,722	1,655
Pennsylvania	18,877	6,060	4,189
Total	84,588	25,527	18,132

[a] Also in 2 cases fines of 1 cent and costs, equaling $18.52 each.

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These totals represent, respectively, 50, 46, and 46 per cent—virtually one-half of the business—of the total number of corresponding papers filed in or issued out of all the naturalization courts in the country during the year.

The following table shows a group of seven States in which the naturalization papers constituted, respectively, 25, 28, and 28 per cent of the total number of corresponding papers handled by all courts during the year:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
Illinois	14,032	3,963	2,839
Indiana	4,998	276	208
Michigan	5,111	2,550	1,697
Minnesota	5,800	2,946	2,402
North Dakota	3,315	1,879	1,542
Ohio	5,002	1,676	1,086
Wisconsin	3,520	2,243	1,795
Total	41,778	15,533	11,569

For the sake of further comparison, the work in the following group of five States, which constituted about 10 per cent of the grand total for the entire United States, is given:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
California	6,529	2,894	1,761
Idaho	1,064	317	287
Montana	4,514	555	343
Oregon	1,608	474	351
Washington	5,350	1,541	1,107
Total	19,065	5,781	3,849

In these three groups of States all but about 16 per cent of the entire naturalization work of the country was transacted, while nearly one-half was done in the first-named group of six States. In that group are included New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which, in the order named, outranked all other States in the amount of naturalization business transacted, and New York alone shows as many declarations of intention filed, four-fifths as many petitions filed, and seven-tenths as many persons naturalized as the other five States of the group combined. A further illustration of the relative amount of business done in New York during the past year is afforded by the following statement:

	Entire country.	New York.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Declarations filed	167,226	42,582	25
Petitions filed	55,038	11,512	20
Certificates issued	39,206	7,928	20

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As appears elsewhere in this report, the proportion of this work in the State outside of New York City and Brooklyn is relatively insignificant. Impressive as these figures are, they do not represent fully the actual situation in the great metropolis of the country. At no time since the federal naturalization laws have been in effect have the resources of the courts in these two cities been at all adequate to the demands upon them. Employees in the offices of clerks have always been far too few in number to meet promptly the needs of applicants for citizenship papers, and, even were there a sufficient number furnished, the vast amount of other litigation to be disposed of in the courts makes it impossible for them to consider and dispose of the accumulated petitions for naturalization until many months after they are filed. The latter difficulty is one, however, which it is reasonable to assume the State would make suitable provision to avoid were sufficient clerks provided, for the laws of that State require its courts to exercise jurisdiction of petitions for citizenship. It is true that objections are occasionally made that the States should not be expected to sustain the burden of administering a federal law, but it should be remembered that the judgment of naturalization makes the person in whose behalf it is rendered a citizen no less of the State by whose court it is pronounced than of the United States.

Reverting to the second group of States shown above, attention is directed to the fact that in Indiana there were filed about 5,000 declarations, while but 276 petitions were made for citizenship and 208 were naturalized. In Ohio, on the other hand, where about the same number declared their intention to become citizens, 1,676 petitions were filed and 1,086 certificates of citizenship were issued. Consideration of these comparative figures would seem to develop a persuasive and practical reason for dispensing altogether with the preliminary declaration of intention. Sympathy for those who for years had unlawfully exercised the rights of citizenship, on misinformation from others, inspired the only new naturalization legislation passed at the last session of Congress, which legislation exempts such persons from the necessity of filing declarations and awaiting two years thereafter to petition for actual citizenship. The alien who has lived here five years or more and can fulfill all the other requirements of the law should not, because he has not mistakenly exercised rights and privileges to which he was not entitled, be penalized by being required to file a declaration and wait two years longer for citizenship than one who has played the rôle of citizen "because of misinformation." Apart from the intrinsic merits of this question, the situation presents an objection from an administrative standpoint in that excepted cases add to the complexity of the law and to the consequent difficulty of its successful enforcement.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total expenditures for the Naturalization Service during the past year was $176,415.98, consisting of the following items:

Division of Naturalization:		
Salaries		$39,873.07
Contingent expenses		1,984.42
Office rent		3,508.31
Printing		755.24
Total		46,121.04
Printing for courts, including certificates		13,089.26
Field service:		
Salaries examiners, etc	$76,476.98	
Traveling, subsistence, etc	27,018.80	
Contingent expenses	5,110.98	
Total		108,606.76
Salaries of assistants to clerks of courts		8,598.92
Grand total		176,415.98

There has been received from fees transmitted to the Division by clerks of courts for naturalization business transacted during the same period the sum of $221,766.38. Thus, a sufficient amount has been received and turned into the Treasury to defray the entire cost of this service and leave, besides, a balance to its credit of $45,350.40. Although this sum may not be used otherwise than in pursuance of express appropriation, it seems not unreasonable to point to it as a reason for supplying such additional appropriations as will bring the service up to the highest point of efficiency. Unless the naturalization law was enacted as, in some degree, a measure to raise public revenue, expenditures within the limit of the collections made under its provisions, if necessary to good administration, can not be reduced upon the like considerations of economy as are legitimately used in cases where the cost of administration is not defrayed by collections.

The collections made for naturalization papers filed and issued during the year, contrasted by quarters with the collections for papers filed and issued during the preceding year, are as follows:

Quarter.	1909.	1910.
First	$42,285.03	$38,098.91
Second	45,945.85	42,710.94
Third	40,091.00	60,852.90
Fourth	43,880.25	80,103.63
Total	172,202.13	221,766.38

Collections in the fiscal year 1910 thus show an increase of $49,564.25 over those of 1909.

These figures are substantially, though not mathematically, accurate, as many small sums continue to come in long after they are due and payable by the clerks of courts. The marked increase in the last two quarters of 1910 resulted from the employment from March to June, inclusive, of additional assistants to the clerks of the courts in New York and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Boston, Mass., as is shown by the following comparative statement of the naturalization work of

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the courts in the cities named for each quarter of the fiscal years 1909 and 1910:

	Supreme court, New York County.			U. S. circuit court, New York City.			U. S. district court, New York City.		
	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Declarations filed:									
First quarter	543	698	+ 155	1,514	1,723	+ 209	339	103	−236
Second quarter	748	892	+ 144	1,849	[a] 3,274	+1,425	191	116	− 75
Third quarter	729	[b] 1,921	+1,192	2,404	4,812	+2,408	86	75	− 11
Fourth quarter	731	4,678	+3,947	2,146	[c] 5,269	+3,123	137	41	− 96
Total	2,751	8,189	+5,438	7,913	15,078	+7,165	753	335	−418
Petitions filed:									
First quarter	200	301	+ 101	87	100	+ 13	294	397	+103
Second quarter	195	343	+ 148	57	106	+ 49	292	351	+ 59
Third quarter	328	[b] 709	+ 381	94	[a] 145	+ 51	378	538	+160
Fourth quarter	367	955	+ 588	82	155	+ 73	527	[d] 657	+130
Total	1,090	2,308	+1,218	320	[c] 506	+ 186	1,491	1,943	452
Certificates issued:									
First quarter	200	319	+ 119	116	78	− 38	355	341	− 14
Second quarter	128	236	+ 108	120	99	− 21	227	365	+138
Third quarter	199	309	+ 110	52	[a] 88	+ 36	245	270	+ 25
Fourth quarter	295	[b] 574	+ 279	92	[c] 138	+ 46	274	438	+164
Total	822	1,438	+ 616	380	403	+ 23	1,101	1,414	+313
Grand total	4,663	11,935	+7,272	8,613	15,987	+7,374	3,345	3,692	+347

	U. S. district court, Brooklyn, N. Y.			Supreme court, Kings County, N. Y.			U. S. circuit court, Boston, Mass.		
	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Declarations filed:									
First quarter	940	767	−173	537	1,160	+ 623	1,007	1,106	+ 99
Second quarter	1,044	814	−230	1,123	1,512	+ 389	1,079	1,133	+ 54
Third quarter	986	[c] 1,039	+ 53	1,000	[f] 1,193	+ 193	901	1,423	+ 522
Fourth quarter	766	1,375	+609	1,003	2,277	+1,274	63	[g] 1,369	+1,306
Total	3,736	3,995	+259	3,663	6,142	+2,479	3,050	5,031	+1,981
Petitions filed:									
First quarter	197	250	+ 53	226	379	+ 153	232	272	+ 40
Second quarter	295	259	− 36	255	338	+ 83	218	289	+ 71
Third quarter	398	[c] 411	+ 13	366	[f] 524	+ 158	235	341	+ 106
Fourth quarter	381	398	+ 17	379	751	+ 372	28	[g] 276	+ 248
Total	1,271	1,318	+ 47	1,226	1,992	+ 766	713	1,178	+ 465
Certificates issued:									
First quarter	227	286	+ 59	176	240	+ 64	157	147	− 10
Second quarter	200	237	+ 37	220	183	− 37	178	214	+ 36
Third quarter	371	266	−105	257	245	− 12	228	281	+ 53
Fourth quarter	377	428	+ 51	376	[f] 439	+ 63	114	326	+ 212
Total	1,175	1,217	+ 42	1,029	1,107	+ 78	677	968	+ 291
Grand total	6,182	6,530	+348	5,918	9,241	+3,323	4,440	7,177	+2,737

[a] Oct. 25, 1909, 2 assistants.
[b] Feb. 1, 1910, 1 assistant; Mar. 1, 1910, 6 assistants.
[c] Mar. 1, 1910, 1 assistant.
[d] June 1, 1910, 1 assistant.
[e] Feb. 9, 1910, 2 assistants.
[f] Feb. 1, 1910, 4 assistants; April 1, 1910, 1 assistant.
[g] Mar. 1, 1910, 11 assistants.

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A brief computation will show that from the increase during the last two quarters the Government received for 14,520 declarations of intentions and 2,297 petitions the sum of $23,708. Since, as already shown, only $8,598.92 of the $25,000 appropriation was expended, the wisdom of such outlay, from a purely financial view and apart from the main object of promptly accommodating those who desire to file naturalization papers, is demonstrated by the increase of $49,564.25 in the collections, at the extra cost stated. In another aspect, however, the result is far from satisfactory. These collections represent a corresponding increase in the number of cases to be handled by the Division and to be investigated by the examiners. No provision was made, either in the clerical force of the Division or in the force of examiners in New York and Boston, to meet the requirements of such enlarged business. The logical result has ensued that the Division can not keep near abreast with its work, and the examiners in the above cities can not give adequate attention to all the cases arising in their districts. This situation will be reflected in the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year.

It should be noted that virtually the same clerical assistance allowed during 1910 has been continued into the fiscal year 1911, and that the forms of naturalization papers heretofore used have been so simplified as to considerably reduce the amount of clerical work required to complete them. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that the ratio of increase in receipts shown during the last two quarters of 1910 will be maintained throughout the year 1911, and will amount to probably $100,000.

Of the appropriation of $41,160 for the salaries of officers and clerks of the Division, there was expended $39,873.07, leaving a balance of $1,286.93; of the appropriation of $125,000 for the field service there was spent $76,476.98 for salaries and $27,018.80 for traveling, subsistence, etc., or a total of $103,495.78, leaving a balance of $21,504.22. Lest this large unexpended balance should be misconstrued, it should be stated that as the field service was transferred at the beginning of the fiscal year to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of Justice it was necessary, until experience could show what amount would be required for travel and subsistence, to maintain it on a basis of the narrowest economy, both as to travel expenses and as to salaries of the official force. When the year closed the service was being operated on a basis that would have left an unexpended balance of not more than $5,000.

As already shown a balance of $16,401.08 was left unexpended from the appropriation for assistants to clerks of courts. This is explained by the fact that the terms of the appropriation did not make it available until the clerks of courts for whose relief it was made could show actual collections for the year amounting to $6,000.

It should be noted that expenditures for contingent expenses, rent, and printing were not made from the appropriations for the Division or the field service, but from appropriations to the Department for those purposes. They are necessary, however, to show the entire cost of the naturalization service.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

The situation disclosed in the foregoing pages suggests as the most pressing want of the service an adequate provision for assistants to clerks of courts in order that all applications to file naturalization papers may be promptly disposed of. The lack of such provision has been the occasion in the large cities of the only just complaint against the operation of the new law. It has entailed in those cities many delays and much expense to applicants on account of the repeated visits of both themselves and their witnesses to offices of clerks of courts. The need in this respect has been recognized by the Congress and, as already stated, various but impracticable devices have been adopted.

The simple plan of removing the $3,000 limit placed by section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906, on the amount of the fees that may be retained by the clerk of any court during any one fiscal year offers, it is believed, the easiest and most effective method of avoiding the difficulty. It automatically supplies the funds to enable the clerks to employ and pay for such assistants as their business may require. When the business increases or declines the fees increase or decrease in the same ratio. Thus under no condition can the clerks secure an undue compensation. As compared with the present system, it has also the very practical advantage of relieving the Department of the labor and embarrassment of deciding when any portion of a specific appropriation may be expended and the amount thereof. The decision in any case may well vary from estimates of the clerk applying for relief, and thus may occasion a feeling of dissatisfaction, if not resentment, in that officer of the court upon whose cooperation with the Department the successful and harmonious administration of the law so largely depends. It is obvious that the limitation was introduced into the law as a sort of offset or curb to the fee system, which is in many cases open to serious objection. This limitation, however, is not in this instance any curb on the excessive accumulation of fees, for that curb was already effectively applied in the same section of the law by the requirement that the clerks of courts shall pay out of the fees retained by them in naturalization proceedings for "all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this act upon the clerks of courts"—that is, "additional" to themselves.

With the limitation entirely removed, surely no abuse of the fee system provided by this law could be guarded against more effectively. In no case can a clerk collect more than the uniform and very modest fee prescribed by the law; in no case can he retain more than half of that fee, and in all cases the fund composed of the half of the fees retained by him is charged with the cost of such additional clerical assistance as his office shall require to dispose of the duties imposed upon him by the naturalization law.

The limitation now affects only the few courts—certainly less than a dozen—whose business in any year produces in fees more than $6,000, and its only apparent effect upon them is to disable them to a greater or less extent in disposing of the duties imposed upon them by the naturalization law. With the removal of this limitation, so that

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the clerks of courts may retain one-half of the fees collected in naturalization cases, irrespective of the amount of such collections, it is believed the problem of securing sufficient clerks to avoid the delays now occasioned in the filing of papers will as completely disappear from those clerks' offices where the aggregate annual collections exceed $6,000 as they have been absent from the offices which collect less than that amount.

The legislation recommended will also at once produce an increase of business, and, as a necessary sequence, require an enlargement of the appropriation for the field service, so that no delay or failure in the law may occur through the employment of an insufficient number of examiners to prepare the cases for hearing in court. This again calls for an increase in the clerical force of the Division. As has already been shown, the partial relief afforded by the use of the special appropriation for the employment of assistants to clerks of courts resulted in completely overtaxing the capacity of the examiners and placed the Division greatly in arrears in the handling of its work.

That funds required for such increases in the administrative force will not constitute an additional burden on the public treasury is shown elsewhere in this report by a statement of the increased revenue resulting from the aid given to the clerks of courts. Thus it is apparent that the increases urged are in the line of true economy, not only as regards efficient administration but as well in enlargement of the receipts over disbursements.

Other recommendations made in the last annual report of the Division have been embodied in a bill introduced at the last session of Congress and now pending on the House Calendar. It is hoped that this measure will be taken up and passed at the next session of Congress.

The Division again urges the importance of making specific legislative provision for a review, on appeal or writ of error, of the decisions by naturalization courts of original instance, both state and federal. The necessity for thus providing means to reconcile discordant constructions of the law is too obvious to require the support of argument.

The hope, expressed a year ago, of having the question of the right of review by the United States circuit court of appeals of decisions rendered by state courts in naturalization cases passed upon by the United States Supreme Court was not fulfilled, as the Attorney-General did not think the affirmative view could be sustained. Since then serious doubts have been expressed by some of the judges as to the right under the judiciary acts of the circuit court of appeals to review the naturalization decisions of the federal courts of original jurisdiction. It seems, therefore, most important that the Congress should in terms make such provision for appeals as will prevent the increasing confusion resulting from divergent decisions of the same questions by courts which are now practically tribunals of both original and final jurisdiction and of coordinate authority.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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APPENDIX III

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: The report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, is herewith submitted.

The plan of presenting a view of part of the work of the Division by means of tables is followed as in former reports, but these tables do not give an adequate estimate of either the amount or the true value of the work done.

During the greater part of the year the distributive work of the Division was confined to farm laborers and domestics, and it was near the close of the year when the determination was reached to extend the scope of the Division's work so as to embrace ordinary or common laborers. As a consequence, the number directed to designated localities where they found employment awaiting them was less than it otherwise would have been, although it will be noted that the number distributed was 4,283 as against 4,168 for the preceding fiscal year.

Table I shows that information was given to 18,239 applicants, nearly all of whom called at the New York branch of the Division. From past experience the Division is warranted in assuming that the information so imparted benefited over double that number, for the reason that callers at the branch office claimed, in many instances, to represent groups of from 2 to 10 who could not call in person to make inquiry. As in the preceding year, no information was duplicated; that is, the same person applying twice or oftener was recorded but once, and in giving information to applicants the greatest care was exercised in order to serve only the industrious and earnest workers, for no good end could be served by directing the non-worker to where a worker was wanted.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, when information was given to 26,477 persons, there was no restriction as to the occupations to be served. During the last fiscal year the 18,239 were nearly all farmers, farm laborers, common laborers, or domestics. Over half of those directly applying for information were made up of six nationalities from northern Europe, viz, German 3,557, Polish 2,657, Swedish 1,424, Danish 1,239, Russian 1,233, and Norwegian 1,014, making a total of 11,124. Those who applied for but did not receive information were not recorded. This would indicate that a greater interest in farming or farm work prevailed during the last fiscal year than during the preceding year, and that the interest in farm work is

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greater among the people referred to than among others. One thousand and ninety-seven Greeks and 1,248 Italians applied for and received information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, whereas but 430 Greeks and 438 Italians received information during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910. Inasmuch as Greeks and Italians are supposed to follow such occupations as keep them in industrial centers or on railroads, the above showing evidences a growing tendency on their part to turn to the farm.

Nine hundred and fifty-two native-born and 363 naturalized citizens of the United States applied for information during the past fiscal year. In this connection it is well to consider the alien as a factor in the work of distribution. For years many thoughtful and patriotic citizens have contended that the influx of a great number of immigrants deprived many citizens, native-born and naturalized, of their positions. Whether this contention is borne out by facts has not been made a subject of inquiry by the Division. The Division believes that the alien has in many instances caused the citizen to seek other fields of labor and that the advance guard of industry always pushes others ahead of it. This movement is responsible for the building up of a large part of the vast territory west of the Mississippi, and to the northwest as well as the southwest.

To the alien prior to the moment of landing the Division can give no information; with him it has nothing and can have nothing to do. After he lands, however, the Division may inform him of actual conditions throughout the country generally or specifically as may be required. The likelihood of his displacing a citizen or any other is lessened when he is impartially informed of the real industrial situation. The Division has not withheld information from citizen applicants who wished to learn where they could locate or find industrial conditions adapted to their wants. Whether the contention that the alien, or newcomer, "distributes the citizen" is well grounded or not, justice demands that the fullest information be given the citizen who may apply for it. The gathering of information by the Division was intended to benefit the United States and the citizens thereof by paving the way for relief of congestion in industrial centers. To accomplish this it is as necessary to give information to citizens as to aliens, and this should be done fully and impartially.

Those who seek the Division to inform themselves on industrial conditions in the United States were not attracted to it by any system of advertising adopted for that purpose. After being landed the alien is handed a leaflet printed in the following languages: English, German, Dutch and Flemish, Norwegian and Danish, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, French, Greek, Turkish, Syrian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Croatian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Finnish, Magyar, Lithuanian, Yiddish. These leaflets, being short, are, in perhaps a majority of cases, preserved for future use by the recipients. They are often passed along to some out-of-work persons and are handed in by callers at the branch office as an introduction by the applicant for information.

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TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watch-makers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.
African																2										
Armenian								2						7		1							20			
Australian	2					2								5		3	1	1								
Basque																1										
Belgian																		1								
Bohemian	2		1			8	2	20	4					22		61		6		10			55			2
Bosnian																13							7			
Bulgarian																27							48			
Canadian						5		2								29		1					13			3
Croatian																11							24			
Cuban								7						2			3						9			
Dalmatian	2		1	4						2				6		16							37			
Danish	18		14	2		45	18	72	36	7		6	2	71	2	329	128	17		70	8	2	199		10	31
Dutch	1		2			8	3	28	3			4		15		86	11	5		8			32			2
English						6		16	2	3		11		3		61		7		12	3		26			9
Finnish			7			87		26	12					40	5	210	25	3		10			220		1	11
Flemish														8		2	3						10			
French						2		10	5					5		54	2	2		10			33			3
German	61	2	46	9	4	93	73	144	62	28		26	2	203	17	1,329	214	109	4	160	16	1	483		36	69
Greek						3	2	2						19		113	9	2	3	24		1	242			5
Hebrew	15		1	5		4	21	12						134		62	7		23	47			81			7
Herzegovinian								2															2			
Icelander																1										
Irish						2		25	51					2		189	7	19		17	11		123			1
Italian			1			7		13	7	3				56	1	96	17			14			205			3
Lettish								2						16		25	8						21			
Lithuanian						2		10				1		34	1	131	2			5			61			2
Magyar	2	2	8			4	2	19	4					41		102	4	3		9			92			
Mexican							4									9	5						46			
Montenegrin																4							15			
Norwegian			15			54	2	51	10	4				53	5	356	71	13	2	13	3	1	224		5	29
Polish	12	3	31	1		54	13	68	35	3		1		271	11	903	48	48		122	6		750		4	40
Porto Rican							1	2						4		26	4						28			

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TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers	Blacksmiths	Bookbinders.	Brewers	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Clerks.	Domestics	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers	Factory hands.	Farmers	Farm laborers.	Firemen	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watch-makers	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Russian	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	17	4	12	2	.....	1	.....	.....	141	1	474	13	4	.....	13	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	18
Ruthenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	180	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	2
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Servian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	80	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
Slovenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	13	4	.....	8	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....
South American	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	10	.....	27	1	5	56	8	54	23	1	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	461	114	14	.....	34	9	.....	340	1	5	29
Swiss	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	94	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
United States born	1	.....	7	.....	.....	6	18	60	20	4	1	10	.....	48	2	365	10	15	4	44	10	.....	265	.....	2	24
United States born (negroes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
United States naturalized citizens	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	2	23	8	.....	.....	1	.....	26	5	173	8	8	.....	16	6	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	127	7	109	22	11	475	175	713	297	55	2	61	4	1,419	51	6,202	745	290	36	659	75	5	4,857	1	63	290

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TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipefitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
African																										2
Armenian																										30
Australian																										14
Basque																										1
Belgian																										1
Bohemian																									1	194
Bosnian																										20
Bulgarian															1											76
Canadian																										53
Croatian																										35
Cuban																										21
Dalmatian	6		2																					2		78
Danish	95			7		2		15			3	5		19			1						2	3		1,239
Dutch	3							1																		212
English						2					1	2														164
Finnish	24							1						12												694
Flemish																										23
French	6							1													1					134
German	137	17	21	2	11	51	1	25	1	2	11	3	8	4	8	10	6	3	3	2	9	20	6	4	1	3,557
Greek	3							2																		430
Hebrew											7	11	2		3		19	1	5	7	10	42				526
Herzegovinian																										4
Icelander																										1
Irish											4															451
Italian		8								4					2	1										438
Lettish	3					6																				81
Lithuanian						4																				253
Magyar						40		2																		334
Mexican																										64
Montenegrin																										19
Norwegian	85					11								3												1,014
Polish	2	4	4		1	156		6			2				18	3	6	6		4		15	5	1		2,657
Porto Rican																										65

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TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipefitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness-makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and currriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
Portuguese																										33
Roumanian																										47
Russian						58	1																			1,233
Ruthenian						27																				460
Scotch						2																				58
Servian																										18
Slovak						41															1					238
Slovenian																										32
Spanish																										182
South American																										47
Swedish	106	4				5		6		2	3	1	3	14	5								2			1,424
Swiss																						1				154
Syrian																										39
Turkish																										19
United States born	7	6			1			5			14					2						1				952
United States born (negroes)																								1		44
United States naturalized citizens	2														1											363
Welsh																										11
Total	479	39	27	9	13	405	2	64	1	8	45	22	13	52	38	16	32	10	8	13	21	79	19	11	2	18,239

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TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

State or Territory.	Baker helper.	Boarding-house keepers.	Bowling-alley pin boys.	Carpenters.	Children (unemployed).	Clerk.	Deck hands.	Domestics.	Farm work.	Gardeners.	Granite cutters.	Hostlers.	Laborers (common).	Machinists.	Miner.	Porters.	Settlers.	Watchman.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Total.
Alabama								2	6				18						1		27
Arkansas													10								10
Colorado									1												1
Connecticut					3			7	116				74	1					1		202
Delaware									3												3
Georgia					2			2	6								5				15
Illinois					2			3	46				1								52
Indiana									15												15
Iowa					13			3	121										3		140
Kansas					1				27				1						1		30
Kentucky					2				4												6
Maine								2	20												22
Maryland					10			6	41	1			1						2		61
Massachusetts					2			1	32				8								43
Michigan					11			6	60				7						1		85
Minnesota									43												43
Missouri					6			1	29										2		38
Montana	1								1												1
Nebraska					3			2	33												38
Nevada									4												4
New Jersey	1	2			6		2	50	811	2			73	1							948
New York		3	5	2	35	1		218	1,066	4		4	787			2		1	6	5	2,139
North Carolina									1												1
North Dakota					5				26				1						2		34
Ohio									27												27
Oklahoma								2					12						1		15
Pennsylvania								3	18		2										23
Rhode Island					2			1	5												8
South Carolina									2				15								17
South Dakota									14												14
Texas								4	100				26						3		133
Vermont									5												5
Virginia									39												39
West Virginia					1				1				13		1				1		17
Wisconsin					2			1	24												27
Total	1	5	5	2	106	1	2	314	2,747	7	2	4	1,047	2	1	2	5	1	24	5	4,283

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TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

State or Territory.	African.	Armenian.	Basque.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Icelander.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Macedonian.
Alabama						8														6			
Arkansas															9								
Colorado															1								
Connecticut					4		1			17	1		9		27		1		2	1		2	
Delaware															2								
Georgia		1													6	7							
Illinois										1	2				30	1							
Indiana															6					1			
Iowa					4					1		1	2		63	8	1	1			2		
Kansas										3			1		11								
Maine										1	1		3		9							1	
Maryland					2			1							13		2		1				
Massachusetts										1					9					8			
Michigan								4		2		2		1	24								
Minnesota										4		3	1		6						1		
Missouri					1					1	1		2		14								
Montana										1													
Nebraska										3		2			9					2			
Nevada									1						1								
New Jersey	1			1	2	1	2	1	1	45	2	9	16	3	262	4	14		25	4	3	18	
New York	1	1	1	3	9	8	2	4	8	88	13	18	53	7	377	52	15		50	19	14	46	1
North Carolina															1								
North Dakota					1										9				5		1		
Ohio										1	1	2			9		1						
Oklahoma						8									4								
Pennsylvania															6								
South Carolina										4			3										
South Dakota										1			1		7								
Texas					1	17									9								
Vermont															1								
Virginia																35							
West Virginia					2										4								
Wisconsin										2					10								
Total	2	2	1	4	26	42	5	10	10	176	21	37	91	11	939	107	34	1	83	41	21	67	1

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State or Territory.	Magyar.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	South American.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Connecticut	2	.....	17	31	.....	.....	.....	15	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	12	38	.....	.....	13	1	.....	202
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15
Illinois	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9	.....	.....	52
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	15
Iowa	.....	.....	8	12	.....	.....	.....	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	16	.....	.....	140
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	7	.....	.....	30
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Maine	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22
Maryland	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	61
Massachusetts	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	43
Michigan	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	85
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	43
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	38
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	38
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
New Jersey	14	.....	31	143	7	1	3	57	10	6	.....	6	3	.....	4	66	17	.....	166	.....	.....	948
New York	17	1	100	435	1	.....	9	289	109	2	3	13	2	2	14	112	19	.....	214	1	6	2,139
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
North Dakota	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	34
Ohio	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	27
Oklahoma	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	23
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8
South Carolina	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
South Dakota	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14
Texas	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	133
Vermont	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	39
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	17
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Total	65	1	171	700	9	6	12	487	149	14	5	21	7	3	31	253	46	1	562	2	6	4,283

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Tables II and III show the number distributed, by nationalities and callings, and the States to which they were directed. The question of transportation is a very important one and is responsible for the fact that New York and New Jersey received the greater part of those who applied for information. If branches of the Division of Information were established in other large cities, the number called from the ranks of the unemployed to profitable occupations would continue to grow each year and amply demonstrate the wisdom of opening up such agencies for the use of the people. I recommend that a branch of the Division be established at Chicago, Ill.

Undoubtedly the placing of so many in close proximity to New York City is due to the fact that the cost of transportation was such as to impose no great financial strain on the persons directed. It is gratifying to be able to report that of the number of persons directed to employment during the year but 13 failed of arrival, and in only one of these cases was money advanced. This indicates that great care was exercised in selecting those who filled the applications and that those who were directed were honest and in earnest in making application.

The experience of the Division since it was established warrants it in stating that the rate of wages for farm hands has materially advanced during the last two years. Many who applied for help and whose applications were honored have sent in applications for other workmen, and in doing so announced their willingness to pay higher wages than when making their first application.

From the report of the inspector in charge of the New York office to the Division the following is quoted:

WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

The prevailing scale of wages for farm hands has increased about $5 per month in one year, due to the supply of help not meeting the demand. Wages of common unskilled laborers have advanced in about the same proportion, the scale at the present time being 17½ cents to 22 cents per hour, while a year ago the prevailing rates were 15½ cents to 17½ cents per hour. Conditions have undergone a material change; the bulk of the applicants seem to prefer farm work to common labor. I am inclined to believe that the panic of 1907–8 has brought about this change, for the following reasons:

Prior to the depression a large percentage of arriving aliens found their way or were directed to laboring work in factories, large manufacturing plants, or mines, regardless of the fact that the majority of them had known only agricultural work prior to their embarkation. With the depression came the necessity of looking to other fields of labor; the most available were the farms. These aliens, returned to their agricultural pursuits by force of circumstances, apparently found conditions more to their liking, and now prefer to continue in such work rather than return to the factory or mine. Another feature which influences me is the increased cost of living; on the laboring work they must provide their own food, on the farm it is furnished to them.

There is practically no demand on the branch for common laborers for work in New York City, although various public works and private enterprises are employing great numbers of men. This is due to the supply being greater than the demand, caused by the fact that there are large numbers of unemployed or part-time employed men who prefer to remain in the city and will not, as a rule, accept out-of-town work. Many of these have established their families here, due to long periods of employment in subways, tunnels, and other public works, and therefore do not care to move. Again, many of the positions offered to common laborers do not admit of a man having his family with him.

The army of "idle-by-choice" is still with us, but their ranks seem to have suffered in point of number. Many curious results have followed attempts to place some of these at permanent employment. The call of the city, or that which goes with it, seems to be irresistible.

An unofficial canvass of various labor agencies seems to indicate a general shortage of desirable laborers for out-of-town work. Mechanics and men of trades seem to be pretty well employed.

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QUARTERS.

The quarters now occupied by this branch have up to the present time answered their purpose fairly well, but I am under the impression that by the close of the ensuing fiscal year the work will have entirely outgrown them and will demand larger and better lighted space.

TITLE.

I suggest that you recommend that the Department and Bureau consider the changing the name of the Division to "Division of Distribution and Information," since distribution is the real work of the Division.

TRANSPORTATION.

I desire to again call attention to what appears to be discrimination by transportation companies. Arriving immigrants may travel third class and at a low rate from the immigrant stations, while immigrants and all others located in New York must pay full first-class fare in case they desire to proceed to other parts of the country. This is by reason of the fact that the railroad companies will not sell third-class or immigrant transportation except at the immigration stations. It appears to me that if transportation companies publish a third-class rate or immigrant rate all who are willing to travel third class should be able to secure the rates. Such rates are published, being known as immigrant clearing-house tariff No. 13. Alien residents and citizens are barred from the privileges of these rates.

COOPERATION.

This branch has enjoyed the cooperation of the New York state department of agriculture and has directed to that department numbers of men for agricultural work. Several immigrant homes and societies have also been active in lending their aid to the work of distribution. The charity organization of this city has used the information of the Division in locating their charges, as have also the Young Men's Christian Association and some church workers.

PUBLICITY.

I feel that there is great need of giving publicity to the work of the Division in order that those who desire to remove from congested centers may know that the means to that end are at hand. This can best be obtained by newspaper notices so worded as to leave no doubt as to the real object of the work.

To comply with the spirit of the law which called the Division of Information into being, the information to be distributed to those in need of it should be up-to-date, or as nearly so as possible. The Division has a vast accumulation of information which it has gathered from many available sources concerning the resources and physical characteristics of the various States and Territories. But changes are constantly going on; improvements are being made and new avenues of production are being opened throughout the country. To keep in touch with this ever varying and increasing progress in industry the Division should have the aid of every state government and every other institution or agency competent to furnish accurate information.

The Weather Bureau receives telegraphic reports concerning atmospheric conditions each day and at various times during the day from all parts of the United States and from many important places in other countries. The success enjoyed by the Weather Bureau is the result of years of trial, experiment, and patient endeavor; failure followed close on the heels of the most carefully planned efforts in the beginning, and adverse criticism was frequently the reward of those who planned and executed. Now the Weather Bureau performs a service that directly or indirectly benefits every inhabitant of the United States, and its influence for good is felt throughout the world.

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Through 35,000 county and township correspondents the Department of Agriculture receives at stated intervals reports on the conditions and prospects of crops. The value of this information can not be measured in words; it is a benefit to consumers and producers alike. By means of it the Department of Agriculture is enabled to contradict unfounded statements which, if permitted to go unchallenged, would have the effect of adding to the price of foodstuffs. Unfounded reports of labor conditions frequently do great injury to large numbers of workingmen and to certain communities. In 1908 eastern papers reported a "steady, certain revival" of business in all lines of industry in the State of Washington, particularly in the neighborhood of Seattle. Thousands of workingmen of various callings went to that State, many spending their last dollar for car fare, only to find no work and to meet others like themselves awaiting them. If the Division of Information had been established twenty-five years ago and in proper running order in 1908, its existence known to the masses, it would have been possible to prevent the loss of time and money of those, or of the majority of those, who went to the State of Washington in a vain search for work, by directing them to communities where their services were needed.

Through the courtesy of the Post-Office Department in 1908 the postmasters at the county seats in each State and Territory were corresponded with by the Division of Information with a view to securing certain information; they promptly and willingly responded. When the request was made of the Post-Office Department to cooperate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in permitting the Division of Information to reach the agriculturists of the various States through a system of postal-card inquiry, it at once complied with the request.

The Division of Information has no agents in the field to gather information or verify reports sent to it. It must, therefore, seek for information through other agencies. The Division believes that through the cooperation of other branches of the service and other departments of the Government, especially the Post-Office Department, accurate, up-to-date information may be had concerning the labor demands in all parts of the United States, changes in the same, and such information utilized for the benefit of all the people by directing willing workers to where employment awaits them.

Arrangements should be made with the Post-Office Department to have each postmaster outside of certain large centers post a notice in his office asking for information as to labor conditions in his vicinity, said notice to be supplied by the Division of Information; supply each postmaster with a sufficiency of return postal cards to be sent to the various agriculturists and others who may need labor in his jurisdiction, one part to state its purposes, the other to contain information as to the needs of the receiver, the latter to be forwarded to the Division of Information. Either that or have these cards sent to the postmasters and they in turn to report receipt of the cards to the Division. This latter course might be preferable, for in forwarding these cards the postmasters would indicate many things which agriculturists and others would not think of or care to discuss. By making returns at stated, frequent intervals the Division of Information would be enabled to impart accurate, up-to-date information at all times to applicants. A little effort on the part of other branches of the government service would enable the Division of Information to render the greatest possible service to the people.

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There is no good reason why every change in the industrial life of the nation should not be reported to the Division of Information and made available to every resident of the United States when necessary. In each new immigrant station to be built and in those in course of construction, rooms should be set apart for the use of the Division of Information and data collected by it should be accessible not only to arriving aliens but to all others.

It is the intention during the coming year to collect and compile information by States, so that a person wishing for information concerning a certain locality in a certain State may not have to delve through huge volumes which may not interest him. With a large map facing the applicant for information, in a room specially set apart for that purpose, and data carefully compiled concerning the resources and physical characteristics of each State, and with proper advertising of the same, so that the people generally would know where to seek this information, there would no longer exist a reason why men should want for work or employers want for workmen in a land of such boundless resources as the United States. One great cause of idleness to-day—that is, on the part of those willing to work—is a lack of knowledge of where to go to find work. The Division of Information, with its limited force, will be able to supply this information if the cooperation of other branches of the government service is secured.

During the preceding fiscal year it was rumored that steamship companies and others interested in the migratory movement of workmen from Europe to this country were advertising the Division of Information in Europe and that such advertising stimulated immigration. A most painstaking and careful inquiry as to the truth of such statements was made and not a scintilla of evidence discovered which would lend color to the rumor. To advertise the Division abroad with a view to stimulating immigration it would be necessary to have those who come here avail themselves of the services of the Division on landing, and up to the present time no immigrant has stated that he possessed a knowledge of the Division or its work. To advertise the Division abroad as a means of stimulating immigration and then council those induced to come here not to seek the services of the Division would be folly, and but a moment's thought is necessary to demonstrate how unreliable and baseless was the rumor.

It is the practice of the Division to ascertain exact conditions in every locality where men are wanted, and it is gratifying to be able to report that no complaints have been made of the Division's work during the past year.

There exist in most of the States boards of immigration or bureaus of agriculture and immigration. It has been the aim of the Division to induce these to collect such information as is indicated in section 40 of the act of February 20, 1907, with a view to future cooperation, and while progress in this direction was slow at first it is now believed that in a few years all of the State agencies will be acting in accord with this Division and that each one will have its division or bureau of information, through which reliable data may be obtained on every phase of industry without loss of time.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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1905

782,870
1908

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

U.S. Bureau of

TO THE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1911.

SIR: It has been customary in reporting to you at the close of each fiscal year the work of this Bureau to deal with the subject of immigration largely in the abstract and from an impersonal point of view. This is natural, but tends to make uninteresting the discussion of a very interesting subject. In this report I shall endeavor to portray the work, aside from its strictly statistical features, in a concrete and humanly interesting manner and to illustrate with actual experiences several phases of the subject. A work dealing so largely in human beings ought to be susceptible of a presentation in which the human element predominates. It is hoped that you and others who may read this report may find its perusal quite as interesting as I have found its preparation.

The human drama of the control of immigration is duplex; and attention must not be so focused upon the individuals' sorrows and joys that daily are given birth or forever laid to rest in the regular course of enforcing this law as to obscure the fact that the law is far-reaching in its ultimate effects and that its close application and proper enforcement may mean progress and its lax enforcement retrogression to many American communities, indeed to the Nation. Nowhere else is there a better illustration of the axiom that the individual must often suffer that the community may benefit; that there must be temporary individual inconvenience in favor of the general permanent convenience. So, I repeat, the drama is a double one. And the difficulty of enforcing the law is increased through the constant necessity to insure that neither element shall be allowed to overshadow the other; that proper weight in each instance shall be given the personal and the public interests, respectively; that personal suffering shall be prevented but only so far as is consistent with the public interest under the law. This is no easy task. Mistakes are sometimes made, but the constant effort is to reduce them to the minimum.

Another special feature of this report is "General administration," to which one portion (p. 167) is devoted exclusively, with frequent illustrations throughout the report consisting of specific cases.

It has been customary to present in this report from year to year suggestions as to legislation. Except that there is again presented, as Appendix I hereof (pp. 175–213), the draft of a new immigration

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law, a codification of all existing laws regarding immigration and Chinese exclusion, with various proposed amendments, which formed an important part of last year's report and was extensively commented upon therein, only a few references to amendatory legislation are made herein. The proposed measure would be omitted but for the fact that I have reason to believe the subject of improving the law is likely to be quite generally discussed during the ensuing twelve months, with a resulting demand for the Bureau's views.

The Bureau and Immigration Service proper are engaged in enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. The body of this report, therefore, is devoted to a discussion of that work. The Naturalization and Information Divisions and Services are under the supervision of their respective chiefs, whose reports are submitted herewith as Appendixes II (pp. 217–243) and III (pp. 247–258). The contents of the former need not be discussed here, but the subject covered by the latter requires some comment.

By section 40 of the immigration act authority was given the Commissioner General to establish a "division of information," the duty of such division to be "to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration." Congress specified the manner in which this "beneficial distribution" should be promoted, thus:

> Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein.

It is gratifying to observe from the report of the division that considerable progress has been made in the past year toward carrying out the intent of Congress with regard to cooperation between the States and Territories desiring immigration and the Federal authorities, looking to the furnishing to admitted aliens of information respecting the opportunities afforded by different sections to those who desire to take up land.

That Congress intended that two methods should be followed in furnishing information and thereby promoting a "beneficial distribution" is evident from the plain language of the statute, viz, (1) the collection, by correspondence and otherwise, of useful information regarding the resources, etc., of different sections, and furnishing same to admitted aliens and others desiring it, and (2) by the States and Territories placing representatives at immigrant stations to advise aliens orally or in writing of the opportunities offered by the various sections. "Beneficial distribution," in the light of the origin and history of the law, undoubtedly means a distribution that will benefit both the alien and the locality to which he goes; another purpose, incidental rather than immediate, being the benefiting of congested localities (cities) to which the alien is induced not to go.

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That it is desirable that sparsely settled districts shall secure good settlers all must admit. That it is even more important that the further concentration of aliens in localities already overcrowded shall be prevented is not quite so generally understood, but is conceded by all who have studied the subject with any degree of care. This latter phase of the "distribution of aliens" has received such extensive consideration at the hands of philanthropic organizations and others more or less directly interested in an almost unrestricted immigration that I believe it will be of interest and profit briefly to point out some of the particulars in which the arguments of its supporters are fallacious and would if put into practice tend rather to injure than to help the interests of both the immigrants themselves and the localities.

Various organizations are struggling with this "problem" of putting the alien "where he is needed" and preventing his settling in colonies in the large cities and centers of industry, to which places most immigrants of to-day wish to go. Some of these organizations are purely of a business nature. Others are, or pretend to be, patriotic or philanthropic in their purposes. Still others combine two or all three of these features. In their actual and avowed purposes, they range all the way from combinations of ticket agents, money lenders, and labor agencies working to a large extent for the benefit of the steamship companies and employers of cheap unskilled labor (mentioned more in detail at p. 119), or labor agencies on the Mexican border engaged in procuring Mexican peons and distributing them throughout the West and Southwest, to the State and municipal organizations conducted bona fide and from high, pure motives, but often incidentally producing some of the same effects as the selfish organizations.

These various schemes for distribution in the broad sense are subject to several practical difficulties which are often overlooked by those who deal with the matter from the theoretical viewpoint only, viz:

1. If it ever was feasible to devise a complete, efficient plan for the general distribution of aliens, it is probably now too late to stem the tide which has set toward certain localities where alien nucleus colonies have been established, constituting additional reasons why the new immigrants are drawn to them.

2. Even though a certain number of aliens may be "distributed," they will not remain where placed unless the arrangement coincides with their desires and unless physically and mentally adapted to their new surroundings, as a large percentage of those who now insist on herding in the cities never will be.

3. Distribution is not now, if it ever was, the real remedy for the evils which admittedly result from immigration; although, doubtless, if some far-reaching plan could have been devised years ago it might have alleviated or postponed some of those evils, at least in their local manifestations as observed in the congested centers, and, doubtless, also, some slight good effect may be expected to result incidentally from the efforts exerted to induce settlers to locate in agricultural districts in the manner specified in the law above quoted.

4. As a matter of fact, in the present condition of the immigration business (for it has become a business in the fullest sense of that term), I am inclined to believe that our difficulties in the aggregate, viewing

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the matter from a national standpoint, are increased rather than reduced by the various schemes—private, charitable, and public—that are being operated or advocated and advertised for the general distribution of aliens.

The fourth point above stated needs some further consideration. So far as transoceanic immigration is concerned, the greatest beneficiaries are the steamship lines; with respect to Mexican peon labor, the large employers and labor agencies. Any plan for the distribution of alien laborers, if carried out, must have a tendency to increase immigration and confer additional benefits upon the beneficiaries mentioned. If the distribution affects the aliens at the time of importation, and extends the field in which they may be placed at a wage sufficient to afford a bare existence, the demand for additional numbers is increased directly. The theory upon which most of these plans rest, that there is an almost unlimited demand for common labor in this country, is now, and has been for some time, unwarranted by the facts. It is true, of course, that such concerns as railway lines, constructing contractors, meat-packing houses, and the like, using large numbers of unskilled laborers, are always glad to have a surplus on hand, so as to be in position to keep wages at the minimum; but the demand in this direction is too frequently created by the refusal of the employers to pay a living wage or to furnish steady employment to be a reliable indication of actual conditions. It is also true that at certain seasons of the year, when crops are being harvested, there is a heavy demand for farm labor in the West; but such labor is expected to have some knowledge of farm work, is wanted only for limited periods, and, except in few instances, can not be employed by the year or even for a season. In recent years this temporary demand for an increased number of farm hands has been met in various ways—in some localities by the farmers offering exceptional inducements, thereby securing the services of laborers usually employed in other industries, such laborers going back to their regular employment after receiving a high wage for a short period on the farms. Because the farmer needs additional help during certain periods, it does not follow that the country should be flooded with cheap foreign labor which during the greater part of the year is forced to accept a wage that affords only a bare subsistence, tending to reduce the American standard of wages and living. In reference to the willingness of certain agencies to employ new immigrant laborers rather than those who have been here for a considerable time, also as to the bad economic conditions prevailing among many alien workers in the congested districts of New York City, see what is said in the report of the commissioner of immigration for New York (p. 152).

This so-called problem of distribution, in so far as it relates to others than settlers (i. e., those who desire to acquire land), will, it seems to me, be solved by the natural law of supply and demand, assuming, of course, that the aliens are fit subjects of distribution, as otherwise artificial means could have no lasting effect. Thus, if it is true that our large centers are congested with people who are barely able to eke out an existence, while on the other hand there is a scarcity of labor in other sections, the demand should be sufficiently insistent to produce such an offer of wages and working conditions as would influence those in the congested districts to take advantage of it; for, after all, the average wage earner, if

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unencumbered, has but little preference between different sections, providing wages are made an inducement; but just so long as the demand is met by importing cheap labor from abroad this congestion must continue, and while the demand will in a way be supplied that result will be brought about only to the ultimate disadvantage or utter destruction of that kind of living and wages which we have been so proud to term the "American standard."

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.[1]

Immigration for the past fiscal year was 878,587, which is less than the total for the preceding year (1,041,570) by 162,983 aliens. The decrease is confined to the last eight months of the year, November having shown an influx of 10,696, December 9,230, January 13,881, February 15,154, March 55,058, April 37,016, May 38,183, and June 34,006 less than the same months, respectively, of the previous year; whereas July recorded 6,935, August 18,797, September 16,312, and October 8,197 more, respectively, than the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1910.

In addition to the 878,587 aliens of the immigrant class above mentioned, 151,713 of the nonimmigrant class entered—a total of 1,030,300. Departures during the year embraced 518,215 aliens, 295,666 of whom were of the emigrant and 222,549 of the nonemigrant class. The net gain in population by immigration, therefore, was 512,085, as compared with 817,619 for the fiscal year 1910 and 543,843 for 1909. With this preliminary statement of the chief totals, it seems desirable to discuss the more interesting details of the statistics. Some of the tables do not require any comment; others are referred to hereinafter.

The tables correspond numerically and in arrangement with those presented in the last report. Figures for the Philippines are presented at the bottom of each table, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs having again courteously cooperated with this Bureau, to the end that all the insular possessions may be represented and the tables show immigration to the United States as an entirety, and thereby be made more valuable for reference and citation.

In Table I the year's work is concisely summarized. This table shows arrivals and departures of aliens of the immigrant and nonimmigrant and the emigrant and nonemigrant classes, the number rejected, and the number expelled after entering the country; also the arrivals and departures of citizens. Notwithstanding the fact that immigration has decreased by 162,983 aliens, the rejections in 1911 were 22,349, as against 24,270 in 1910; so that the ratio of rejections to admissions has increased 0.1 per cent (i. e., 2 per cent of the applicants were rejected in 1910, while 2.1 per cent were excluded in 1911). In the former year 2,695 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country; in the past year 2,788, an increase of about 2.8 per cent.

[1] In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant, and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures, and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant on the inward.

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Tables II to IV show the net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1910 and 1911 by months, by countries, and by races. In the past fiscal year 878,587 immigrant aliens and 151,713 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 1,030,300, were admitted, and during the same period 295,666 emigrant aliens and 222,549 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 518,215, departed from the United States. The net increase in population by immigration, therefore, has been 512,085. From this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely correct conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures in relation to them. The net increase for 1910 was 817,619, or 305,534 more than that for the past year.

Table VI gives the occupations of aliens entering and leaving the country, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 175,674 (155,996 immigrant and 19,678 nonimmigrant) entered, and 237,046 (173,952 emigrant and 63,094 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 177,676 (148,892 immigrant and 28,784 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 69,020 (33,473 emigrant and 35,547 nonemigrant). These figures should be compared with those shown in the same table in the last report, which were as follows: Unskilled laborers arriving, 239,026 (214,300 immigrant and 24,726 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 131,672 (89,393 emigrant and 42,279 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 163,789 (138,570 immigrant and 25,219 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 51,942 (21,574 emigrant and 30,368 nonemigrant).

The second series of detailed tables, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and furnishes with respect to each, in consecutive order, items of interest and importance. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, economically the most interesting of the classes statistically recorded. Data regarding sex, age, literacy, financial condition, how passage was paid, and whether coming to join a relative or friend are given in Table VII with respect to admitted aliens; while there are given in its counterpart, Table VII A, data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (878,587), 714,709 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 117,837 were under 14 and 46,041 were 45 or over. The figures for the preceding year were: Total admitted, 1,041,570; aged 14 to 44, inclusive, 868,310; under 14, 120,509; 45 and over, 52,751.

Of those admitted, 182,273 (122,735 males and 59,538 females) could neither read nor write and 2,930 (1,496 males and 1,434 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1910, 253,569 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 4,571 could read but not write, a total of 258,140 illiterates, against a total of 185,203 for the past year, a decrease of 72,937. This may be more correctly presented, however, by saying that of those admitted in 1910 over 14 years of age (921,061), 258,140, or 28 per cent, were illiterate; of those admitted

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in the past year over 14 years of age (760,750), 185,203, or 24.3 per cent, were illiterate

The total amount of money shown to inspection officers by arriving aliens was $29,411,488, or an average of about $33 per person. There is no way of determining what portion of this consisted of money sent applicants by relatives or friends in this country. Of those admitted, 531,557 showed amounts of less than $50 each, whereas 121,125 were able to show $50 or over each, so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 652,682, about 82 per cent had in their possession less than $50 each.

Of the aliens entering, 586,904 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 281,718 admitted that their passage had been paid by relatives and 9,965 admitted that their passage had been paid by persons other than relatives. Thus, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that over 33⅓ per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country. In 1910 those assisted amounted to 25 per cent.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 295,666 (238,922 males and 56,744 females) departed during the past year. Concerning 49,080 of these it has been impossible to keep a record of the period they had lived in the United States, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 15,889 were less than 14, 248,021 were from 14 to 44, and 31,756 were 45 years of age or over; 201,294 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 35,323 from 5 to 10 years, 4,990 from 10 to 15 years, 2,438 from 15 to 20 years, and 2,541 over 20 years.

The series constituted by Tables XVII, XVII A, XVII B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported on departmental warrants. They must be discussed in some detail.

From Table XVII it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 22,349 aliens, or about 2.1 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Idiots	92	29	20	18	16	12
Imbeciles	.....	.....	45	42	40	26
Feeble-minded persons	.....	.....	121	121	125	126
Insanity (including epileptics)	139	189	184	167	198	144
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048
Afflicted with contagious disease	2,273	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735
Afflicted with tuberculosis	.....	.....	59	82	95	111
Physically or mentally defective	.....	.....	870	370	312	3,055
Criminals	205	341	136	273	580	644
Prostitutes and other immoral women	30	18	124	323	316	253
Procurers of prostitutes	2	1	43	181	179	141
Contract laborers	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,633

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1911, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections

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caused by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 423 such rejections have occurred.

The arrests and deportations of aliens are shown by Table XVIII. Those arrested and deported are segregated into the three general classes, "Deportation compulsory within 3 years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes;" and under each general classification are shown the specific causes for deportation. The second general classification is now possible for the first time, resulting from the abolishment by Congress in the white-slave act of March 26, 1910, of the three-year limitation so far as aliens of the sexually immoral class are concerned. Deportations of this new class amounted to 71. The total number of warrants of deportation issued was 2,788, compared with 2,695 in the year 1910. All but 9 of these deported aliens were of the mandatorily excludable classes. The excepted 9 were deported by the aliens' consent, the cause of distress having arisen subsequent to entry. Of the 2,708 aliens falling under the first-mentioned heading, 1,151 were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, 857 had become public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, 129 had become prostitutes after entry, and 555 had entered without inspection. Of those falling under the second heading, 52 were immoral women, 11 were procurers, and 8 were aliens supported by the proceeds of prostitution. It will be noted that so far the country has benefited to a limited extent only from the far-reaching provisions of this excellent piece of legislation, but it is apprehended that the benefits, both direct and indirect, will increase steadily with the lapse of time.

The matter of appeals and applications for entry under bond is covered by Tables XIX and XIX A. Section 25 of the immigration act provides that "the decision of any two members of a board [of special inquiry] shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." During the year 8,433 appeals from excluding decisions of boards were passed upon, 2,858 of the aliens being admitted outright and 1,368 on bond, while in 4,075 cases the decisions of the boards were affirmed and 132 appeals remained open at the close of the year. There were 68 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 39 of which the aliens were admitted outright, in 4 they were admitted on bond, and 25 of these appeals were sustained and the aliens rejected; also, in 210 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 154 of the applications being granted and 56 denied.

Table XX is a compilation of figures covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. They are known to be very inaccurate. For the past three years it has been impossible to obtain from the steamship lines accurate information concerning deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) and the fact that a suit in which it was attempted to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen was decided

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adversely to the Government tend to encourage noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. The very serious nature of this matter is illustrated by the wholesale violations of law discovered in the case of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Co. In that case the immigration officers at New York, acting in conjunction with the United States attorney's office in Brooklyn, obtained very substantial results both as regards fines and imprisonments in connection with an investigation of the unlawful bringing to the port and landing of aliens placed upon the articles of the ship as employees, as set forth in the report of the commissioner at New York (p. 149).

In addition to the showing of this table, it should be stated that during the year over 30,000 Chinese seamen have come into the ports of the United States on merchant vessels, and many desertions have occurred. Moreover, Table XXI shows 528 stowaways brought to United States ports during the past year as compared with 474 for the preceding year. A bill (H. R. 32441) was introduced at the last session of Congress which, if enacted into law, will go a long way toward the abatement of these grave evils, especially if it should be merged into the measure proposed by the Bureau last year and again presented as Appendix I hereto. (See the method of effecting the merger shown on pp. 184–185 and explained on p. 205.)

The amount of head tax collected on account of aliens who entered during the year is shown by Table XXII. Of the aliens admitted, 913,880 were taxable, the sum collected being $3,655,513. The corresponding figures last year were 1,041,242 and $4,164,966. By referring to the financial statement (p. 166), it will be seen that of the appropriation of $2,575,000 made for conducting the service for the year, $2,277,311.78 was spent. Very distinctly has the immigration act become a revenue producer, the balance between the amount collected and the amount appropriated being $1,080,721.

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TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, AND RETURNED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.	
	1910						1911						1911	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.				
New York, N. Y.	786,094	109,921	146,844	112,331	14,771	1,360	637,003	100,059	216,411	146,150	12,917	1,519	182,724	204,938
Boston, Mass.	53,617	8,458	4,853	11,719	552	107	45,865	8,423	6,916	14,046	520	95	11,019	12,645
Philadelphia, Pa.	37,641	2,030	2,221	3,487	164	65	45,023	1,271	5,924	4,741	473	73	3,527	4,898
Baltimore, Md.	30,563	682	1,277	227	169	42	22,866	593	1,899	794	122	36	1,290	1,946
Portland, Me.	2,560	3,693	117	745	88	.....	1,649	5,624	567	1,359	87	18	240	310
New Bedford, Mass.	731	287	246	9	2	1	1,075	338	161	116	13	1	27	19
Providence, R. I.	48	.....	.....	3	2	.....	266	119	164	36	2	.....	77	104
Norfolk, Va.	78	96	9	6	2	.....	116	128	1	.....	16	1	92	.....
Savannah, Ga.	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	.....
Miami, Fla.	953	834	225	1,104	21	2	1,835	1,413	254	1,412	23	2	1,296	1,082
Key West, Fla.	1,087	1,367	1,561	4,991	14	.....	1,517	1,612	2,408	3,854	15	6	3,917	6,881
Knights Key, Fla.	30	264	9	234	1	.....	64	309	31	279	.....	.....	5,493	4,709
Other Atlantic ports.	31	5	.....	4	2	1	22	7	.....	.....	1	1	26	2
Tampa, Fla.	3,418	1,968	88	69	88	7	2,188	2,092	73	229	62	8	3,143	106
Pensacola, Fla.	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....
Mobile, Ala.	23	87	.....	71	2	3	61	100	8	70	2	1	259	141
New Orleans, La.	1,752	1,852	506	2,089	28	22	1,844	1,868	525	1,970	37	15	5,589	5,650
Galveston, Tex.	4,748	248	771	180	113	11	5,076	279	626	307	204	24	692	486
Other Gulf ports.	15	1	.....	.....	.....	4	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
San Diego, Cal.	281	203	72	172	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	4,233	4,387	4,003	5,980	1,016	14	3,419	4,417	3,985	5,688	1,259	47	4,249	5,892
Portland, Oreg.	24	8	.....	.....	.....	5	13	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	1,845	1,088	966	1,087	149	165	1,836	1,094	1,137	1,496	178	84	636	788
Alaska.	237	127	.....	.....	71	.....	123	88	.....	.....	5	36	.....	.....
Mexican border ports.	18,404	3,216	.....	.....	2,821	457	19,732	4,032	181	818	1,481	397	1,036	252
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports.	28,255	2,649	1,453	1,928	628	54	22,931	2,427	3,221	2,330	406	83	7,919	2,537
Pacific ports.	534	698	234	261	6	1	401	898	266	582	.....	6	604	470
Border stations.	58,834	9,879	34,043	28,521	3,399	353	58,350	11,635	49,080	31,712	4,215	328	31,432	90,768
Honolulu, Hawaii.	4,159	662	2,269	1,226	114	21	3,881	916	1,420	2,331	184	5	1,024	2,339
Porto Rico.	1,340	1,754	669	1,538	20	.....	1,364	1,992	408	2,229	122	1	2,780	2,509
Total.	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982	24,270	2,695	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549	22,349	2,788	269,128	349,472
Philippine Islands.	2,308	7,223	1,010	8,785	94	76	2,946	7,248	896	8,696	198	164	.....	.....

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TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1910							1911						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	66,218	11,726	77,944	13,298	14,642	27,940	50,004	73,153	9,038	82,191	21,511	17,545	39,056	43,135
August	59,777	12,215	71,992	15,229	13,221	28,450	43,542	78,574	12,886	91,460	22,375	14,831	37,206	54,254
September	67,619	17,469	85,088	16,585	13,365	29,950	55,138	83,931	16,525	100,456	25,797	17,226	43,023	57,433
October	75,608	16,764	92,372	16,922	13,916	30,838	61,534	83,805	16,529	100,334	21,688	17,501	39,189	61,145
November	85,049	12,971	98,020	23,977	15,157	39,134	58,886	74,353	11,791	86,144	35,330	19,370	54,700	31,444
December	68,711	9,816	78,527	20,877	18,662	39,539	38,988	59,481	9,313	68,794	38,190	23,624	61,814	6,980
January	50,242	7,230	57,472	11,871	8,385	20,256	37,216	36,361	7,243	43,604	19,014	11,761	30,775	12,829
February	57,980	8,092	66,072	9,108	8,564	17,672	48,400	42,826	8,670	51,496	16,007	11,026	27,033	24,463
March	136,745	15,275	152,020	16,920	13,974	30,894	121,126	81,687	15,230	96,917	20,385	18,429	38,814	58,103
April	135,052	18,863	153,915	21,033	19,853	40,886	113,029	98,036	18,841	116,877	20,130	22,379	42,509	74,368
May	133,544	15,278	148,822	19,856	18,884	38,740	110,082	95,361	14,714	110,075	25,556	22,029	47,585	62,490
June	105,025	10,768	115,793	16,760	19,359	36,119	79,674	71,019	10,933	81,952	29,683	26,828	56,511	25,441
Total	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1910							1911						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
Austria	135,793	2,439	138,232	26,424	1,741	28,165	+110,067	82,129	1,625	83,754	45,160	3,155	48,315	+ 35,439
Hungary	122,944	575	123,519	20,866	1,194	22,060	+101,459	76,928	601	77,529	41,182	3,618	44,800	+ 32,729
Belgium	5,402	569	5,971	655	347	1,002	+ 4,969	5,711	735	6,446	1,017	750	1,767	+ 4,679
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	4,737	106	4,843	1,566	82	1,648	+ 3,195	4,695	83	4,778	3,154	137	3,291	+ 1,487
Denmark	6,984	162	7,146	433	188	621	+ 6,525	7,555	283	7,838	469	337	806	+ 7,032
France, including Corsica	7,383	2,275	9,658	4,025	2,471	6,496	+ 3,162	8,022	2,246	10,268	3,148	3,205	6,353	+ 3,915
German Empire	31,283	2,689	33,972	6,216	2,848	9,064	+ 24,908	32,061	2,956	35,017	6,042	4,194	10,236	+ 24,781
Greece	25,888	244	26,132	8,144	423	8,567	+ 17,565	26,226	304	26,530	9,376	690	10,066	+ 16,464
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	215,537	7,079	222,616	52,323	6,881	59,204	+163,412	182,882	7,139	190,021	72,640	8,695	81,335	+108,686
Netherlands	7,534	430	7,964	463	479	942	+ 7,022	8,358	434	8,792	461	716	1,177	+ 7,615
Norway	17,538	1,169	18,707	1,028	329	1,357	+ 17,350	13,950	1,073	15,023	1,400	523	1,923	+ 13,100
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	8,229	65	8,294	1,082	166	1,248	+ 7,046	8,374	54	8,428	1,459	418	1,877	+ 6,551
Roumania	2,145	79	2,224	445	44	489	+ 1,735	2,522	96	2,618	669	94	763	+ 1,855
Russian Empire and Finland	186,792	2,585	189,377	17,362	2,107	19,469	+169,908	158,721	2,249	160,970	27,053	4,420	31,473	+129,497
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3,472	1,212	4,684	1,463	637	2,100	+ 2,584	5,074	1,171	6,245	1,396	1,028	2,424	+ 3,821
Sweden	23,745	534	24,279	1,006	248	1,254	+ 23,025	20,780	491	21,271	1,615	472	2,087	+ 19,184
Switzerland	3,533	206	3,739	759	239	998	+ 2,741	3,458	216	3,674	667	365	1,032	+ 2,642
Turkey in Europe	18,405	550	18,955	1,988	150	2,138	+ 16,817	14,438	139	14,577	4,688	309	4,997	+ 9,580
United Kingdom:														
England	46,706	9,289	55,995	4,554	9,275	13,829	+ 42,166	52,426	12,527	64,953	5,441	13,106	18,547	+ 46,406
Ireland	29,855	741	30,596	1,754	871	2,625	+ 27,971	29,112	1,108	30,220	1,984	1,279	3,263	+ 26,957
Scotland	20,115	1,700	21,815	1,099	1,617	2,716	+ 19,099	18,796	2,417	21,213	1,528	2,367	3,895	+ 17,318
Wales	2,120	283	2,403	84	158	242	+ 2,161	2,162	348	2,510	145	137	282	+ 2,228
Other Europe	151	20	171	16	11	27	+ 144	377	59	436	10	29	39	+ 397
Total Europe	926,291	35,001	961,292	153,755	32,506	186,261	+775,031	764,757	38,354	803,111	230,704	50,044	280,748	+522,363
China	1,968	2,070	4,038	2,371	1,220	3,591	+ 447	1,460	1,737	3,197	2,762	924	3,686	− 489
Japan	2,720	381	3,101	4,366	853	5,219	− 2,118	4,520	509	5,029	3,354	681	4,035	+ 994
India	1,696	157	1,853	69	118	187	+ 1,666	524	155	679	92	182	274	+ 405

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Turkey in Asia	15,212	127	15,339	1,548	169	1,717	+ 13,622	10,229	82	10,311	1,905	178	2,083	+ 8,228
Other Asia	1,937	61	1,998	160	37	197	+ 1,801	695	82	777	59	35	94	+ 683
Total Asia	23,533	2,796	26,329	8,514	2,397	10,911	+ 15,418	17,428	2,565	19,993	8,172	2,000	10,172	+ 9,821
Africa	1,072	182	1,254	215	175	390	+ 864	956	185	1,141	275	232	507	+ 634
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	998	831	1,829	345	541	886	+ 943	984	1,085	2,069	474	959	1,433	+ 636
Pacific islands, not specified	99	126	225	31	253	284	+ 59	59	160	219	30	348	378	− 159
British North America	56,555	10,583	67,138	34,194	33,408	67,602	− 464	56,830	12,477	69,307	49,373	34,913	84,286	− 14,979
Central America	893	1,554	2,447	390	2,009	2,399	+ 48	1,193	1,812	3,005	347	1,917	2,264	+ 741
Mexico	18,691	2,148	20,839	363	1,975	2,338	+ 18,501	19,889	2,066	21,955	463	2,290	2,753	+ 19,202
South America	2,151	1,494	3,645	1,073	1,607	2,680	+ 965	3,049	1,908	4,957	1,183	1,926	3,109	+ 1,848
West Indies	11,244	7,375	18,619	3,519	10,068	13,587	+ 5,032	13,403	7,130	20,533	4,584	10,754	15,338	+ 5,195
United States	.....	94,369	94,369	.....	93,039	93,039	+ 1,330	.....	83,949	83,949	.....	117,135	117,135	− 33,186
Other countries	43	8	51	37	4	41	+ 10	39	22	61	61	31	92	− 31
Grand total	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+817,619	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	+512,085

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TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	6,721	3,084	9,805	913	2,392	3,305	+ 6,500
Armenian	3,092	183	3,275	999	312	1,311	+ 1,964
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	9,223	522	9,745	1,208	583	1,791	+ 7,954
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	10,222	704	10,926	6,472	2,228	8,700	+ 2,226
Chinese	1,307	4,350	5,657	2,716	4,349	7,065	− 1,408
Croatian and Slovenian	18,982	1,403	20,385	13,735	3,738	17,473	+ 2,912
Cuban	3,914	3,038	6,952	2,234	5,444	7,678	− 726
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,400	177	4,577	935	578	1,513	+ 3,064
Dutch and Flemish	13,862	2,807	16,669	1,689	3,673	5,362	+ 11,307
East Indian	517	58	575	75	177	252	+ 323
English	57,258	28,873	86,131	9,432	41,978	51,410	+ 34,721
Finnish	9,779	1,056	10,835	4,219	2,586	6,805	+ 4,030
French	18,132	6,001	24,133	3,400	6,631	10,031	+ 14,102
German	66,471	15,243	81,714	15,243	16,645	31,888	+ 49,826
Greek	37,021	1,933	38,954	11,134	3,285	14,419	+ 24,535
Hebrew	91,223	3,333	94,556	6,401	4,036	10,437	+ 84,119
Irish	40,246	10,242	50,488	3,300	12,989	16,289	+ 34,199
Italian (north)	30,312	6,941	37,253	14,209	9,859	24,068	+ 13,185
Italian (south	159,638	16,469	176,107	62,009	31,288	93,297	+ 82,810
Japanese	4,575	1,915	6,490	3,351	4,982	8,333	− 1,843
Korean	8	3	11	41	13	54	− 43
Lithuanian	17,027	435	17,462	2,430	1,130	3,560	+ 13,902
Magyar	19,996	2,620	22,616	18,975	6,866	25,841	− 3,225
Mexican	18,784	3,581	22,365	319	1,485	1,804	+ 20,561
Pacific Islander	12	5	17	1	42	43	− 26
Polish	71,446	2,991	74,437	31,952	8,526	40,478	+ 33,959
Portuguese	7,469	903	8,372	1,388	2,105	3,493	+ 4,879
Roumanian	5,311	512	5,823	5,230	1,878	7,108	− 1,285
Russian	18,721	1,400	20,121	8,439	3,598	12,037	+ 8,084
Ruthenian (Russniak)	17,724	1,361	19,085	3,838	1,515	5,353	+ 13,732
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	45,859	11,054	56,913	8,036	13,588	21,624	+ 35,289
Scotch	25,625	7,480	33,105	3,083	9,367	12,450	+ 20,655
Slovak	21,415	1,654	23,069	15,561	3,580	19,141	+ 3,928
Spanish	8,068	4,687	12,755	2,518	4,299	6,817	+ 5,938
Spanish-American	1,153	1,821	2,974	374	1,826	2,200	+ 774
Syrian	5,444	525	5,969	1,173	988	2,161	+ 3,808
Turkish	918	87	1,005	1,633	657	2,290	− 1,285
Welsh	2,248	767	3,015	255	807	1,062	+ 1,953
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,141	1,174	2,315	344	1,569	1,913	+ 402
Other peoples	3,323	321	3,644	862	957	1,819	+ 1,825
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	25,540	.....	25,540	− 25,540
Total	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	+512,085
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands	2,946	7,248	10,194	896	8,696	9,592	+ 602

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TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.[1]

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
Alabama	992	94	257	129
Alaska	312	126	102	126
Arizona	2,651	1,163	270	218
Arkansas	451	48	129	41
California	25,587	3,928	8,211	5,978
Colorado	5,083	431	1,820	849
Connecticut	23,053	1,815	5,067	2,280
Delaware	1,117	102	343	62
District of Columbia	1,643	298	374	201
Florida	6,466	3,223	3,163	2,419
Georgia	616	101	128	78
Hawaii	3,885	674	1,422	2,059
Idaho	1,718	106	252	216
Illinois	76,565	5,733	21,157	8,974
Indiana	8,482	637	3,595	953
Iowa	8,829	578	844	788
Kansas	3,653	256	587	246
Kentucky	765	66	159	96
Louisiana	1,952	425	616	441
Maine	4,897	239	438	303
Maryland	5,315	378	1,072	441
Massachusetts	70,811	7,357	13,889	11,268
Michigan	29,633	2,978	6,233	3,848
Minnesota	17,169	1,321	3,106	2,424
Mississippi	332	66	158	86
Missouri	11,243	786	3,636	1,461
Montana	3,861	310	1,018	884
Nebraska	4,996	355	658	448
Nevada	919	115	274	137
New Hampshire	5,883	268	866	394
New Jersey	46,782	4,288	13,083	4,581
New Mexico	722	86	190	120
New York	260,278	27,419	71,046	33,044
North Carolina	351	40	63	72
North Dakota	5,175	269	203	390
Ohio	35,719	2,447	15,131	5,269
Oklahoma	945	91	149	40
Oregon	4,794	393	1,129	782
Pennsylvania	114,922	7,589	50,722	14,271
Philippine Islands	16	6	4	9
Porto Rico	1,291	557	401	374
Rhode Island	9,406	1,035	1,706	1,454
South Carolina	216	27	31	39
South Dakota	3,209	245	201	273
Tennessee	689	72	124	95
Texas	19,902	2,053	926	321
Utah	3,114	167	981	401
Vermont	2,459	205	401	259
Virginia	1,620	147	441	221
Washington	16,040	1,298	2,619	2,163
West Virginia	6,050	363	2,890	833
Wisconsin	14,613	916	3,928	1,269
Wyoming	1,395	128	373	266
Outside United States	.....	67,895	.....	108,155
Unknown[2]	.....	.....	49,080	.....
Total	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549

[1] For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX A, XIV, and XIV A.

[2] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

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TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.[1]

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	1,020	965	207	1,204
Architects	350	278	70	331
Clergy	1,061	1,034	284	1,195
Editors	174	194	51	252
Electricians	788	235	136	264
Engineers (professional)	1,856	2,025	359	1,941
Lawyers	298	524	55	769
Literary and scientific persons	439	365	79	390
Musicians	1,332	580	369	792
Officials (government)	306	659	150	930
Physicians	429	680	159	940
Sculptors and artists	469	296	215	642
Teachers	2,093	1,164	470	1,334
Other professional	1,420	973	279	937
Total professional	12,035	9,972	2,883	11,921
SKILLED.				
Bakers	3,912	645	490	640
Barbers and hairdressers	3,032	533	552	532
Blacksmiths	4,611	573	429	559
Bookbinders	480	27	21	42
Brewers	241	79	34	70
Butchers	3,434	465	379	505
Cabinetmakers	532	90	134	167
Carpenters and joiners	13,172	2,350	1,742	3,251
Cigarette makers	36	6	3	5
Cigar makers	1,450	1,270	276	1,056
Cigar packers	42	48	11	20
Clerks and accountants	13,666	4,850	2,265	5,162
Dressmakers	8,970	794	490	750
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1,638	878	289	1,242
Furriers and fur workers	718	108	67	86
Gardeners	1,563	458	178	496
Hat and cap makers	650	62	70	65
Iron and steel workers	2,544	471	504	679
Jewelers	290	112	71	176
Locksmiths	2,552	151	33	62
Machinists	2,902	920	748	1,494
Mariners	4,509	2,313	652	1,722
Masons	5,728	1,180	852	1,257
Mechanics (not specified)	1,536	390	4,726	587
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	850	146	53	134
Millers	692	58	36	53
Milliners	988	1,113	43	112
Miners	9,992	1,725	11,045	5,330
Painters and glaziers	3,667	631	393	659
Pattern makers	179	48	15	64
Photographers	334	88	43	88
Plasterers	454	206	82	289
Plumbers	833	198	61	241
Printers	1,050	205	82	233
Saddlers and harness makers	526	45	25	50
Seamstresses	6,540	365	209	215
Shoemakers	8,458	774	860	806
Stokers	1,157	552	449	487
Stonecutters	1,204	311	178	374
Tailors	19,178	1,231	1,931	1,464
Tanners and curriers	476	56	27	39
Textile workers (not specified)	1,583	229	490	799
Tinners	825	95	87	101
Tobacco workers	438	457	1,030	969
Upholsterers	281	45	38	71
Watch and clock makers	664	76	50	72
Weavers and spinners	3,196	486	458	727
Wheelwrights	457	49	12	25
Woodworkers (not specified)	502	78	42	100
Other skilled	6,160	1,744	718	1,420
Total skilled	148,892	28,784	33,473	35,547

[1] For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables XI and XI A.

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TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	1,057	1,386	212	1,716
Bankers	248	608	120	1,054
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1,066	222	150	320
Farm laborers	176,003	14,346	6,518	8,928
Farmers	9,709	3,787	11,560	6,404
Fishermen	959	256	131	228
Hotel keepers	214	287	145	354
Laborers	155,996	19,678	173,952	63,093
Manufacturers	414	713	111	1,021
Merchants and dealers	10,800	10,729	5,315	13,501
Servants	107,153	14,775	9,235	17,466
Other miscellaneous	8,019	5,103	3,234	7,070
Total miscellaneous	471,638	71,890	210,683	121,155
No occupation (including women and children)	246,022	41,067	40,408	53,926
Unknown[1]	.....	.....	8,219	.....
Grand total	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549

[1] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

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TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	6,721	4,086	2,635	593	5,867	261	14	17	950	258
Armenian	3,092	2,643	449	205	2,783	104	1	.....	573	88
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	9,223	5,214	4,009	1,748	7,003	472	3	3	89	35
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	10,222	9,485	737	339	9,689	194	13	.....	2,761	210
Chinese	1,307	1,124	183	112	1,049	146	.....	.....	50	79
Croatian and Slovenian	18,982	13,466	5,516	1,587	16,889	506	19	2	3,347	1,132
Cuban	3,914	2,762	1,152	585	2,950	379	.....	.....	42	40
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,400	3,809	591	175	4,127	98	.....	.....	1,599	198
Dutch and Flemish	13,862	8,778	5,084	3,096	9,862	904	1	4	140	98
East Indian	517	511	6	9	504	4	.....	.....	256	1
English	57,258	32,980	24,278	9,920	41,835	5,503	12	15	206	147
Finnish	9,779	5,645	4,134	977	8,617	185	4	4	21	19
French	18,132	10,254	7,878	3,403	12,843	1,886	18	11	740	331
German	66,471	37,629	28,842	11,680	50,197	4,594	59	53	1,330	1,368
Greek	37,021	34,105	2,916	1,106	35,485	430	8	.....	6,995	1,241
Hebrew	91,223	48,935	42,288	21,835	63,674	5,714	202	89	6,453	10,304
Irish	40,246	21,283	18,963	2,871	35,512	1,863	16	15	286	148
Italian (north)	30,312	22,522	7,790	2,900	26,293	1,119	7	3	1,204	491
Italian (south)	159,638	116,244	43,394	21,171	128,617	9,850	57	4	50,143	18,198
Japanese	4,575	1,409	3,166	300	4,184	91	.....	23	79	868
Korean	8	.....	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lithuanian	17,027	10,473	6,554	1,382	15,331	314	299	313	4,580	3,429
Magyar	19,996	11,640	8,356	3,095	15,901	1,000	3	.....	1,042	827
Mexican	18,784	12,423	6,361	4,111	12,946	1,727	21	16	5,424	2,650
Pacific Islander	12	7	5	2	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	71,446	42,339	29,107	7,691	62,148	1,607	585	775	12,479	9,101
Portuguese	7,469	4,843	2,626	1,238	5,765	466	4	.....	2,506	1,226
Roumanian	5,311	4,228	1,083	365	4,668	278	1	1	1,326	320
Russian	18,721	16,280	2,441	969	17,394	358	58	6	5,894	1,044
Ruthenian (Russniak)	17,724	11,375	6,349	855	16,542	327	33	24	5,070	2,862
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	45,859	28,757	17,102	4,127	39,923	1,809	6	11	48	36
Scotch	25,625	14,798	10,827	4,510	19,042	2,073	1	8	58	51
Slovak	21,415	13,173	8,242	2,534	18,224	657	18	14	2,613	1,472
Spanish	8,068	6,405	1,663	913	6,699	456	21	18	993	177
Spanish-American	1,153	747	406	169	885	99	.....	1	12	10
Syrian	5,444	3,609	1,835	673	4,536	235	8	3	1,346	958
Turkish	918	830	88	34	858	26	.....	.....	424	27
Welsh	2,248	1,471	777	322	1,768	158	1	.....	16	5
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,141	625	516	139	908	94	2	1	22	1
Other peoples	3,323	3,150	173	95	3,175	53	1	.....	1,618	83
Total	878,587	570,057	308,530	117,837	714,709	46,041	1,496	1,434	122,735	59,538
Admitted in Philippine Islands	2,946	2,456	490	625	2,195	126	.....	.....	335	105

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.							
770	4,671	$147,591	5,113	1,391	217	4,365	686	1,670
294	2,295	112,729	2,732	345	15	2,506	508	78
1,301	4,975	340,391	5,587	3,589	47	7,733	1,317	173
600	8,781	283,998	9,393	797	32	4,615	5,359	248
401	813	82,902	706	499	102	675	279	353
1,106	15,252	463,780	15,589	3,278	115	14,457	4,142	383
1,741	991	149,437	2,631	1,256	27	2,193	323	1,398
336	3,525	122,495	3,917	474	9	3,114	1,143	143
3,546	4,693	687,619	8,028	5,670	164	9,928	3,102	832
209	280	26,484	474	33	10	126	43	348
20,129	18,874	3,429,139	35,982	19,908	1,368	38,574	10,185	8,499
1,288	6,798	323,564	5,886	3,452	441	6,463	2,892	424
5,656	5,621	986,919	11,446	6,168	518	12,822	2,144	3,166
16,907	27,049	3,624,057	41,884	23,626	961	53,309	9,414	3,748
3,044	31,106	1,306,582	34,576	2,379	66	27,025	9,572	424
6,962	39,069	1,968,244	38,982	51,949	292	87,117	2,774	1,332
6,705	25,910	1,722,842	25,477	14,396	373	34,662	3,252	2,332
4,876	19,756	1,035,954	24,237	5,826	249	23,446	5,814	1,052
12,239	110,201	3,642,466	112,465	46,439	734	151,188	7,120	1,330
2,419	1,705	186,640	660	3,872	43	3,883	259	433
5	27	823	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
652	13,006	336,807	9,259	7,688	80	16,056	891	80
1,988	12,934	531,353	12,623	7,323	50	16,966	2,711	319
1,085	8,870	234,108	11,035	7,454	295	7,977	1,026	9,781
11	.....	1,800	10	2	.....	7	4	1
2,572	55,298	1,532,334	45,852	25,370	224	66,624	4,143	679
934	4,216	200,175	4,508	2,381	580	5,304	1,360	805
388	4,221	148,458	4,258	1,040	13	3,900	1,236	175
1,339	15,339	499,254	15,936	2,495	290	12,171	5,808	742
360	15,560	398,998	14,077	3,589	58	15,230	2,180	314
6,448	31,814	1,679,191	33,315	11,449	1,095	32,920	10,483	2,456
7,930	9,984	1,575,009	17,332	8,010	283	17,966	4,847	2,812
1,186	16,574	499,236	16,320	5,059	36	19,481	1,726	208
2,320	3,598	376,202	5,826	1,279	963	3,737	1,699	2,632
716	90	155,479	693	338	122	322	191	640
1,002	2,927	230,436	3,808	1,628	8	4,667	604	173
112	719	35,379	846	67	5	542	328	48
886	741	143,949	1,582	626	40	1,535	450	263
434	421	83,784	804	312	25	620	156	365
228	2,853	104,880	3,055	253	15	2,145	1,042	136
121,125	531,557	29,411,488	586,904	281,718	9,965	716,379	111,213	50,995
.....	.....	.....	1,645	1,206	95	1,171	83	1,692

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TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.
African (black)	913	598	315	59	809	45	748	117	14	9	7	18
Armenian	999	901	98	33	797	169	650	247	53	29	16	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,208	806	402	76	984	148	911	235	14	16	8	24
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	6,472	6,250	222	53	5,804	615	5,786	368	14	4	2	298
Chinese	2,716	2,660	56	11	1,036	1,669	251	303	450	533	1,166	13
Croatian and Slovenian	13,735	12,245	1,490	316	12,159	1,260	10,479	2,230	124	37	18	847
Cuban	2,234	1,531	703	284	1,745	205	2,088	100	19	12	15	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	935	873	62	21	819	95	765	155	10	3	2	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1,689	1,254	435	167	1,331	191	1,118	193	20	22	9	327
East Indian	75	70	5	4	59	12	73	1	.....	.....	1	.....
English	9,432	6,293	3,139	890	7,319	1,223	4,735	700	162	68	105	3,662
Finnish	4,219	3,615	604	172	3,768	279	1,248	349	48	11	10	2,553
French	3,400	2,094	1,306	202	2,668	530	2,158	584	129	80	71	378
German	15,243	10,070	5,173	911	12,374	1,958	10,736	1,880	252	180	207	1,988
Greek	11,134	10,787	347	99	9,827	1,208	8,877	1,713	142	37	23	342
Hebrew	6,401	4,951	1,450	360	5,234	807	4,956	753	72	33	20	567
Irish	3,300	1,958	1,342	114	2,774	412	1,457	533	166	95	88	961
Italian (north)	14,209	12,152	2,057	662	12,382	1,165	9,690	3,108	372	134	91	814
Italian (south)	62,009	55,542	6,467	2,036	52,912	7,061	49,826	9,073	967	324	199	1,620
Japanese	3,351	2,721	630	177	2,655	519	1,090	1,091	678	358	123	11
Korean	41	35	6	.....	37	4	5	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	2,430	1,865	565	159	1,982	289	2,099	281	33	13	4	.....
Magyar	18,975	14,827	4,148	847	16,013	2,115	16,142	2,305	175	54	31	268
Mexican	319	256	63	17	268	34	240	51	16	5	7	.....
Pacific Islander	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	31,952	25,808	6,144	1,138	27,573	3,241	27,619	3,078	295	119	51	790
Portuguese	1,388	927	461	111	1,064	213	911	320	81	26	47	3
Roumanian	5,230	4,790	440	70	4,536	624	4,904	243	11	2	2	68
Russian	8,439	7,258	1,181	358	7,414	667	6,439	474	69	26	15	1,416
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3,838	3,301	537	61	3,440	337	3,438	356	30	9	5	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8,036	6,259	1,777	270	7,006	760	2,582	868	117	60	86	4,323
Scotch	3,083	2,202	881	263	2,479	341	1,493	167	35	12	13	1,363
Slovak	15,561	12,645	2,916	471	13,504	1,586	12,371	2,384	254	79	62	411
Spanish	2,518	2,234	284	99	2,135	284	1,981	321	65	19	16	116
Spanish-American	374	278	96	32	312	30	298	52	15	4	4	1
Syrian	1,173	951	222	64	954	155	794	284	40	13	8	34
Turkish	1,633	1,579	54	24	1,493	116	1,313	262	26	5	1	26

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Welsh	255	202	53	17	201	37	144	16	9	4	5	77
West Indian (except Cuban)	344	184	160	23	290	31	248	42	10	3	1	40
Other peoples	862	816	46	25	797	40	630	50	18	.....	2	177
Not specified	25,540	15,133	10,407	5,193	19,066	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,540
Total	295,666	238,922	56,744	15,889	248,021	31,756	201,294	35,323	4,990	2,438	2,541	49,080
Departed from Philippine Islands	896	747	149	94	668	134	604	180	70	19	23	.....

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TABLE VII B.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (total).[1]	14–44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black)	262	2,750	913	26	....	3,689	13	105	17	....	135
Armenian	114	1,417	1,039	15	....	2,471	2	53	3	....	58
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	886	2,710	1,365	21	1	4,097	12	193	26	....	231
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	183	3,138	5,930	69	....	9,137	3	155	7	....	165
Chinese	94	503	379	7	....	889	9	127	5	....	141
Croatian and Slovenian	837	6,545	5,669	43	....	12,257	11	351	10	....	372
Cuban	322	1,711	453	21	1	2,186	38	190	26	....	254
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	94	2,487	1,145	7	....	3,639	2	68	6	....	76
Dutch and Flemish	1,569	4,521	2,146	28	2	6,697	63	398	49	2	512
East Indian	7	296	187	15	....	498	.....	3	1	....	4
English	4,996	16,044	8,981	228	4	25,257	285	2,130	308	1	2,724
Finnish	500	3,762	1,282	23	....	5,067	6	68	13	....	87
French	1,592	5,141	2,310	68	6	7,525	111	745	145	2	1,003
German	5,859	19,524	9,717	144	8	29,393	220	1,911	236	3	2,370
Greek	641	23,152	9,960	55	....	33,167	26	259	12	....	297
Hebrew	11,073	22,525	12,479	254	15	35,273	45	2,207	333	8	2,593
Irish	1,469	16,194	2,619	118	3	18,934	183	555	144	....	882
Italian (north)	1,512	12,872	7,291	87	....	20,250	108	591	61	....	760
Italian (south)	11,303	51,748	46,818	389	....	98,955	197	5,565	391	....	6,153
Japanese	144	904	284	4	1	1,193	.....	68	3	....	71
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	661	7,294	2,294	43	....	9,631	14	156	11	....	181
Magyar	1,528	3,521	5,869	59	3	9,452	12	607	40	1	660
Mexican	2,132	5,340	3,695	198	2	9,235	81	772	203	....	1,056
Pacific Islander	2	.....	3	1	....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Polish	3,826	24,199	13,175	144	2	37,520	26	910	54	2	992
Portuguese	621	2,191	1,743	30	....	3,964	22	202	33	....	257
Roumanian	176	1,285	2,498	30	....	3,813	7	223	12	....	242
Russian	516	7,355	8,069	45	3	15,472	13	274	8	2	297
Ruthenian (Russniak)	443	5,907	4,728	26	....	10,661	13	252	8	....	273
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,086	22,266	3,465	55	5	25,791	145	625	101	7	878
Scotch	2,276	7,994	3,524	55	2	11,575	113	760	145	....	1,018
Slovak	1,278	5,247	6,207	32	....	11,486	4	381	24	....	409
Spanish	486	3,822	1,682	38	2	5,544	49	229	25	....	303
Spanish-American	92	472	117	3	....	592	11	47	5	....	63
Syrian	353	2,306	791	44	....	3,141	7	85	20	....	112
Turkish	16	472	316	6	....	794	2	18	.....	.....	20
Welsh	165	871	328	11	....	1,210	12	69	15	....	96
West Indian (except Cuban)	66	360	151	1	1	513	2	37	7	....	46
Other peoples	68	1,660	1,374	7	....	3,041	1	37	3	....	41
Total	60,248	300,506	180,996	2,450	61	484,013	1,868	21,427	2,510	28	25,833

[1] None widowed or divorced, and only 22 married, as follows: Dutch and Flemish, 1; English, 2; Hebrew, 1; Italian (north), 1; Italian (south), 8; Magyar, 1; Mexican, 3; Polish, 1; Scandinavian, 2; Slovak, 2.

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Admitted, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1911, by Races or Peoples.

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Females.											Single females.			
Under 14 years (total).[1]	14–44 years.					45 years and over.					14–21 years.	22–29 years.	30–37 years.	38–44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
331	1,537	558	83	....	2,178	23	56	47	....	126	516	596	236	89
91	157	134	21	....	312	1	24	21	....	46	78	47	16	1
862	1,825	1,042	38	1	2;906	3	140	98	....	241	988	550	144	46
156	144	391	17	....	552	1	15	13	....	29	68	42	7	2
18	17	137	6	....	160	.....	3	2	....	5	11	4	.....	.....
750	2,631	1,884	116	1	4,632	3	84	47	....	134	1,388	828	259	58
263	336	396	32	....	764	7	65	53	....	125	141	91	30	15
81	315	167	6	....	488	2	10	10	....	22	106	121	43	12
1,527	1,263	1,875	24	3	3,165	18	256	118	....	392	484	418	107	66
2	1	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4,924	8,120	8,071	383	4	16,578	345	1,483	949	2	2,779	2,330	2,927	1,568	725
477	2,719	795	35	1	3,550	10	61	26	1	98	1,266	1,023	266	86
1,811	2,876	2,296	139	7	5,318	109	461	309	4	883	1,325	796	381	198
5,821	12,340	7,966	460	38	20,804	224	1,153	841	6	2,224	5,735	3,696	1,394	576
465	1,276	995	46	1	2,318	2	77	54	....	133	656	416	98	20
10,762	17,682	9,930	744	45	28,401	28	1,670	1,417	6	3,121	11,552	4,199	725	142
1,402	14,200	2,180	198	....	16,578	203	365	413	....	981	6,538	5,273	1,579	469
1,388	2,705	3,250	88	....	6,043	21	201	137	....	359	1,155	906	295	82
9,868	12,529	16,527	605	1	29,662	110	2,033	1,553	1	3,697	6,813	3,508	1,150	330
156	279	2,712	.....	....	2,991	1	16	3	....	20	190	53	8	6
1	2	5	.....	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
721	4,239	1,387	74	....	5,700	3	63	67	....	133	2,284	1,541	266	64
1,567	3,055	3,101	269	24	6,449	4	154	181	1	340	1,951	607	246	74
1,979	1,133	2,303	275	....	3,711	22	241	408	....	671	626	261	164	33
.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3,865	17,550	6,682	395	1	24,628	19	288	307	1	615	12,136	4,081	748	142
617	946	815	40	....	1,801	21	89	99	....	209	562	247	73	32
189	222	582	49	2	855	.....	20	16	....	36	84	73	36	3
453	1,016	871	35	....	1,922	5	40	16	....	61	520	360	70	17
412	4,533	1,216	131	1	5,881	.....	29	25	....	54	3,327	981	124	18
2,041	11,417	2,578	131	6	14,132	161	428	342	....	931	5,016	4,077	1,399	509
2,234	4,598	2,722	143	4	7,467	147	495	413	....	1,055	1,298	1,804	935	313
1,256	4,050	2,496	192	....	6,738	2	103	142	1	248	3,119	681	111	26
427	467	659	29	....	1,155	15	84	54	....	153	154	171	62	16
77	173	105	13	2	293	11	12	13	....	36	71	54	13	15
320	590	662	143	....	1,395	.....	39	84	....	123	366	139	23	10
18	32	29	3	....	64	.....	1	5	....	6	14	6	3	2
157	314	235	9	....	558	9	32	21	....	62	74	116	67	35
73	244	136	15	....	395	11	16	21	....	48	76	88	39	18
27	69	63	2	....	134	.....	9	3	....	12	34	22	7	2
57,589	137,604	87,961	4,989	142	230,696	1,541	10,316	8,328	23	20,208	73,054	40,804	12,692	4,252

[1] None widowed or divorced, and only 5 married, as follows: Dutch and Flemish, 1; English, 1; Hebrew, 1; Italian (south), 1; Mexican, 1.

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria	22	.....	8,488	308	.....	7,615	1	4,249	6	.....	15	.....	9	6,323	5	10,101	1	1,236	14	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	185	1,753	.....	10,537	.....	24	23	.....	2	1	2	15,027	1	2,684	.....	32	4	.....	.....
Belgium	2	.....	10	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4,589	.....	29	5	714	131	3	140	7	11	3	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	9	1	4,516	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	12	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	6	5	2	65	.....	75	1	1	.....	.....	.....
France, including Corsica	1	27	12	2	1	10	11	.....	87	5	195	3	5,681	363	80	425	36	499	158	3	.....
German Empire	1	4	147	29	2	217	1	3	108	.....	56	5	78	27,787	20	799	3	92	29	3	.....
Greece	.....	3	.....	12	.....	2	.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	26,086	35	.....	3	6	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	2	1	5	.....	12	.....	10	3	.....	38	1	32	80	9	3	14	26,694	155,926	.....	.....
Netherlands	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,192	.....	7	.....	5	64	2	73	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	8	.....	13	.....	5	.....	3	7	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	2	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100	24	2,188	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	.....	152	97	10	.....	10	.....	1	4	.....	8	8,942	19	8,779	29	65,472	.....	3	6	.....	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	8	.....	16	1	1	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	46	5	31	.....	74	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	1	3	2	.....	3	1	.....	22	.....	6	1	517	2,379	1	88	.....	377	11	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	288	1	3,050	.....	7	.....	2	19	.....	4	.....	4	4	7,569	723	1	1	2	.....	.....
United Kingdom	23	46	20	5	6	9	4	1	79	13	40,543	28	252	661	65	4,895	33,842	219	107	37	.....
Other Europe	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	4	.....	30	3	.....	10	163	.....	.....
Total Europe	1,152	537	8,979	9,706	9	18,434	31	4,311	13,141	19	40,961	9,047	7,345	61,838	33,939	87,797	33,908	29,199	156,446	43	.....
China	.....	7	.....	1	1,267	.....	.....	.....	1	23	53	.....	2	23	1	9	5	.....	.....	3	.....
Japan	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	10	.....	3	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,485	.....
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	41	.....	.....	16	1	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	2,422	2	68	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	3	2,309	454	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	14	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	2	5	18	.....	.....	5	4	8
Total Asia	.....	2,443	3	70	1,271	1	1	.....	7	474	115	.....	9	53	2,316	486	12	.....	10	4,492	8
Africa	20	20	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	9	.....	126	2	40	36	107	167	15	117	182	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....	24	4	.....	517	2	2	75	10	16	116	15	8	.....	.....

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Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	.....	6	13	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
British North America	304	71	226	335	3	491	3	23	621	7	14,574	710	10,472	3,898	411	2,420	6,147	723	2,519	33	.....
Central America	154	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	2	5	4	54	5	26	57	129	22	7	24	40	.....	.....
Mexico	6	1	1	4	9	.....	36	1	4	5	151	.....	103	175	46	13	14	43	26	5	.....
South America	111	15	13	103	1	36	4	12	51	3	115	5	33	249	57	285	10	179	376	1	.....
West Indies	4,973	4	.....	.....	11	.....	3,832	26	16	3	637	8	92	77	4	14	17	12	25	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Grand total	6,721	3,092	9,223	10,222	1,307	18,982	3,914	4,400	13,862	517	57,258	9,779	18,132	66,471	37,021	91,223	40,246	30,312	159,638	4,575	8
Admitted in Philippine Islands	.....	1	1	.....	1,172	.....	5	1	15	152	166	.....	65	75	6	.....	7	13	.....	795	.....

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria	29	308	1	.....	27,430	1	190	133	15,160	7	.....	472	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	82,129
Hungary	7	19,308	.....	.....	85	.....	4,582	9	1,908	2	76	20,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	76,928
Belgium	2	3	.....	.....	11	1	.....	9	.....	13	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	14	.....	3	5,711
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	50	4,695
Denmark	6	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	11	.....	7,274	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7,555
France, including Corsica	1	20	9	.....	58	8	27	83	.....	38	13	7	73	22	33	17	1	1	12	8,022
German Empire	57	51	3	.....	2,160	.....	16	68	121	129	16	31	8	4	3	2	.....	.....	8	32,061
Greece	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19	1	.....	25	26,226
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	12	3	1	5	1	14	1	2	.....	3	182,882
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8,358
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13,903	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,950
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8,374
Roumania	9	7	.....	.....	6	.....	145	2	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,522
Russian Empire	16,210	7	.....	.....	40,193	.....	14	17,581	196	730	1	19	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	233	158,721
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	3	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	3	42	1	4,861	25	5	.....	.....	5	63	5,074
Sweden	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	20,593	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20,780
Switzerland	3	6	.....	.....	8	2	2	13	.....	4	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,458
Turkey in Europe	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	432	1	.....	2,167	14,438
United Kingdom	512	28	22	.....	171	2	6	73	4	268	18,575	2	52	40	87	8	1,764	7	20	102,496
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	53	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	1	377
Total Europe	16,838	19,739	39	.....	70,234	7,248	5,115	17,992	17,391	42,986	18,754	21,219	5,069	98	293	507	1,783	13	2,597	764,757

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	4	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	5	1,460
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,520
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	524
Turkey in Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	7	.....	4,439	359	.....	.....	136	10,229
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	199	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	21	9	1	.....	376	695
Total Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	2	215	5	33	24	1	7	.....	4,460	374	1	3	518	17,428
Africa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	5	21	1	8	1	40	1	.....	.....	20	956
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	2	30	107	4	9	.....	1	1	13	.....	2	984
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	59
British North America	172	244	13	.....	1,109	12	155	413	309	2,646	6,640	171	108	5	229	15	443	7	148	56,830
Central America	.....	2	9	.....	2	7	27	5	.....	17	20	.....	148	382	16	.....	.....	14	4	1,193
Mexico	3	4	18,704	.....	3	1	3	11	.....	39	17	4	289	25	128	4	.....	2	9	19,889
South America	13	5	1	.....	80	145	8	78	17	26	15	12	228	547	126	7	2	61	19	3,049
West Indies	.....	.....	18	.....	1	50	1	2	.....	53	24	3	2,199	95	150	7	6	1,041	2	13,403
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	39
Grand total	17,027	19,996	18,784	12	71,446	7,469	5,311	18,721	17,724	45,859	25,625	21,415	8,068	1,153	5,444	918	2,248	1,141	3,323	878,587
Admitted in Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	9	.....	10	15	.....	347	.....	23	33	.....	.....	8	2,946

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria	.....	14	1,088	702	.....	8,974	.....	820	6	.....	4	12	11	2,736	32	1,445	3	479	13	.....	.....
Hungary	.....	.....	47	1,192	.....	3,753	.....	81	10	.....	4	4	2	3,496	15	382	.....	63	3	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	3	48	.....	1	.....	.....	813	.....	4	2	103	20	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	4	3,006	.....	39	2	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France, including Corsica	.....	30	3	7	.....	14	19	3	21	.....	35	20	2,580	87	20	28	11	103	17	4	.....
German Empire	.....	.....	3	3	.....	13	1	1	12	.....	14	1	14	5,543	3	72	1	12	2	4	.....
Greece	.....	8	.....	10	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	9,272	4	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	8	.....	11	.....	20	.....	5	1	.....	19	1	20	25	49	.....	4	12,475	59,941	1	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	.....	2	1	2	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	7	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	155	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	5	5	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	6	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	.....	13	6	9	.....	22	.....	8	4	.....	7	1,603	3	517	3	3,375	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	10	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	7	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	113	428	.....	5	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	226	3	1,100	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	1,264	35	1	12	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	5	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	4,754	2	16	57	2	188	2,189	24	2	7	.....
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Total Europe	161	307	1,164	6,102	.....	12,863	29	929	1,326	1	4,862	1,659	2,872	12,945	10,670	5,624	2,215	13,271	60,010	16	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,701	.....	3	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	10	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,316	12
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62	18	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	676	.....	43	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	55	31	.....	8	1	.....	1
Other Asia	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Total Asia	.....	680	.....	45	2,701	11	3	1	1	66	53	1	4	18	59	35	2	8	1	3,319	41
Africa	9	4	.....	9	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	58	.....	14	9	10	70	7	7	5	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	273	4	3	21	31	3	46	2	2	.....	.....

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
British North America	18	4	24	304	13	846	12	.....	334	.....	3,803	2,555	385	1,999	336	574	1,005	818	1,627	12	.....
Central America	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	30	.....	16	42	12	10	3	10	11	1	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	8	18	3	.....	1	6	12	1	.....
South America	10	.....	15	6	.....	5	1	4	9	4	56	.....	41	103	4	79	3	59	305	.....	.....
West Indies	700	1	4	3	1	.....	2,174	.....	6	3	250	.....	49	69	8	6	18	27	35	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	16	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Grand total	913	999	1,208	6,472	2,716	13,735	2,234	935	1,689	75	9,432	4,219	3,400	15,243	11,134	6,401	3,300	14,209	62,009	3,351	41
Departed from Philippine Islands	.....	.....	1	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	2	45	70	.....	5	47	.....	.....	3	6	.....	160	.....

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified	Total.
Austria	36	2,411	.....	.....	18,157	.....	1,060	343	2,939	9	.....	3,807	.....	2	9	11	.....	.....	37	.....	45,160
Hungary	15	16,207	.....	.....	342	.....	3,455	52	780	6	4	11,209	.....	39	1	12	.....	.....	8	.....	41,182
Belgium	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,017
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10	2	3	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	12	.....	3,154
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	455	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469
France, including Corsica	1	3	1	.....	9	.....	4	11	1	10	4	15	47	15	6	15	.....	1	3	.....	3,148
German Empire	4	14	.....	.....	274	1	3	15	1	9	1	8	9	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6,042
Greece	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	36	.....	.....	14	.....	9,376
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	.....	5	2	2	7	1	8	16	2	.....	1	.....	72,640
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461
Norway	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400

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Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,459
Roumania	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	542	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	669
Russian Empire	2,364	28	.....	.....	12,276	.....	12	6,508	103	136	.....	45	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	27,053
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1,338	9	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1,396
Sweden	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	1,568	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667
Turkey in Europe	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	84	1,331	.....	.....	543	4,688
United Kingdom	3	5	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	18	.....	26	1,568	1	9	3	1	5	170	.....	1	9,098
Other Europe	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Total Europe	2,425	18,690	1	.....	31,113	1,290	5,158	6,958	3,830	3,610	1,581	15,133	1,435	71	118	1,462	172	9	622	.....	230,704
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2,762
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,354
India	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	917	115	.....	.....	37	.....	1,905
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	12	.....	59
Total Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	7	.....	5	10	1	3	.....	918	118	.....	.....	52	.....	8,172
Africa	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1	4	10	1	2	.....	16	5	.....	.....	7	.....	275
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	8	.....	11	50	1	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	474
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
British North America	4	269	.....	.....	796	6	64	1,422	7	4,338	1,389	411	116	2	34	27	79	45	155	25,540	49,373
Central America	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	10	5	1	35	107	6	3	.....	8	.....	.....	347
Mexico	.....	4	302	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	6	5	.....	24	10	6	4	1	2	3	.....	463
South America	.....	4	10	.....	20	46	4	18	.....	22	16	4	95	113	37	8	.....	81	1	.....	1,183
West Indies	.....	1	5	.....	1	43	4	3	.....	25	15	1	807	71	34	6	.....	199	15	.....	4,584
Other countries	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	61
Grand total	2,430	18,975	319	1	31,952	1,388	5,230	8,439	3,838	8,036	3,083	15,561	2,518	374	1,173	1,633	255	344	862	25,540	295,666
Departed from Philippine Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	226	.....	5	16	.....	.....	14	.....	896

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.[1]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	44	1	2	1	22	2	40	.....	27	2,191	5	1	1	43	3	1	4	7
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	1	155	1	80	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	208	1	1	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	3	.....	.....	15	56	59	74	.....	6	7	.....	.....	5	2,672	59	240	77	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	18	15	8	3	74	50	29	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2,405	782	76	46	10
Chinese	.....	.....	11	.....	485	5	1	.....	27	.....	1	130	4	21	.....	2	.....	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	47	17	24	28	199	375	98	3	2	.....	3	.....	3	2,471	464	249	361	12
Cuban	9	.....	1	.....	3	1	9	.....	35	1,715	11	.....	.....	12	6	1	.....	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3	4	37	8	660	73	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926	36	10	2	.....
Dutch and Flemish	9	2	4	8	246	49	27	14	22	26	6	1	32	2,285	496	1,161	107	15
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	70	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
English	119	46	206	34	2,651	401	1,306	85	189	302	95	67	335	3,096	631	615	215	79
Finnish	1	16	21	.....	197	40	87	.....	1	7	9	.....	40	291	14	3	1	1
French	19	11	14	8	994	46	564	7	74	37	8	5	46	609	115	154	105	9
German	58	16	32	79	1,628	784	849	34	162	124	56	20	123	8,372	626	1,386	1,269	184
Greek	146	.....	4	32	796	363	653	20	114	161	178	1	135	4,400	424	647	110	33
Hebrew	48	.....	3	56	327	154	1,310	56	241	29	114	1	2	6,340	280	334	87	185
Irish	17	13	23	6	1,143	112	1,069	84	112	26	17	3	84	2,305	200	249	76	41
Italian (north)	31	34	94	39	5,262	690	1,103	18	50	4	11	.....	84	3,055	196	480	215	10
Italian (south)	204	4	10	41	2,391	871	6,667	298	340	136	24	2	57	7,889	394	320	110	61
Japanese	.....	4	1	.....	1,651	37	2	.....	7	2	.....	1,883	22	46	5	1	1	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	1	3	10	12	1,061	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,753	168	105	12	2
Magyar	2	.....	1	.....	42	35	843	5	7	5	1	.....	2	1,242	666	35	9	6
Mexican	7	1	1,737	4	968	49	.....	.....	4	20	4	.....	1	13	10	2	20	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	6	1	1	9	65	68	3,545	335	4	.....	1	6	11	10,188	733	77	145	17
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	1,762	2	46	.....	4	2	2	548	.....	13	1	.....	1	.....
Roumanian	.....	22	.....	3	25	3	28	.....	.....	12	1	.....	1	376	507	44	1	39
Russian	8	6	1	3	473	73	698	28	15	.....	3	202	7	1,762	135	83	112	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	1	.....	.....	11	24	465	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	647	71	10	17	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	39	41	34	5	1,059	391	908	17	27	33	1	1	303	6,377	168	2,108	276	6
Scotch	66	44	40	22	967	199	571	38	63	60	27	64	87	2,051	628	298	112	14
Slovak	24	3	1	14	35	37	582	1	3	.....	1	.....	6	1,809	273	35	18	4
Spanish	9	.....	308	2	639	36	8	.....	29	1,255	6	868	252	37	13	8	72	1
Spanish-American	1	.....	1	.....	125	3	1	1	32	13	1	.....	.....	15	5	.....	1	.....
Syrian	21	.....	23	18	48	6	128	.....	15	49	25	.....	2	155	90	45	24	23
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	23	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	120	74	.....	1	.....
Welsh	12	2	7	9	57	28	18	1	4	4	2	3	20	162	35	40	19	3
West Indian (other than Cuban)	20	7	.....	.....	8	.....	3	2	7	234	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1
Other peoples	.....	1	.....	.....	31	3	145	.....	9	2	.....	1	45	359	168	9	27	.....
Total	992	312	2,651	451	25,587	5,083	23,053	1,117	1,643	6,466	616	3,885	1,718	76,565	8,482	8,829	3,653	765

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Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	22	18	23	1,341	71	2	2	.....	1	1	1	9	223	.....	2,117	2	4	15	.....
Armenian	1	33	4	758	65	2	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	19	93	.....	1,030	.....	.....	11	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	1	185	45	286	166	.....	206	25	471	.....	1	182	26	1,478	1	77	949	94
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	3	34	57	90	397	229	2	500	36	62	2	43	67	4	957	7	22	1,953	14
Chinese	3	.....	10	152	1	3	2	4	5	1	5	.....	7	3	183	.....	1	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	57	9	72	35	788	767	4	445	190	66	17	.....	398	74	2,119	.....	10	2,144	15
Cuban	57	2	45	27	4	1	.....	9	.....	.....	13	7	45	.....	1,724	7	.....	9	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	22	3	3	46	16	132	10	343	33	3	15	2	220	1	856	.....	.....	53	1
Dutch and Flemish	32	5	39	379	2,774	517	3	127	115	130	.....	45	1,151	5	1,957	32	97	166	7
East Indian	5	2	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	56	.....	.....	8	.....
English	99	923	150	7,149	4,807	747	43	363	586	207	64	309	2,450	30	13,831	42	240	2,223	94
Finnish	6	103	1	1,473	2,072	1,568	9	10	156	1	1	92	187	3	1,552	.....	29	235	.....
French	158	1,138	44	3,217	829	296	6	89	179	17	54	1,742	300	9	4,147	10	60	141	10
German	112	20	649	849	2,764	1,331	33	1,582	374	1,184	26	39	3,863	39	16,840	38	1,859	4,614	268
Greek	47	347	75	5,223	308	176	25	1,624	34	231	31	1,622	829	80	10,814	64	47	1,139	38
Hebrew	90	124	1,323	5,361	1,063	833	22	1,246	8	346	9	65	3,731	2	53,582	16	60	2,125	49
Irish	11	308	130	6,899	1,666	390	2	319	374	94	31	235	2,410	9	13,847	8	126	820	19
Italian (north)	35	57	43	1,753	903	349	26	566	205	48	257	56	866	164	6,769	5	1	496	96
Italian (south)	764	378	633	13,318	1,546	884	79	1,379	79	575	68	143	10,730	79	68,414	3	88	4,778	51
Japanese	.....	.....	12	18	2	1	.....	6	15	1	9	.....	5	1	131	1	2	5	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	163	255	2,585	332	67	.....	73	2	22	.....	139	888	.....	2,407	.....	7	404	14
Magyar	4	7	60	35	535	47	.....	201	14	45	.....	2	2,972	13	3,987	5	19	3,636	9
Mexican	50	.....	6	10	5	.....	4	84	.....	2	.....	2	1	100	340	.....	4	5	28
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	3	255	671	6,152	4,022	645	2	529	66	131	.....	451	6,792	3	16,495	3	75	2,995	33
Portuguese	.....	3	2	3,862	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	20	7	.....	619	.....	1	8	.....
Roumanian	17	5	24	25	164	154	.....	178	41	24	.....	1	256	.....	498	1	14	1,641	1
Russian	11	113	498	1,673	295	193	.....	145	33	27	.....	379	920	1	6,183	3	114	277	5
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	7	76	552	206	136	1	149	52	11	.....	51	2,247	.....	4,991	.....	66	564	8
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	17	171	42	2,754	1,083	6,863	16	187	740	1,144	43	105	1,050	6	7,722	6	1,970	337	14
Scotch	18	325	97	3,073	1,922	359	2	209	429	93	15	132	1,529	32	5,360	48	148	1,069	49
Slovak	4	52	46	116	300	172	2	225	19	10	.....	5	2,045	5	2,874	.....	2	2,092	6
Spanish	101	9	20	133	11	3	4	100	1	2	193	1	47	24	2,533	2	.....	26	.....
Spanish-American	85	.....	5	23	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	11	1	8	.....	627	.....	.....	3	.....
Syrian	108	60	6	857	207	60	24	58	14	28	3	59	116	5	1,377	46	17	377	15
Turkish	4	15	1	162	16	2	2	6	.....	1	.....	19	6	.....	210	.....	1	48	.....
Welsh	2	15	7	55	72	45	3	11	28	11	2	12	60	4	475	.....	7	118	6
West Indian (other than Cuban)	2	.....	.....	40	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	17	.....	43	.....	612	.....	.....	2	.....
Other peoples	1	192	1	557	89	27	1	228	7	7	5	75	29	.....	557	1	7	230	.....
Total	1,952	4,897	5,315	70,811	29,633	17,169	332	11,243	3,861	4,996	919	5,883	46,782	722	260,278	351	5,175	35,719	945

[1] Also 2,946 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)	2	91	.....	204	140	4	.....	6	3	.....	2	17	.....	3	2	.....	6,721
Armenian	1	126	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	1	40	17	.....	11	10	2	118	.....	3,092
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	13	514	.....	.....	7	.....	70	.....	661	.....	1	53	48	10	374	5	9,223
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	62	1,365	.....	.....	59	2	59	.....	271	3	1	11	157	77	116	41	10,222
Chinese	79	39	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	7	.....	.....	94	.....	5	6	1 307
Croatian and Slovenian	105	5,237	.....	.....	1	.....	24	10	30	122	7	7	522	361	888	102	18,982
Cuban	.....	108	1	19	2	.....	.....	3	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3,914
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	128	349	.....	26	.....	.....	11	1	8	19	.....	3	257	47	16	4	4,400
Dutch and Flemish	113	238	.....	7	29	7	198	4	73	110	5	31	329	18	606	3	13,862
East Indian	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	9	3	.....	1	517
English	577	4,945	4	14	2,004	15	244	72	299	671	243	192	2,158	213	597	181	57,258
Finnish	232	280	.....	.....	10	10	50	.....	.....	45	49	.....	547	14	261	54	9,779
French	101	498	.....	45	939	2	15	8	60	31	554	13	426	40	92	37	18,132
German	615	6,631	2	16	106	24	982	35	787	170	26	66	1,042	105	3,526	52	66,471
Greek	310	1,945	.....	.....	410	61	34	88	72	640	33	309	847	362	827	112	37,021
Hebrew	117	9,214	.....	2	353	24	2	132	703	22	51	139	191	38	612	1	91,223
Irish	198	4,806	.....	.....	657	2	49	16	124	55	102	45	681	39	150	44	40,246
Italian (north)	265	3,448	.....	7	113	.....	15	150	197	282	201	26	822	238	217	260	30,312
Italian (south)	377	27,301	3	15	2,252	7	19	78	224	248	254	154	1,381	2,460	1,005	52	159,638
Japanese	131	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11	28	.....	.....	495	1	5	21	4,575
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Lithuanian	25	3,852	.....	.....	46	.....	1	1	4	4	38	12	61	142	336	5	17,027
Magyar	10	4,605	.....	.....	1	6	6	9	20	6	31	91	22	350	337	10	19,996
Mexican	.....	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	15,218	.....	.....	4	12	.....	8	2	18,784
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Polish	30	13,576	.....	.....	463	1	22	7	171	14	261	48	276	499	1,433	110	71,446
Portuguese	7	13	.....	.....	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	6	1	1	1	7,469
Roumanian	2	975	.....	.....	13	.....	1	7	22	.....	.....	.....	26	113	45	1	5,311
Russian	81	2,805	.....	.....	49	2	22	4	204	9	51	73	492	280	167	3	18,721
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	6,902	.....	.....	108	.....	5	1	70	.....	26	11	39	98	31	3	17,724
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	723	1,078	.....	8	319	9	1,292	4	162	402	50	74	3,552	13	1,993	116	45,859
Scotch	385	2,326	2	3	419	19	47	18	74	136	289	114	1,074	119	222	118	25,625
Slovak	8	9,777	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	6	7	41	41	46	177	463	15	21,415
Spanish	11	100	2	644	3	.....	.....	6	181	26	104	20	72	126	2	18	8,068
Spanish-American	2	40	1	115	.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	.....	7	7	.....	1	2	1,153
Syrian	4	834	1	66	53	18	15	17	132	5	17	29	42	72	25	5	5,444
Turkish	4	95	.....	1	43	1	.....	.....	16	1	.....	6	3	6	7	3	918
Welsh	18	509	.....	.....	13	.....	22	2	6	18	16	5	185	8	86	1	2,248
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	26	.....	96	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,141
Other peoples	51	236	.....	.....	28	1	.....	1	13	9	.....	4	108	15	37	6	3,323
Total	4,794	114,922	16	1,291	9,406	216	3,209	689	19,902	3,114	2,459	1,620	16,040	6,050	14,613	1,395	878,587

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.[1]

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	379	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	103	2	3	2	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	1	.....	.....	11	11	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	3	24	5	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	12	19	21	3	70	131	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	22	1,865	307	36	51	5
Chinese	1	3	46	.....	1,545	12	4	1	11	1	2	370	15	37	4	3	4	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	34	6	27	14	337	261	103	3	4	2	11	.....	17	1,423	299	81	121	6
Cuban	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6	.....	2	1,706	5	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	1	5	.....	64	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	35	2	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1	.....	1	1	31	7	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	302	57	16	14	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
English	10	3	24	5	338	49	115	19	23	29	12	32	14	291	33	26	13	3
Finnish	.....	1	.....	.....	20	3	14	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	49	1	1	.....	.....
French	5	2	6	1	235	17	22	5	13	93	.....	1	1	86	16	7	13	4
German	9	5	7	15	304	130	176	11	47	18	10	5	4	1,292	82	96	51	28
Greek	27	8	7	5	415	182	108	.....	23	138	50	25	62	1,498	101	130	102	12
Hebrew	1	.....	.....	.....	18	5	30	2	1	4	4	.....	.....	238	13	2	.....	2
Irish	.....	.....	2	.....	55	11	60	7	12	.....	.....	.....	1	78	11	6	4	1
Italian (north)	13	24	37	64	1,592	405	337	17	33	6	8	.....	38	1,301	108	139	63	22
Italian (south)	65	1	20	14	419	305	1,634	52	114	75	3	.....	7	3,671	202	76	17	10
Japanese	.....	8	5	.....	1,606	21	6	.....	9	1	.....	912	25	13	2	1	2	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	105	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	568	15	5	.....	.....
Magyar	1	.....	2	.....	39	21	388	9	4	.....	2	.....	1	1,259	806	17	5	5
Mexican	.....	.....	1	.....	109	1	1	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	7	1	2	.....	23	55	1,207	114	3	.....	1	1	1	3,527	382	22	38	6
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	651	7	.....	16
Russian	4	.....	.....	.....	47	49	200	4	9	1	1	7	.....	744	86	23	41	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	60	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	6	5	2	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	20	10	2	1	147	25	68	.....	8	31	4	2	16	509	22	61	6	.....
Scotch	6	2	2	2	69	11	24	5	4	7	4	15	2	98	19	9	5	.....
Slovak	18	3	9	.....	129	27	242	4	4	.....	1	9	.....	1,142	175	26	13	1
Spanish	7	2	36	.....	237	17	6	.....	8	621	.....	3	21	15	3	3	5	1
Spanish-American	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....
Syrian	5	.....	.....	3	20	1	19	.....	10	6	6	.....	1	45	25	5	1	22
Turkish	4	1	5	.....	56	19	17	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	157	48	8	8	1
Welsh	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	2	24	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	96	69	.....	.....	.....
Total	257	102	270	129	8,211	1,820	5,067	343	374	3,163	128	1,422	252	21,157	3,595	844	587	159

[1] Also 896 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	9	1	1	205	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	202	1	.....	2	.....
Armenian	1	14	.....	278	39	6	.....	25	4	.....	2	12	9	.....	257	.....	.....	16	.....
Bohemian, Moravian (Czech)	3	.....	13	1	26	26	.....	23	1	35	.....	.....	31	1	290	.....	6	74	15
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1	.....	20	70	287	249	4	301	161	22	17	3	49	18	346	4	4	864	33
Chinese	5	1	8	79	2	4	.....	4	28	.....	16	.....	8	2	118	.....	1	8	2
Croatian and Slovenian	77	7	40	107	388	511	5	211	158	35	19	.....	153	43	1,464	1	.....	1,344	9
Cuban	15	2	7	12	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	347	7	.....	6	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	14	1	.....	6	12	47	4	24	11	1	.....	1	27	3	163	.....	.....	126	.....
Dutch and Flemish	11	.....	4	82	184	19	1	16	5	4	.....	1	79	.....	273	.....	.....	27	2
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	22	35	21	560	168	51	3	56	72	11	15	36	313	8	2,026	11	15	142	1
Finnish	6	6	1	167	511	397	.....	6	29	1	.....	22	11	1	166	.....	.....	11	.....
French	65	2	11	187	16	23	10	31	33	7	22	1	69	5	1,640	.....	.....	49	1
German	25	4	176	185	279	100	7	559	38	69	5	2	1,004	5	4,322	1	34	1,074	9
Greek	20	46	19	1,199	66	55	8	443	52	135	35	451	60	12	2,741	8	15	295	17
Hebrew	1	1	24	151	28	6	.....	48	.....	9	.....	.....	156	.....	4,638	6	.....	53	.....
Irish	6	7	10	337	17	9	2	13	13	3	1	8	154	.....	974	.....	5	34	.....
Italian (north)	37	13	20	707	357	223	55	270	117	24	68	13	315	43	3,590	.....	3	416	29
Italian (south)	151	108	225	4,456	735	332	33	458	50	148	18	32	2,690	28	27,559	14	10	2,039	12
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	14	5	1	.....	.....	50	7	5	.....	3	.....	110	.....	4	3	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	19	13	410	30	1	.....	5	2	6	.....	18	115	.....	393	.....	.....	52	.....
Magyar	6	6	33	36	595	74	3	166	20	20	.....	1	2,398	1	2,885	1	5	3,352	.....
Mexican	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2	30	161	2,181	1,603	192	3	268	6	29	.....	147	2,948	1	7,646	.....	6	1,211	6
Portuguese	4	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	1	2	24	25	146	61	1	233	5	19	.....	1	86	.....	547	1	.....	1,768	.....
Russian	3	9	131	369	163	41	1	47	1	10	.....	62	388	.....	2,464	.....	6	151	1
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	.....	5	49	23	28	2	50	2	4	.....	2	474	1	655	.....	3	107	3
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	16	9	10	285	145	455	11	9	35	46	2	15	168	.....	778	.....	77	32	2
Scotch	5	5	11	250	44	16	.....	11	19	3	1	11	133	3	553	.....	3	51	1
Slovak	14	34	62	115	255	97	2	139	81	7	3	.....	1,130	8	1,566	.....	3	1,555	1
Spanish	39	6	13	16	5	7	.....	6	3	.....	36	.....	8	.....	905	.....	1	4	.....
Spanish-American	33	.....	3	14	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	173	.....	.....	7	.....
Syrian	15	8	1	156	43	10	1	22	1	.....	.....	3	28	1	316	6	1	44	1
Turkish	4	60	2	294	40	40	2	107	16	1	1	23	12	5	306	2	1	108	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	12	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	42	.....	.....	3	3
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	.....	3	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	162	.....	.....	1	.....
Other peoples	1	2	.....	45	15	23	.....	62	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	83	.....	.....	102	.....
Total	616	438	1,072	13,889	6,233	3,106	158	3,636	1,018	658	274	866	13,083	190	71,046	63	203	15,131	149

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not specified.	Total.
African (black)	.....	11	.....	22	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	913
Armenian	2	40	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	11	.....	4	999
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	123	2	.....	1	8	5	44	1	24	1,208
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	176	595	.....	.....	4	.....	11	.....	62	18	.....	2	191	40	50	20	298	6,472
Chinese	139	28	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	24	13	.....	6	131	.....	4	2	13	2,716
Croatian and Slovenian	45	4,390	.....	.....	4	.....	9	5	35	78	9	23	172	310	445	42	847	13,735
Cuban	.....	36	.....	22	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2,234
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	15	152	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	14	37	16	10	4	.....	935
Dutch and Flemish	5	86	.....	2	17	1	7	.....	11	3	.....	2	27	4	47	.....	327	1,689
East Indian	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
English	37	622	2	13	105	6	22	8	54	44	8	30	141	17	46	10	3,662	9,432
Finnish	8	65	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	16	16	5	47	2	48	20	2,553	4,219
French	21	150	.....	19	53	.....	1	11	10	.....	4	.....	37	2	6	9	378	3,400
German	29	2,085	2	6	27	2	8	6	125	16	9	11	52	30	653	6	1,988	15,243
Greek	175	598	.....	1	46	8	18	21	52	499	2	41	346	113	262	40	342	11,134
Hebrew	3	337	.....	1	7	2	.....	5	9	.....	.....	2	5	2	19	1	567	6,401
Irish	2	423	.....	1	41	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	13	2	5	3	961	3,300
Italian (north)	96	1,922	.....	4	62	.....	1	34	56	111	67	37	235	116	100	47	814	14,209
Italian (south)	100	11,626	.....	4	679	5	16	17	42	91	66	81	302	1,135	415	27	1,620	62,009
Japanese	101	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	37	.....	.....	344	1	3	31	11	3,351
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	41
Lithuanian	.....	578	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	1	10	1	5	24	31	.....	.....	2,430
Magyar	3	5,570	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	5	16	33	87	15	320	480	10	268	18,975
Mexican	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish	11	8,040	.....	.....	251	.....	1	2	67	4	95	30	54	198	509	70	790	31,952
Portuguese	.....	4	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	1	3	1,388
Roumanian	.....	1,131	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	111	26	1	68	5,230
Russian	15	1,508	.....	.....	13	.....	20	.....	36	1	20	6	82	114	144	1	1,416	8,439
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2	2,107	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	41	15	3	.....	3,838
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	32	91	.....	4	19	.....	56	1	25	10	1	7	249	1	181	9	4,323	8,036
Scotch	15	158	.....	.....	27	3	.....	1	2	4	24	7	16	9	42	8	1,363	3,083
Slovak	28	7,665	.....	.....	8	.....	4	2	18	4	15	20	23	199	285	4	411	15,561
Spanish	27	39	.....	234	1	.....	2	.....	8	2	12	5	13	20	4	1	116	2,518
Spanish-American	.....	63	.....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	374
Syrian	.....	200	.....	7	20	2	1	3	25	1	2	9	15	25	3	.....	34	1,173
Turkish	10	123	.....	.....	50	.....	1	.....	18	7	.....	2	5	21	10	.....	26	1,633
Welsh	.....	44	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	3	15	1	77	255
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	12	.....	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	344
Other peoples	18	97	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	15	8	13	.....	177	862
Unknown[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,540	25,540
Total	1,129	50,722	4	401	1,706	31	201	124	926	981	401	441	2,619	2,890	3,928	373	49,080	295,666

[1] United States residence unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government.

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1	.....	14	.....	2	2	7	15	24	1	424	1	58	176	13	30	38	45	13	13	....
Architects	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24	.....	99	2	25	72	2	12	8	1	8	.....	....
Clergy	11	16	4	2	.....	2	5	.....	28	.....	195	7	66	162	5	30	123	31	75	30	....
Editors	1	2	5	2	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	48	3	10	14	4	7	7	5	9	5	....
Electricians	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	17	1	179	4	29	103	11	58	44	15	49	7	....
Engineers (professional)	9	1	12	.....	.....	3	24	.....	64	3	582	16	140	295	10	33	75	25	14	11	....
Lawyers	7	.....	3	.....	.....	1	60	1	14	.....	51	.....	15	22	6	14	7	5	10	.....	....
Literary and scientific persons	3	2	7	1	.....	1	10	1	10	.....	113	.....	22	72	10	41	23	10	7	3	....
Musicians	6	.....	19	1	.....	.....	7	.....	36	2	162	2	49	206	7	129	22	213	188	.....	....
Officials (government)	4	2	.....	.....	7	1	14	.....	6	.....	68	.....	17	47	.....	.....	2	7	3	10	....
Physicians	1	5	2	1	2	.....	45	.....	6	1	75	2	17	49	14	11	26	11	29	12	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	6	1	1	3	10	.....	22	1	83	2	50	109	11	20	7	32	37	5	....
Teachers	32	16	11	3	34	6	19	.....	34	3	366	10	259	353	13	236	195	24	30	44	1
Other professional	35	4	6	1	51	5	16	.....	28	2	304	7	60	213	15	115	135	14	23	40	....
Total professional	113	52	93	13	100	25	224	17	317	14	2,749	56	817	1,893	121	736	712	438	495	180	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	18	23	97	38	.....	36	8	2	189	.....	193	22	94	794	112	939	100	132	322	.....	....
Barbers and hairdressers	16	34	33	23	.....	14	30	.....	19	.....	120	.....	45	386	125	496	50	32	1,273	6	....
Blacksmiths	29	40	111	30	.....	55	5	9	101	.....	283	29	59	521	64	672	173	86	497	.....	....
Bookbinders	1	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	2	5	.....	25	4	3	43	6	294	8	.....	8	.....	....
Brewers	.....	1	24	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	3	155	1	14	.....	2	.....	.....	....
Butchers	8	13	169	16	.....	18	1	5	97	.....	292	3	65	703	40	1,064	81	33	187	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	1	1	6	1	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	80	3	6	57	3	157	18	5	37	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	167	68	226	31	1	92	19	14	369	.....	1,263	127	335	1,108	221	2,684	481	307	1,363	5	....
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	7	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Cigar makers	286	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	753	.....	67	.....	9	.....	8	21	5	48	6	.....	4	.....	....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Clerks and accountants	106	25	158	34	4	32	273	3	189	3	2,297	61	352	1,911	364	2,178	1,693	92	227	54	....
Dressmakers	162	7	56	12	.....	39	.....	18	36	.....	390	15	203	417	18	4,708	417	142	929	.....	....

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Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	19	3	8	2	.....	2	1	.....	39	.....	610	4	33	167	16	33	134	17	7	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	11	45	60	527	4	2	2	.....
Gardeners	4	6	36	55	.....	3	1	.....	162	.....	352	3	28	211	20	26	105	20	103	4
Hat and cap makers	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	28	1	9	16	9	502	7	9	23	.....
Iron and steel workers	5	22	85	3	.....	11	1	9	33	.....	609	10	42	190	34	38	193	32	34	.....
Jewelers	2	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	56	1	14	23	1	101	6	9	24	.....
Locksmiths	.....	2	180	13	.....	35	.....	.....	6	.....	8	1	10	744	1	747	1	18	15	.....
Machinists	18	5	25	7	.....	14	9	10	42	6	806	41	133	356	12	139	199	62	113	.....
Mariners	110	1	2	1	1	101	5	107	66	.....	178	106	29	194	313	21	94	50	908	1
Masons	41	8	149	40	.....	59	5	9	77	1	594	14	48	471	128	161	146	771	1,802	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	14	11	17	4	.....	5	24	.....	39	.....	279	7	100	217	12	78	65	63	236	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	3	9	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	191	4	14	80	26	190	27	10	81	.....
Millers	.....	.....	25	3	.....	5	.....	1	16	.....	33	.....	10	153	3	123	7	9	86	.....
Milliners	7	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	.....	105	1	31	36	2	545	86	8	20	.....
Miners	2	1	224	34	1	285	.....	14	82	.....	2,214	130	382	794	33	32	473	1,312	486	1
Painters and glaziers	25	11	54	10	.....	10	4	2	143	.....	460	27	81	369	27	1,220	114	37	154	.....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	88	.....	4	2	.....	1	8	.....	1	.....
Photographers	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	51	3	15	28	6	119	7	7	16	2
Plasterers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	130	.....	7	13	.....	15	51	8	6	.....
Plumbers	5	1	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	23	.....	289	.....	19	46	3	122	82	5	11	.....
Printers	17	3	2	3	.....	4	7	.....	28	.....	185	9	17	118	24	236	68	14	48	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	8	3	25	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	12	87	1	188	19	2	17	.....
Seamstresses	341	8	30	.....	.....	12	1	3	44	.....	90	91	71	209	22	3,335	136	67	1,151	.....
Shoemakers	54	181	155	61	.....	66	3	7	58	.....	147	18	47	444	266	1,829	81	147	3,472	1
Stokers	7	.....	17	2	.....	5	.....	4	15	.....	207	13	27	92	54	1	101	15	38	.....
Stonecutters	.....	1	14	3	.....	7	.....	3	4	.....	107	12	25	66	13	17	66	89	221	.....
Tailors	84	150	244	52	.....	56	5	8	67	1	247	79	60	689	190	12,681	147	141	2,518	6
Tanners and curriers	.....	3	6	3	.....	12	.....	.....	3	.....	12	3	1	46	25	237	23	2	8	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	1	59	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	804	1	47	22	5	43	119	64	14	.....
Tinners	7	17	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	35	3	19	101	2	385	11	7	49	.....
Tobacco workers	19	2	1	.....	.....	1	89	.....	32	.....	11	.....	10	21	16	142	9	.....	6	.....
Upholsterers	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	12	.....	33	.....	4	36	3	105	8	4	6	.....
Watch and clock makers	1	4	6	3	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	22	5	41	65	5	385	7	6	21	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	41	43	1	.....	7	5	.....	60	.....	1,056	16	513	229	13	288	197	135	102	2
Wheelwrights	6	.....	33	4	.....	4	2	.....	5	.....	57	.....	4	113	.....	47	12	5	5	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	1	19	.....	.....	2	3	.....	7	.....	89	2	17	79	2	112	25	7	7	.....
Other skilled	35	15	72	11	3	22	23	6	95	1	1,433	22	271	746	94	1,041	402	107	302	6
Total skilled	1,634	741	2,455	514	11	1,049	1,289	236	2,314	12	16,628	892	3,379	13,435	2,407	39,092	6,267	4,092	16,960	88

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	3	2	3	.....	.....	2	6	.....	26	.....	414	3	76	59	4	116	104	15	13	3	....
Bankers	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	8	.....	12	.....	98	.....	28	27	1	3	10	9	4	3	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	14	1	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	219	7	26	72	4	74	76	47	289	.....	....
Farm laborers	1,053	800	1,238	3,998	2	4,961	3	2,595	2,085	13	1,247	367	827	7,390	8,958	1,297	2,917	2,802	53,988	1,001	....
Farmers	24	26	118	196	1	585	37	105	638	5	1,180	51	486	1,356	212	72	837	538	825	45	....
Fishermen	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	24	.....	51	9	8	15	17	7	37	5	165	4	....
Hotel keepers	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	32	.....	20	28	40	8	15	7	9	8	....
Laborers	1,142	730	330	4,464	86	6,121	26	713	1,063	356	3,595	3,856	2,431	4,529	20,027	2,995	8,831	12,524	32,370	60	....
Manufacturers	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	12	.....	118	.....	46	88	7	32	19	7	9	.....	....
Merchants and dealers	50	64	44	35	372	25	207	16	248	18	916	16	332	1,728	479	2,635	312	248	1,034	103	....
Servants	1,207	150	1,687	142	11	2,499	27	282	810	6	5,075	2,543	2,055	9,931	1,495	5,342	12,787	2,556	10,157	34	....
Other miscellaneous	308	17	39	11	424	26	72	2	184	27	1,640	29	286	651	163	589	651	138	360	481	....
Total miscellaneous	3,811	1,794	3,482	8,851	898	14,223	388	3,715	5,114	425	14,585	6,881	6,621	25,874	31,407	13,170	26,596	18,896	99,223	1,742	....
No occupation (including women and children)	1,163	505	3,193	844	298	3,685	2,013	432	6,117	66	23,296	1,950	7,315	25,269	3,086	38,225	6,671	6,886	42,960	2,565	7
Grand total	6,721	3,092	9,223	10,222	1,307	18,982	3,914	4,400	13,862	517	57,258	9,779	18,132	66,471	37,021	91,223	40,246	30,312	159,638	4,575	8

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Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1	4	30	....	12	1	3	21	1	10	25	.....	25	1	.....	1	4	1	3	1,020	3
Architects	.....	2	3	....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	24	46	.....	2	2	.....	.....	8	1	.....	350	.....
Clergy	1	12	12	1	25	8	4	21	9	38	50	4	31	1	18	5	23	3	3	1,061	85
Editors	.....	4	1	....	2	1	.....	1	1	15	7	.....	6	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	174	3
Electricians	1	8	11	....	12	.....	1	11	1	133	57	.....	8	2	4	.....	8	.....	.....	788	2
Engineers (professional)	2	18	13	....	10	4	1	15	1	201	208	.....	21	25	.....	1	12	6	1	1,856	7
Lawyers	.....	1	14	....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	12	12	.....	13	19	.....	1	.....	6	.....	298	1
Literary and scientific persons	3	5	4	....	9	.....	.....	5	3	20	33	1	.....	8	2	.....	6	4	.....	439	1
Musicians	4	22	89	....	48	.....	1	23	2	29	35	.....	13	7	.....	.....	8	2	.....	1,332	.....
Officials (government)	.....	9	6	....	.....	4	1	10	.....	13	11	.....	16	30	.....	5	4	7	2	306	16
Physicians	.....	2	15	....	3	1	.....	6	.....	11	41	.....	15	18	4	.....	.....	4	.....	429	3
Sculptors and artists	.....	6	7	....	2	.....	2	4	.....	11	15	.....	14	2	1	.....	2	1	1	469	2
Teachers	4	16	35	....	29	5	2	16	3	80	113	2	17	27	16	2	19	14	4	2,093	25
Other professional	2	20	11	....	18	5	2	14	1	105	125	.....	10	9	3	1	8	10	2	1,420	16
Total professional	18	129	251	1	170	31	17	153	23	702	778	7	191	154	49	17	103	59	16	12,035	164
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	6	27	36	....	169	10	4	18	6	262	156	20	40	.....	10	2	16	3	8	3,912	9
Barbers and hairdressers	1	64	24	....	45	4	8	5	.....	50	45	3	21	2	24	10	6	11	7	3,032	14
Blacksmiths	53	132	37	....	499	7	22	102	41	581	196	64	36	.....	36	5	30	5	1	4,611	4
Bookbinders	.....	4	1	....	4	1	.....	2	1	39	13	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	480	.....
Brewers	1	2	.....	....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....
Butchers	11	76	10	....	166	1	8	14	8	139	121	43	12	.....	13	.....	13	.....	4	3,434	1
Cabinetmakers	7	7	.....	....	16	2	1	10	2	40	55	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	532	1
Carpenters and joiners	133	166	178	....	677	46	17	259	57	1,520	732	61	181	6	147	5	57	20	29	13,172	186
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Cigar makers	.....	2	6	....	1	.....	.....	2	1	11	1	1	196	1	1	.....	.....	19	.....	1,450	.....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Clerks and accountants	21	101	212	....	98	40	17	45	15	979	1,245	10	509	52	63	5	92	91	15	13,666	69
Dressmakers	80	167	16	....	440	2	5	48	27	249	220	11	17	5	57	2	19	35	1	8,970	14
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	5	7	8	....	21	.....	2	12	1	149	291	2	13	.....	1	.....	24	7	.....	1,638	20
Furriers and fur workers	.....	16	.....	....	6	.....	5	1	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	718	.....
Gardeners	3	11	.....	....	56	1	2	7	3	127	189	3	5	1	7	2	6	.....	1	1,563	.....
Hat and cap makers	2	3	1	....	11	.....	3	5	.....	4	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Iron and steel workers	30	38	12	....	132	.....	2	8	4	380	518	13	24	1	5	1	19	1	5	2,544	1
Jewelers	.....	.....	2	....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	10	1	4	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	290	4
Locksmiths	50	86	.....	....	432	2	9	121	15	10	1	39	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2,552	.....
Machinists	8	36	45	....	53	4	2	31	3	214	454	4	22	7	3	1	15	.....	3	2,902	3
Mariners	3	3	28	....	10	38	2	29	.....	1,392	90	5	514	6	2	2	10	84	3	4,509	25
Masons	17	56	36	....	208	17	9	13	19	293	300	29	64	1	81	4	29	2	26	5,728	2
Mechanics (not specified)	8	14	28	....	16	.....	5	10	2	135	93	2	38	7	1	.....	1	5	.....	1,536	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	5	7	2	....	17	.....	2	2	.....	68	66	1	2	.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	850	.....
Millers	2	28	4	....	68	3	2	4	8	60	23	12	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	692	.....
Milliners	4	2	.....	....	21	.....	1	14	3	13	60	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	988	1
Miners	233	47	594	....	291	2	17	28	31	234	1,453	61	162	4	4	.....	327	.....	4	9,992	3
Painters and glaziers	19	36	15	....	92	5	.....	29	7	397	246	7	19	2	7	2	15	7	14	3,667	.....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....
Photographers	2	2	2	....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	34	8	.....	3	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	334	3
Plasterers	.....	.....	2	....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	7	170	1	3	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	454	.....
Plumbers	1	2	7	....	4	.....	.....	4	1	13	175	.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	833	.....
Printers	6	12	12	....	26	1	3	8	1	85	91	1	6	2	7	.....	2	4	.....	1,050	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	4	9	4	....	33	1	1	2	2	33	23	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	526	.....
Seamstresses	37	28	49	....	348	22	3	12	13	235	46	17	11	4	23	3	3	72	3	6,540	.....
Shoemakers	68	176	30	....	472	14	19	118	51	159	58	84	13	2	116	15	4	8	14	8,458	.....
Stokers	11	5	2	....	15	95	3	5	.....	136	76	1	193	1	6	1	7	1	1	1,157	1
Stonecutters	2	8	1	....	20	11	.....	4	1	175	258	4	38	.....	11	1	20	1	1	1,204	.....
Tailors	198	158	26	....	500	8	24	184	69	266	104	74	26	6	71	15	9	5	10	19,178	25
Tanners and curriers	2	12	.....	....	26	.....	2	4	4	14	4	15	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	476	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	36	2	.....	....	51	4	1	1	5	63	233	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1,583	7
Tinners	2	9	10	....	17	1	1	6	1	57	28	26	1	.....	2	1	9	1	1	825	.....
Tobacco workers	1	1	2	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	438	.....
Upholsterers	3	.....	.....	....	5	.....	1	1	.....	15	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	.....
Watch and clock makers	3	4	.....	....	13	.....	1	4	1	38	15	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	664	.....
Weavers and spinners	4	8	.....	....	68	7	.....	6	6	53	272	11	2	.....	44	2	1	.....	4	3,196	.....
Wheelwrights	1	17	7	....	78	.....	3	1	10	9	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	457	.....

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Woodworkers (not specified)	2	7	2	....	16	.....	1	1	.....	38	54	4	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	502	.....
Other skilled	28	42	103	....	123	7	5	24	10	347	605	18	42	7	21	1	43	11	16	6,160	29
Total skilled	1,113	1,640	1,554	....	5,384	356	213	1,216	431	9,161	8,933	674	2,312	120	800	83	826	405	176	148,892	424
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	1	2	8	....	3	3	2	1	.....	30	124	.....	7	9	5	2	9	2	.....	1,057	12
Bankers	.....	5	3	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	21	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	248	2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	4	3	4	....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	51	122	1	5	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	1,066	.....
Farm laborers	8,003	2,321	323	....	27,482	772	1,878	10,330	8,793	5,467	624	8,771	1,026	7	1,162	277	80	58	1,092	176,003	346
Farmers	22	49	119	1	154	107	28	67	87	936	446	53	106	27	64	18	53	14	21	9,709	49
Fishermen	.....	4	2	....	4	187	.....	1	.....	372	18	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	959	10
Hotel keepers	.....	2	4	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	13	1	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	214	.....
Laborers	1,022	6,153	7,547	4	6,192	2,647	1,903	4,005	1,580	9,921	1,458	2,803	1,441	18	789	372	169	23	1,700	155,996	17
Manufacturers	.....	2	1	....	3	1	.....	3	.....	5	44	2	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	414	1
Merchants and dealers	17	56	195	....	95	40	14	63	3	166	293	4	434	108	268	32	35	53	42	10,800	362
Servants	3,812	2,874	305	....	16,132	995	239	827	4,457	10,725	2,719	3,964	346	78	509	15	226	72	62	107,153	47
Other miscellaneous	6	54	124	....	104	69	.....	38	6	426	763	13	137	43	58	5	42	17	16	8,019	88
Total miscellaneous	12,887	11,525	8,635	5	50,181	4,823	4,064	15,337	14,928	28,107	6,645	15,612	3,521	292	2,860	723	622	240	2,935	471,638	935
No occupation (including women and children)	3,009	6,702	8,344	6	15,711	2,259	1,017	2,015	2,342	7,889	9,269	5,122	2,044	587	1,735	95	697	437	196	246,022	1,423
Grand total	17,027	19,996	18,784	12	71,446	7,469	5,311	18,721	17,724	45,859	25,625	21,415	8,068	1,153	5,444	918	2,248	1,141	3,323	878,587	2,946

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	86	.....	5	42	2	2	2	7	29	7	....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	16	1	4	14	.....	3	3	5	.....	1	....
Clergy	4	4	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	4	3	32	.....	45	25	4	15	24	10	15	14	1
Editors	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	17	.....	6	5	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	....
Electricians	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	3	.....	20	.....	5	22	5	6	5	4	17	4	....
Engineers (professional)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	12	.....	96	1	32	88	.....	1	4	8	6	6	....
Lawyers	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	11	1	4	11	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	6	31	.....	2	.....	1	3	1	....
Musicians	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	16	2	12	136	1	11	1	50	65	1	....
Officials (government)	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	9	.....	2	2	20	.....	11	29	.....	.....	1	13	1	10	....
Physicians	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	12	.....	1	2	16	2	4	42	.....	3	3	6	7	10	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	32	.....	22	32	1	1	3	46	31	3	....
Teachers	1	1	3	1	6	1	4	.....	6	.....	51	2	104	138	1	42	12	14	15	9	1
Other professional	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	79	2	13	54	1	10	17	6	4	6	....
Total professional	11	11	24	5	18	12	51	3	56	7	509	11	273	669	16	98	75	173	195	74	2
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	.....	6	11	9	.....	13	4	3	5	.....	10	1	20	129	15	40	7	42	71	2	....
Barbers and hairdressers	2	3	2	3	2	14	10	.....	2	.....	7	.....	7	59	12	21	2	26	320	6	....
Blacksmiths	.....	1	6	7	.....	18	.....	4	4	.....	29	8	3	51	4	16	12	20	53	.....	....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	....
Butchers	.....	.....	14	1	3	10	1	6	7	.....	25	.....	12	98	4	30	2	17	41	1	....
Cabinetmakers	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	9	1	3	38	1	3	.....	2	3	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	13	9	10	20	1	78	4	2	23	1	118	29	18	157	14	135	52	190	193	6	....
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
Cigar makers	9	1	4	.....	.....	2	126	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	11	2	3	11	.....	....
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	....
Clerks and accountants	4	7	13	3	14	19	69	1	16	.....	334	7	91	426	39	150	94	60	77	29	....
Dressmakers	19	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	19	2	77	51	2	48	22	30	106	.....	....

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Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	5	1	61	4	17	46	3	3	9	4	8	14	....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	6	38	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Gardeners	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	10	.....	20	.....	16	30	3	1	14	25	13	1	....
Hat and cap makers	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	20	3	6	11	.....	....
Iron and steel workers	.....	13	3	13	.....	23	1	3	7	.....	42	10	1	36	.....	3	17	24	29	1	....
Jewelers	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	9	8	.....	15	.....	3	18	.....	....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	....
Machinists	2	3	6	4	2	17	3	.....	13	.....	126	18	20	141	3	25	31	28	31	.....	....
Mariners	16	.....	2	1	.....	18	4	7	8	2	36	7	37	14	13	39	3	13	95	2	....
Masons	4	4	15	10	.....	42	1	5	7	.....	51	6	9	62	17	10	10	278	176	1	....
Mechanics (not specified)	.....	1	6	6	.....	29	12	.....	28	.....	631	95	63	186	15	52	98	42	83	1	....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Millers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	....
Milliners	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	8	5	.....	6	2	2	2	.....	....
Miners	.....	9	33	160	7	1,452	.....	49	43	.....	564	597	86	162	75	26	87	2,178	796	2	....
Painters and glaziers	1	.....	3	2	2	9	3	3	11	.....	34	6	10	43	4	83	6	35	30	1	....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Photographers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	5	1	4	1	1	6	2	....
Plasterers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	1	.....	4	5	15	14	.....	....
Plumbers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	3	8	.....	11	6	4	1	.....	....
Printers	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	12	.....	2	13	1	11	1	2	8	1	....
Saddlers and harness makers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Seamstresses	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	7	2	4	13	.....	17	21	4	21	1	....
Shoemakers	6	18	11	6	1	10	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	5	42	34	85	5	32	433	.....	....
Stokers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	5	.....	12	4	7	9	5	.....	13	10	14	.....	....
Stonecutters	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	.....	4	31	29	.....	....
Tailors	6	14	14	4	8	17	2	.....	5	.....	20	4	10	82	10	925	5	52	408	7	....
Tanners and currriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13	.....	2	2	.....	36	8	3	6	5	35	16	6	68	.....	....
Tinners	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	8	.....	17	3	6	7	.....	....
Tobacco workers	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	690	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	.....	.....	6	.....	....
Upholsterers	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	2	3	.....	8	.....	1	3	.....	....
Watch and clock makers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	9	.....	5	7	2	....
Weavers and spinners	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	30	.....	105	16	60	40	8	10	12	49	11	.....	....
Wheelwrights	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	....
Other skilled	3	5	5	7	97	12	2	.....	26	.....	76	7	47	66	21	76	14	21	45	27	....
Total skilled	169	105	184	273	143	1,847	941	89	283	4	2,478	851	666	2,134	328	2,019	584	3,284	3,256	107	....

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	6	.....	4	.....	55	1	21	27	1	10	6	15	17	2	....
Bankers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	55	.....	7	31	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	1	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....	6	.....	8	1	1	10	.....	12	6	11	35	1	....
Farm laborers	134	6	2	22	39	94	.....	.....	73	3	222	50	66	171	17	13	54	165	739	832	6
Farmers	3	7	61	678	60	334	8	10	132	2	473	90	113	744	35	44	134	254	292	478	1
Fishermen	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	4	1	2	9	.....	.....	2	17	1	....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	2	1	11	.....	16	4	40	2	3	9	3	32	....
Laborers	229	677	480	5,178	1,672	9,589	19	729	575	35	1,424	2,571	380	4,816	9,718	1,703	821	7,218	49,373	702	28
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	1	.....	20	.....	13	24	2	4	1	2	10	.....	....
Merchants and dealers	2	55	8	25	531	64	103	1	35	6	283	17	141	503	364	708	60	291	384	253	....
Servants	147	11	102	41	29	224	32	12	36	2	476	176	371	1,179	104	226	734	400	585	71	....
Other miscellaneous	50	8	11	23	115	83	27	7	38	4	286	28	151	252	120	238	139	154	345	156	....
Total miscellaneous	566	765	669	5,968	2,468	10,403	204	764	904	53	3,316	2,938	1,281	7,763	10,410	2,962	1,960	8,522	51,800	2,531	35
No occupation (including women and children)	157	116	327	215	87	1,413	1,038	79	405	11	2,319	283	1,096	4,374	357	1,254	527	2,151	6,607	632	4
Not specified	10	2	4	11	.....	60	.....	.....	41	.....	810	136	84	303	23	68	154	79	151	7	....
Grand total	913	999	1,208	6,472	2,716	13,735	2,234	935	1,689	75	9,432	4,219	3,400	15,243	11,134	6,401	3,300	14,209	62,009	3,351	41

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Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors					2		1	2		3			6			1					207	
Architects		1			4	2	1	9	4	8	5	4	10		8	11		1			70	28
Clergy	1	7	1		1			2		3				1	1						284	
Editors		1			3			4		8	8	1	1				1	2			51	
Electricians		6	1		1			3		32	27	1	7					1			136	
Engineers (professional)	1	5	6		3	3	1	2		1	1		3				1	1			359	5
Lawyers	1	1	2										5								55	1
Literary and scientific persons		2								3	3		1	2							79	1
Musicians		19			10			5	1	10	2	10	2					3			369	4
Officials (government)	1	6	3	1		2		2		2	1		12	10		1		2			160	1
Physicians			6		2	1	1	4		5	2		4	13	2				2		159	2
Sculptors and artists		3	2		1		1	4		4		1	9	4		1					215	1
Teachers	1	6	1		1		1	5	1	15	7	3	11	3	1	1	1	1			470	3
Other professional		3			1	2		2		16	21	1	4	8	2			13			279	
Total professional	6	60	24	1	26	10	6	44	7	120	82	21	74	52	14	15	3	23	2		2,883	46
SKILLED.																						
Bakers	1	24	1		14	1	2	5		11	14	5	12	1	2	8			1		490	1
Barbers and hairdressers		20	1		8	3	2		1	3	1	2	6		1	6					552	1
Blacksmiths	6	48			57	1	5	13	3	21	12	16	3		2	3		2	1		429	1
Bookbinders					1			2													21	1
Brewers		2			1		1			6	7	11			1			1			34	
Butchers	3	30	1		24	3	4	16		14	4	6	1	1		1		1			379	1
Cabinetmakers	2	14			11	2	1	3	1	189	87	51	26		9	19	2	1	3		134	13
Carpenters and joiners	34	67	3		114	7	11	41	6												1,742	34
Cigarette makers																					3	
Cigar makers	1	15	2		8			3	1			5	61								276	
Cigar packers		1			1		1						4								11	
Clerks and accountants		56	12		26	11	6	26		65	76	11	105	28	18	9	12	17	10	324	2,265	38
Dressmakers	6	18	1		9	4		8		29	11	4	4		3			6			490	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3	11	1		9			4	4	36	19	6	6	1		3	2	1			289	11
Furriers and fur workers		4			3		1			1		2				4					67	
Gardeners		8			1	1		1	1	13	4	8	1								178	
Hat and cap makers		4			9		1	3		2			2				1				70	

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																						
Iron and steel workers	9	68	.....	....	76	1	7	9	5	15	38	32	3	.....	3	10	2	.....	.....	.....	504	.....
Jewelers	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....
Locksmiths	.....	3	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Machinists	12	45	2	....	52	1	1	14	3	55	64	14	7	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	748	.....
Mariners	1	3	2	....	3	44	.....	3	.....	145	10	5	104	1	1	.....	.....	12	1	.....	652	6
Masons	.....	35	2	....	19	2	2	1	1	15	29	13	9	.....	1	9	3	1	2	.....	852	.....
Mechanics (not specified)	1	28	3	....	35	1	9	81	2	284	312	18	12	1	3	1	9	5	27	2,546	4,726	.....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	1	3	1	3	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
Millers	2	8	.....	....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Milliners	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43	.....
Miners	87	810	4	....	891	14	64	184	326	202	141	1,383	46	1	33	84	50	.....	26	373	11,045	2
Painters and glaziers	.....	13	1	....	15	.....	2	14	1	24	22	6	4	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	393	.....
Pattern makers	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Photographers	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	43	1
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Plumbers	.....	3	.....	....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	61	.....
Printers	2	5	1	....	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	82	.....
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	3	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Seamstresses	1	7	.....	....	83	.....	.....	3	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	209	.....
Shoemakers	8	38	.....	....	35	1	6	16	2	14	3	13	7	.....	8	4	2	2	.....	.....	860	.....
Stokers	2	10	.....	....	17	59	1	6	1	12	3	6	239	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	449	.....
Stonecutters	.....	2	.....	....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	4	47	1	6	.....	.....	1	17	1	.....	.....	178	.....
Tailors	18	51	.....	....	71	1	3	104	6	28	5	29	4	1	5	7	.....	3	2	.....	1,931	4
Tanners and curriers	.....	1	.....	....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	35	20	.....	....	116	40	2	22	5	3	16	16	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	.....
Tinners	.....	5	.....	....	5	1	2	2	1	5	1	7	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	4	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	233	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,030	.....
Upholsterers	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Watch and clock makers	.....	2	.....	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Weavers and spinners	1	7	.....	....	45	3	2	5	2	4	19	1	.....	1	13	2	.....	.....	2	.....	458	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....

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Woodworkers (not specified)	1	2	.....	....	2	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	42	.....
Other skilled	2	25	2	....	33	2	.....	5	5	24	29	14	5	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	718	10
Total skilled	238	1,529	41	....	1,831	206	139	610	381	1,256	1,019	1,709	917	48	114	190	109	71	77	3,243	33,473	124
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	.....	4	.....	....	3	1	2	5	.....	.....	11	.....	3	6	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	212	2
Bankers	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	120	3
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	7	1	....	14	.....	3	3	.....	6	3	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Farm laborers	1	31	.....	....	65	5	5	142	1	217	79	14	31	1	6	4	4	4	3	3,197	6,518	.....
Farmers	23	480	1	....	384	72	172	335	43	790	165	369	46	10	14	29	14	5	36	4,619	11,560	7
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	....	3	46	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	131	11
Hotel keepers	.....	2	.....	....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....
Laborers	1,509	12,260	130	....	22,956	513	4,409	5,965	2,834	3,601	502	10,235	701	32	434	1,222	35	34	638	8,005	173,952	100
Manufacturers	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	5	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	1
Merchants and dealers	4	43	12	....	45	16	8	74	2	60	87	13	233	37	287	58	12	17	15	458	5,315	310
Servants	52	655	2	....	892	80	63	125	81	727	178	488	53	7	21	18	7	53	10	765	9,235	16
Other miscellaneous	31	103	4	....	283	25	26	63	18	118	89	86	72	3	38	19	6	8	7	.....	3,234	31
Total miscellaneous	1,621	13,587	150	....	24,648	758	4,692	6,716	2,979	5,542	1,126	11,211	1,158	99	803	1,350	80	127	710	17,044	210,683	481
No occupation (including women and children)	565	3,766	104	....	5,378	413	374	900	471	819	577	2,596	332	175	226	73	52	110	25	.....	40,408	245
Not specified[1]	.....	33	.....	....	69	1	19	169	.....	299	279	24	37	.....	16	5	11	13	48	5,253	8,219	.....
Grand total	2,430	18,975	319	1	31,952	1,388	5,230	8,439	3,838	8,036	3,083	15,561	2,518	374	1,173	1,633	255	344	862	25,540	295,666	896

[1] Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.[1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	.....	19	1	.....	7	.....	62	9	.....	2	6	3
Architects	1	.....	.....	.....	19	2	6	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	34	1	2	2	.....	.....
Clergy	5	2	.....	2	55	7	15	1	5	6	2	20	.....	58	4	8	11	11	16
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Electricians	.....	.....	2	1	28	5	19	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	71	6	7	2	.....	1
Engineers (professional)	2	4	8	.....	91	11	19	2	13	7	.....	1	5	92	9	9	3	.....	8
Lawyers	.....	.....	3	.....	16	3	2	.....	21	3	4	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Literary and scientific persons	1	.....	.....	.....	25	1	6	.....	7	1	1	3	.....	15	1	1	1	1	4
Musicians	.....	.....	9	.....	36	49	14	1	3	4	2	4	3	78	1	1	1	1	4
Officials (government)	2	.....	2	.....	6	2	1	.....	77	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Physicians	.....	1	2	.....	20	1	3	1	9	5	.....	3	1	21	1	2	.....	.....	9
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	2	3	.....	.....	7
Teachers	2	1	10	.....	95	11	47	1	18	10	3	32	2	119	9	17	3	11	6
Other professional	3	1	5	1	74	7	22	.....	19	6	4	95	1	112	10	5	7	4	8
Total professional	16	9	41	4	509	107	163	6	199	53	17	169	12	738	54	55	33	36	73
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	2	3	13	9	83	21	73	2	11	14	3	5	4	312	25	55	12	5	14
Barbers and hairdressers	3	.....	7	1	52	6	69	5	13	43	5	1	2	201	12	5	6	1	10
Blacksmiths	2	1	20	4	97	28	123	7	5	7	1	5	16	518	37	60	19	6	7
Bookbinders	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1	4	1	.....	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	28	.....	11	4	.....	.....
Butchers	.....	1	2	2	59	10	57	2	6	8	1	1	10	400	30	41	16	3	9
Cabinetmakers	1	2	.....	.....	19	1	10	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	54	1	2	2	1	2
Carpenters and joiners	9	9	47	2	348	45	299	12	24	161	5	13	26	1,251	69	181	56	14	28
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1,165	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3	1	.....	1
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants	21	5	45	6	458	59	210	9	26	245	36	30	24	1,050	77	89	41	11	50
Dressmakers	11	.....	4	3	140	18	197	9	24	26	7	1	8	640	47	36	17	8	19
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	5	.....	6	1	70	11	37	2	7	14	3	8	8	107	15	16	5	2	14
Furriers and fur workers	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1	3	2	1	.....
Gardeners	3	2	.....	1	94	14	49	1	2	4	1	1	7	135	14	33	5	5	12
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	19	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Iron and steel workers	2	.....	3	1	48	7	72	4	1	3	1	.....	5	259	21	14	9	.....	3
Jewelers	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	18	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	1	1	31	7	60	5	2	3	1	.....	2	330	20	24	5	2	1
Machinists	2	3	20	.....	102	14	70	11	8	13	1	8	5	207	25	22	7	4	17
Mariners	46	6	.....	1	218	12	63	3	1	314	18	1	7	154	6	27	5	.....	47
Masons	7	.....	18	2	234	34	184	7	6	28	.....	5	10	518	56	66	10	2	24
Mechanics (not specified)	1	.....	5	1	45	6	51	1	4	10	1	1	4	115	12	10	4	2	3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	35	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	65	3	5	1	.....	1

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Millers	1				10	1	17		2	1	2	1		80	7	9	7		5
Milliners					22	1	15	1	1	2	1		1	85	6	5	1	1	
Miners	60	64	229	21	294	209	82	5	1	2	5		83	1,315	459	229	167	23	10
Painters and glaziers	1		4		68	13	90	7	5	16	4	2	4	291	13	45	5	4	8
Pattern makers	1				7	1	3		1					8	2	1			
Photographers			2		12	1	11			7			1	27			2		
Plasterers	2		1	1	11	4	6		3	2				42	5	1		1	1
Plumbers			2		19	4	22		1	3	1	2	4	56	4	2	4	3	
Printers	1		1		25	1	17	1	5	6		2	3	125	4	7	1		
Saddlers and harnessmakers	2		1	1	8	4	14			1			1	54	3	10	4		1
Seamstresses	6		12	4	67	11	161	6	17	43	5	3		474	16	33	10	15	4
Shoemakers	9		11	6	81	22	261	11	47	22	11		4	615	51	40	22	7	30
Stokers			2		22	4	16			4	1		2	75	5	6	4		9
Stonecutters			2		34	8	23				3		1	71	5	6	4	1	1
Tailors	8		2	3	149	26	323	14	28	41	13	1	4	1,489	50	73	18	32	23
Tanners and curriers					5	1	14	3					1	48		3	2		
Textile workers (not specified)			1	1	50	3	39	3		1			2	32	7	5	1		1
Tinners			3		13	3	11	3	3	4	1		1	59	7	3	5	1	2
Tobacco workers			1		2		5		1	141	2		1	20		1		1	
Upholsters					7	1	3		1	1				27	4	2	1		
Watch and clock makers					14		17	1	4		2		3	52	5	9		1	
Weavers and spinners	1	1	2	1	32	6	115	1	2	1	1	2	2	94	21	8	3		1
Wheelwrights					2	1	16			1			2	53	5	2	4		1
Woodworkers (not specified)			2		13		12						2	44	8	3	3	2	2
Other skilled	6	1	28	5	173	20	118	7	10	22	6	11	14	425	44	50	15	8	11
Total skilled	217	98	499	78	3,271	642	3,123	145	277	2,410	143	106	276	12,162	1,206	1,262	512	168	372
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents		3			59	10	12	1	1	2	1	1	3	88	5	4	1	2	4
Bankers		2	1		21		1	1		2	4	2	1	9	1	2			2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1		2	2	46	9	41		4	10		3	4	72	5	16	5		1
Farm laborers	146	16	96	69	2,991	988	5,675	330	132	1,129	54	1,593	327	16,806	2,004	1,940	708	82	294
Farmers	18	6	33	10	742	108	161	19	11	79	15	8	85	891	98	350	106	14	23
Fishermen	1	6			35	7	6			11	1	4	3	25		19	2		13
Hotel keepers	1	1			30	1	3			3			3	16	2	1		1	2
Laborers	172	81	692	63	6,087	1,098	3,866	153	186	356	112	243	458	13,132	1,876	1,471	533	81	237
Manufacturers					13		7	1	2	3	1			23	1	1		1	5
Merchants and dealers	32	6	30	11	474	40	120	6	31	144	44	37	7	612	58	43	12	6	66
Servants	44	16	66	29	2,166	421	3,642	188	240	120	36	54	159	10,214	744	1,016	283	70	117
Other miscellaneous	17	6	16	15	790	38	122	10	27	323	12	40	25	429	47	78	12	9	27
Total miscellaneous	432	143	936	199	13,454	2,720	13,656	709	634	2,182	280	1,985	1,075	42,317	4,841	4,941	1,662	266	791
No occupation (including women and children)	327	62	1,175	170	8,353	1,614	6,111	257	533	1,821	176	1,625	355	21,348	2,381	2,571	1,446	295	716
Grand total	992	312	2,651	451	25,587	5,083	23,053	1,117	1,643	6,466	616	3,885	1,718	76,565	8,482	8,829	3,653	765	1,952

[1] For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors	1	1	23	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	660	.....	1	40
Architects	.....	.....	22	13	5	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	150	1	1	6
Clergy	7	6	59	36	39	.....	16	4	16	.....	2	40	1	275	.....	15	28
Editors	.....	.....	9	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	110	.....	.....	6
Electricians	.....	1	67	43	18	.....	7	3	1	1	.....	52	.....	281	.....	2	14
Engineers (professional)	1	8	50	50	21	1	13	12	5	3	5	75	3	1,054	2	1	31
Lawyers	.....	1	5	5	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	173	.....	.....	6
Literary and scientific persons	3	2	23	15	3	1	2	4	.....	.....	1	12	2	250	.....	1	8
Musicians	1	11	91	43	14	.....	8	1	6	.....	1	45	1	654	1	3	17
Officials (government)	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	9	.....	127	2	.....	4
Physicians	2	9	19	14	11	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	15	.....	175	.....	3	7
Sculptors and artists	.....	1	28	7	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....	252	.....	.....	7
Teachers	13	30	165	51	26	1	20	7	9	1	11	67	.....	944	6	9	43
Other professional	4	16	54	66	17	1	4	4	5	1	2	46	.....	601	.....	5	28
Total professional	32	86	620	356	166	4	96	39	51	9	24	437	7	5,706	12	41	245
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	9	32	260	144	82	.....	55	11	21	4	29	183	3	1,627	2	14	124
Barbers and hairdressers	11	21	237	70	21	2	44	2	10	1	11	159	.....	1,495	.....	8	92
Blacksmiths	21	28	309	186	111	4	45	21	57	7	17	229	2	1,367	1	31	190
Bookbinders	.....	6	29	10	4	.....	4	1	8	.....	.....	19	.....	254	.....	3	9
Brewers	.....	5	3	5	3	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	16	.....	87	.....	1	9
Butchers	12	39	201	126	64	3	50	12	39	1	4	202	.....	1,287	.....	8	143
Cabinetmakers	1	1	60	45	8	.....	4	1	3	.....	1	24	.....	170	.....	6	8
Carpenters and joiners	71	105	1,020	547	376	6	139	72	113	8	80	685	6	4,216	2	69	441
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers	.....	.....	58	13	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	33	.....	124	.....	2	2
Cigar packers	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants	63	78	1,009	604	274	7	138	55	75	11	45	646	5	5,663	16	62	330
Dressmakers	21	111	714	170	95	1	118	13	34	3	15	444	.....	4,380	.....	18	249
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	15	8	145	100	43	.....	7	12	9	3	2	80	1	462	5	9	70
Furriers and fur workers	.....	6	18	9	8	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	23	.....	524	1	.....	22
Gardeners	2	8	129	91	40	.....	16	8	16	.....	4	102	.....	468	5	3	71
Hat and cap makers	.....	6	36	5	6	.....	9	.....	2	.....	2	28	.....	374	.....	.....	15
Iron and steel workers	9	9	327	152	53	.....	21	8	7	1	10	172	1	680	3	4	118
Jewelers	.....	3	24	5	5	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	18	.....	145	.....	2	8
Locksmiths	.....	38	97	70	19	1	40	3	16	.....	7	139	1	945	.....	9	117
Machinists	18	13	353	286	64	.....	24	9	7	.....	12	167	3	653	1	8	125
Mariners	17	21	240	82	80	20	20	13	14	1	5	168	.....	2,190	2	14	60
Masons	29	31	434	205	92	1	76	23	35	15	33	299	4	1,815	8	11	243
Mechanics (not specified)	6	7	122	50	22	1	14	4	4	.....	7	100	.....	591	1	3	50

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2	1	72	62	10	1	4	1	1	1	2	58		359		1	22
Millers	2	8	28	34	22		11	3	15			48	4	196		2	40
Milliners	2	6	75	49	11		8		6		2	35		465		1	29
Miners	24	36	268	614	145	10	106	261	17	22	11	150	61	684	1	18	382
Painters and glaziers	10	40	278	175	109		44	10	20		12	211	2	1,520		9	104
Pattern makers	3		32	30	2						2	3		43			6
Photographers	4	3	18	8	10		4	1	2			8		156			6
Plasterers	3	2	39	36	8		6	1	2			18		178		1	8
Plumbers	4	2	82	74	17		7	7	1		3	50		265	2	1	43
Printers	1	2	76	63	17	1	10	3	7		2	54		462		2	25
Saddlers and harness makers	7	2	24	14	13		6	2	5		2	28		220	1	1	21
Seamstresses	20	51	416	97	48	3	55	7	14	1	15	367		3,710	1	13	157
Shoemakers	26	87	862	149	83	6	97	11	48		39	417	1	3,463	4	17	295
Stokers	7	6	69	58	36	1	9	6	5	1	4	39	1	527		4	38
Stonecutters	38	10	157	39	58	2	9	1	2		28	37		288	6		34
Tailors	31	280	1,183	245	156	3	238	10	52	6	34	767		10,406	4	19	515
Tanners and curriers	1	5	40	9	7		2		5		4	22		224			13
Textile workers (not specified)	26	5	608	18	8		4	2	4		34	46	1	213		1	14
Tinners	2	10	51	33	7		3		8		7	36		374		6	27
Tobacco workers		3	37	12	5	1	3	1	2		2	8	1	157	1		3
Upholsterers		2	15	15	2		3		2			14		135		1	11
Watch and clock makers		8	36	14	11		12	1	5			26		347		1	13
Weavers and spinners	83	11	936	51	12		13	4	10	1	114	284	1	630		3	54
Wheelwrights	2	4	25	29	10		6		4			36		123		5	27
Woodworkers (not specified)	6	2	50	32	19		4		6		2	19		163		4	22
Other skilled	37	41	355	389	112		61	17	27	3	24	320	3	2,349	6	18	243
Total skilled	646	1,203	11,672	5,324	2,408	75	1,567	620	747	91	633	7,038	101	57,197	73	413	4,648
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	3	6	55	64	24	2	12	9	7	1	3	35		434		3	25
Bankers	1		4	1	1		1			1		4		164	1		2
Draymen hackmen, and teamsters	7	7	84	81	30	1	9	11	12	2	6	41		345		3	23
Farm laborers	681	1,222	12,247	4,307	2,823	23	2,538	503	907	216	1,260	10,664	97	46,499	38	1,067	7,889
Farmers	102	39	527	478	485	6	147	422	150	42	101	220	30	1,272	6	266	292
Fishermen	5	1	120	28	60	3	9	7	3	1	1	25	1	305		40	13
Hotel keepers	2	4	15	8	2		1	2			2	13		48		2	5
Laborers	1,315	446	14,196	5,484	4,488	60	2,728	747	771	267	1,519	6,223	239	37,191	59	786	7,164
Manufacturers	4	3	16	16	3		2	2				20		241			14
Merchants and dealers	31	77	496	180	80	8	113	17	41	3	29	376	6	5,797	11	13	207
Servants	446	614	10,580	3,015	2,404	20	946	328	600	71	623	7,566	35	35,572	24	739	3,990
Other miscellaneous	26	25	569	298	89	10	69	38	37	18	17	327	8	2,740	8	27	208
Total miscellaneous	2,623	2,444	38,909	13,960	10,489	133	6,575	2,086	2,528	622	3,561	25,514	416	130,608	147	2,946	19,832
No occupation (including women and children)	1,596	1,582	19,610	9,993	4,106	120	3,005	1,116	1,670	197	1,665	13,793	198	66,767	119	1,775	10,994
Grand total	4,897	5,315	70,811	29,633	17,169	332	11,243	3,861	4,996	919	5,883	46,782	722	260,278	351	5,175	35,719

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R. I.	S. C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	.....	1	43	....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	36	2	.....	1	22	.....	7	.....	1,020
Architects	.....	2	32	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	5	2	1	1	7	.....	2	.....	350
Clergy	4	12	134	....	16	7	.....	6	3	33	10	5	3	17	4	35	.....	1,061
Editors	.....	3	5	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	174
Electricians	.....	16	57	....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	22	1	2	.....	32	1	11	.....	788
Engineers (professional)	4	22	115	....	4	4	.....	4	.....	17	9	5	4	35	2	11	1	1,856
Lawyers	.....	1	5	....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	298
Literary and scientific persons	1	3	20	....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	1	5	.....	439
Musicians	.....	3	148	....	1	6	.....	1	1	37	2	.....	2	11	2	9	1	1,332
Officials (government)	.....	1	13	....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	306
Physicians	.....	4	42	....	8	.....	1	1	1	7	1	.....	3	9	.....	10	1	429
Sculptors and artists	2	.....	25	....	1	3	1	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	4	2	4	.....	469
Teachers	2	7	120	....	22	22	.....	2	3	39	10	4	3	35	5	16	3	2,093
Other professional	.....	6	92	....	5	6	1	1	3	23	3	3	7	20	2	9	1	1,420
Total professional	13	81	851	....	91	59	3	19	12	235	42	22	25	210	19	120	8	12,035
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	5	15	335	....	5	23	2	9	1	72	14	2	6	63	10	82	2	3,912
Barbers and hair dressers	.....	6	274	....	1	26	.....	7	3	16	1	4	2	32	6	27	1	3,032
Blacksmiths	8	23	570	....	2	40	1	30	5	69	11	19	10	118	14	96	6	4,611
Bookbinders	.....	1	30	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	1	7	.....	6	.....	480
Brewers	.....	2	15	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	13	.....	241
Butchers	5	17	333	....	1	24	1	8	4	47	4	3	6	60	2	66	4	3,434
Cabinetmakers	.....	3	61	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	13	1	11	.....	532
Carpenters and joiners	14	93	1,289	....	38	129	.....	53	8	229	36	42	19	389	52	215	11	13,172
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Cigar makers	1	.....	3	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1,450
Cigar packers	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Clerks and accountants	17	104	873	1	112	134	2	32	20	237	57	19	29	273	20	150	13	13,666
Dressmakers	2	21	993	1	11	70	2	14	6	50	32	10	18	46	11	79	3	8,970
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	8	143	....	10	28	2	6	1	19	9	3	8	60	5	31	2	1,638
Furriers and fur workers	1	3	39	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	718
Gardeners	1	12	76	....	.....	13	.....	9	1	26	6	3	8	25	2	32	3	1,563
Hat and cap makers	1	.....	75	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	650
Iron and steel workers	.....	13	281	....	1	73	.....	4	.....	21	13	4	7	55	6	36	2	2,544
Jewelers	.....	.....	16	....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	290
Locksmiths	3	4	388	....	.....	9	.....	5	2	24	2	3	1	12	3	97	2	2,552
Machinists	1	12	284	....	2	92	.....	3	1	52	13	9	6	97	5	41	2	2,902
Mariners	.....	57	157	....	20	30	15	9	.....	25	1	3	32	203	21	59	1	4,509
Masons	10	28	664	....	13	53	.....	15	6	74	29	26	15	96	30	94	10	5,728
Mechanics (not specified)	2	10	120	....	21	28	.....	2	1	35	5	.....	5	26	4	18	1	1,536

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	6	60	....	.....	23	.....	.....	1	12	3	1	3	9	.....	7	1	850
Millers	.....	2	67	....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	9	4	.....	1	13	3	29	.....	692
Milliners	2	5	98	....	2	13	.....	.....	1	7	3	3	5	8	1	9	.....	988
Miners	58	30	1,709	....	7	41	1	46	3	584	199	9	13	772	202	132	118	9,992
Painters and glaziers	3	17	258	....	2	29	2	15	6	45	15	5	.....	79	8	58	1	3,667
Pattern makers	.....	1	18	....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	179
Photographers	1	2	20	....	.....	3	.....	1	1	5	2	1	3	10	.....	1	1	334
Plasterers	3	3	28	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	18	.....	7	.....	454
Plumbers	1	10	61	....	2	13	.....	.....	3	11	10	2	1	26	.....	8	.....	833
Printers	1	5	62	....	4	7	.....	3	2	18	6	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	1,050
Saddlers and harness makers	1	5	30	....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1	.....	10	.....	7	1	526
Seamstresses	1	5	392	....	25	64	2	11	11	40	13	7	11	31	10	54	1	6,540
Shoemakers	6	13	1,076	....	10	105	2	13	8	111	16	13	16	48	40	116	10	8,458
Stokers	.....	5	57	....	.....	11	.....	1	1	4	8	5	9	70	8	13	4	1,157
Stonecutters	1	7	71	....	1	11	3	2	.....	3	3	162	.....	43	1	27	1	1,204
Tailors	13	35	2,259	....	8	104	2	18	22	122	22	14	40	78	22	170	3	19,178
Tanners and curriers	1	.....	33	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	4	2	13	.....	476
Textile workers (not specified)	1	4	195	....	.....	225	.....	1	.....	7	8	6	1	3	.....	2	.....	1,583
Tinners	1	8	70	....	2	8	.....	1	2	17	3	.....	4	11	1	14	.....	825
Tobacco workers	.....	1	14	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	438
Upholsterers	.....	1	21	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	281
Watch and clock makers	2	.....	50	....	2	5	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	1	5	.....	7	.....	664
Weavers and spinners	.....	10	296	....	.....	300	2	2	.....	12	12	21	3	8	5	23	1	3,196
Wheelwrights	2	5	39	....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	12	1	.....	3	8	2	22	.....	457
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	5	39	....	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	6	2	.....	13	1	8	.....	502
Other skilled	12	41	457	....	14	79	2	19	5	138	38	23	20	163	32	135	3	6,160
Total skilled	183	658	14,505	2	320	1,865	41	348	127	2,225	615	434	314	3,045	533	2,045	209	148,892
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	.....	19	38	1	7	5	1	2	6	25	7	3	3	47	3	9	1	1,057
Bankers	.....	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	248
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	12	56	....	.....	14	.....	3	.....	18	5	5	2	49	.....	16	2	1,066
Farm laborers	133	740	34,797	....	23	1,390	20	657	72	1,260	455	420	318	1,908	2,328	2,863	258	176,003
Farmers	25	214	676	....	33	96	2	131	24	212	72	53	30	451	56	243	29	9,709
Fishermen	.....	29	15	....	5	5	.....	21	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	1	66	.....	959
Hotel keepers	.....	4	11	....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	2	4	15	.....	1	.....	214
Laborers	108	1,085	19,310	1	56	1,434	41	504	141	7,238	732	432	272	5,351	1,507	2,810	394	155,996
Manufacturers	.....	.....	17	....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	414
Merchants and dealers	18	66	688	3	89	54	11	24	27	242	20	4	25	150	16	91	8	10,800
Servants	61	492	13,266	....	85	1,225	12	442	43	457	222	256	129	1,208	340	1,604	113	107,153
Other miscellaneous	7	102	535	....	17	87	5	27	10	199	34	22	22	266	8	103	18	8,019
Total miscellaneous	353	2,766	69,412	5	318	4,319	93	1,811	323	9,662	1,550	1,197	806	9,516	4,259	7,809	823	471,638
No occupation (including women and children)	396	1,289	30,154	9	562	3,163	79	1,031	227	7,780	907	806	475	3,269	1,239	4,639	355	246,022
Grand total	945	4,794	114,922	16	1,291	9,406	216	3,209	689	19,902	3,114	2,459	1,620	16,040	6,050	14,613	1,395	878,587

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.[1]

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors					3	1	2			3		3		3					
Architects	1				4				2					9					
Clergy				1	15		3		5	4	2	8		12	1	2	4	3	1
Editors					4				1	1		2		5					1
Electricians					12		4	1		1				8	1				2
Engineers (professional)	2	2	1		23	4	4		2	2		1	2	18	4				3
Lawyers					6	1						1		4					1
Literary and scientific persons					2	2	1		2	3				5					
Musicians				1	4		5		1	3	2			38	1				
Officials (government)	1				11				22	2				2					1
Physicians					9	2				6	3			10			1		1
Sculptors and artists					10	1	1		2	1	1	2		12	1				3
Teachers	1				16	1	6		4	1		4		25		5	3	1	3
Other professional					16		3		1	1	1	6		8	2		1		5
Total professional	5	2	1	2	135	12	29	1	42	28	9	27	2	159	10	7	9	4	21
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1				20	1	5		2	8				53	7	3		2	2
Barbers and hairdressers	1		1		13		11	2	4	12		3		31	3	2		1	
Blacksmiths			1		10	5	9		1	1	1	1		57	13	1	1		1
Bookbinders												1		3					
Brewers					2		1							1					
Butchers					16	1	4	1		1	1	4	1	73	2	2			1
Cabinetmakers					9		3	1					1	19	5				1
Carpenters and joiners	11	2	6		91	12	22	9	1	23		2	2	204	39	9	1	2	8
Cigarette makers										1									
Cigar makers					1					192				9					
Cigar packers										1				2					
Clerks and accountants			1	1	82	7	24		6	46	2	14	1	118	8	4		1	14
Dressmakers					8	2	7			2				29		1			
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2		1	1	20	2	4			3	1	1		29	2	1			6
Furriers and fur workers														4					
Gardeners					38		2		1	1		1		11	1	2		1	5
Hat and cap makers					1		5			1				4					
Iron and steel workers					7	8	15	3						61	8	2	2	2	4
Jewelers	1				1		1							3					1
Locksmiths					1		1							3					
Machinists			3		30	2	26	2	1	1		4		77	7	3			4
Mariners	3				28	1	9			106	1	3	2	13	7				7
Masons	3	1	1	2	42	12	24	1	2	3	2			86	16	11	8		2
Mechanics (not specified)					21		28		2	7		1		21	4	2	1		1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					2		1					5	1	4	2				

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Millers					1										2			1		
Milliners					2														1
Miners	16	25	69	5	535	365	31	2	3	1	3	3	28	444	89	118	27	5	16
Painters and glaziers					22	3	3		3	4	1	3		42				2	3
Pattern makers														2					
Photographers				1	4		1			1				4					
Plasterers	1				2		1						1	10					
Plumbers					6	1	2			1				3					
Printers					5		1			1				10					
Saddlers and harness makers					1									1	1				
Seamstresses		1			6	1	15	1		3				6					
Shoemakers		1		2	10	4	31	3	3	2	1			46	3	2	2		5
Stokers					8		3		1	2				14	2				8
Stonecutters					6	4	2		1			1		6					1
Tailors				1	22	2	18		1	1	1	6		106	9		1	1	3
Tanners and curriers														4		1			
Textile workers (not specified)							10							1		1			
Tinners	1	1			6		1							15	2		1		
Tobacco workers										995						1			
Upholsterers					3	1								6	1				
Watch and clock makers					3	1	4							4					
Weavers and spinners					1	1	26	2						1	2				1
Wheelwrights	1		1																
Woodworkers (not specified)					1									3	1	1			4
Other skilled	1		3		148	2	9	2	2	2	1	3		36		1	2		9
Total skilled	42	31	87	13	1,235	438	360	29	34	1,422	15	56	37	1,681	234	168	47	17	108
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	1		1		9	1			1		1			9		2			
Bankers					5					1				7	1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					7		1					4		18					
Farm laborers	1		1		572	24	30	2	6	138	2	331	8	73	8	4	10	1	1
Farmers	3		13	28	553	104	47	3	2	11	1	81	27	559	126	69	38	1	47
Fishermen		1			13		2			10		11							2
Hotel keepers	1	1	1		26	2			1	1	3	3	1	6					1
Laborers	139	50	108	39	3,599	888	3,201	219	131	278	54	562	142	14,626	2,705	425	368	80	182
Manufacturers					3		1			13	1			7					
Merchants and dealers	7	4	18	2	659	25	44	3	10	112	16	29	5	255	21	11	4	19	34
Servants	4	3	4	3	187	43	228	15	50	24	4	32	3	557	48	26	10	5	27
Other miscellaneous	9	4	6	1	214	20	79	2	9	57	2	21	6	156	20	6	7	2	26
Total miscellaneous	165	63	152	73	5,847	1,107	3,633	244	210	645	84	1,074	192	16,273	2,929	543	437	108	320
No occupation (including women and children)	45	6	30	41	994	263	1,045	69	88	1,068	20	265	21	3,044	422	126	94	30	167
Grand total	257	102	270	129	8,211	1,820	5,067	343	374	3,163	128	1,422	252	21,157	3,595	844	587	159	616

[1] For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table X A.

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	151	.....	.....	1
Architects	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	28	.....	.....	4
Clergy	1	1	16	2	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....	118	.....	1	7
Editors	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Electricians	1	2	14	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Engineers (professional)	.....	2	10	9	1	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	15	.....	185	1	.....	12
Lawyers	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	31	.....	.....	1
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	48	.....	.....	2
Musicians	.....	3	13	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	196	.....	.....	4
Officials (government)	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	91	.....	.....	2
Physicians	1	1	8	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	79	.....	.....	1
Sculptors and artists	.....	3	14	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	129	.....	.....	2
Teachers	2	6	34	3	.....	.....	9	1	1	1	2	10	.....	268	.....	1	12
Other professional	.....	4	10	3	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	8	1	150	.....	.....	3
Total professional	5	22	139	28	11	.....	33	5	9	5	2	105	1	1,566	1	2	51
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	.....	4	25	11	3	.....	11	.....	1	2	4	35	.....	172	.....	2	15
Barbers and hairdressers	1	4	38	3	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	40	.....	269	.....	.....	18
Blacksmiths	.....	2	22	13	11	.....	12	.....	1	2	.....	30	2	97	.....	3	15
Bookbinders	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	1	4	15	5	3	.....	5	3	3	.....	1	17	.....	116	.....	.....	15
Cabinet makers	.....	3	9	9	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	11
Carpenters and joiners	.....	12	81	41	37	1	22	16	2	1	4	122	.....	596	1	1	54
Cigarette makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	34	.....	.....	3
Cigar packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants	3	9	89	11	18	3	20	1	3	2	4	91	1	928	1	1	39
Dressmakers	1	2	36	8	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	16	.....	311	.....	.....	8
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	3	14	8	6	.....	3	2	.....	2	4	23	.....	82	1	1	13
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	.....	1	12	1	3	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	45	.....	.....	3
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....	.....	1
Iron and steel workers	1	.....	36	23	6	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	75	.....	.....	50
Jewelers	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	41	.....	.....	1
Locksmiths	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	1
Machinists	1	2	74	18	7	1	11	3	2	.....	.....	56	.....	195	.....	1	50
Mariners	1	4	58	6	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	16	1	306	.....	2	7
Masons	1	1	31	18	17	1	29	7	1	.....	.....	42	2	240	.....	1	31

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Mechanics (not specified)		1	22	9	1						1	24		119			14
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			3	1			3					3		19			2
Millers		1	2	1	1						3	1		10			4
Milliners		1	3		1							3		24			
Miners	8	3	108	441	303	2	69	219	13	28		45	68	452		4	426
Painters and glaziers	1	1	22	13	4		8		1			21		167		2	14
Pattern makers	1											1		3			2
Photographers	1		4	1	1		1		1			1		15			1
Plasterers		1	5		1		2		1			1		40			3
Plumbers		1	10	1	1									26			1
Printers			5	1			2					2		39			2
Saddlers and harness makers			2				3					4		10			1
Seamstresses		1	48		1				1			8		87			7
Shoemakers	1	10	121	7	4	1	19		5	1	5	51		329		1	34
Stokers	2	2	10	4	3	2	1		1			18		309			6
Stonecutters	2		17		2						4			30			10
Tailors	1	15	70	11	7		25	2	1		2	65		1,334		1	40
Tanners and curriers			1				2					3		8			2
Textile workers (not specified)	7		226	5					1		21	73		58			7
Tinners			3									5		32			5
Tobacco workers			3	1								7		17			
Upholsterers			2	1								2		16			1
Watch and clock makers		1	1											26			3
Weavers and spinners	2		206	2	1						5	78		40			2
Wheelwrights			3						1			1		2			1
Woodworkers (not specified)			4	1	3		2							11			1
Other skilled	4	2	44	6	6	1	9	2	1	2		41	1	229			37
Total skilled	41	92	1,500	683	460	18	290	266	43	40	63	1,015	75	7,118	3	20	961
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	1		6	3			3		1			8		128		1	5
Bankers			6											94			1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1		9	2	3		3					6		69			2
Farm laborers	5	8	55	18	34	1	11	12	4	18	1	38		399		2	39
Farmers	2	13	110	84	138	12	169	74	47	20	8	77	9	408	1	38	460
Fishermen			8	2		1						2		51			3
Hotel keepers	1		4	3		2	4	5				2		37			1
Laborers	287	643	8,245	4,459	1,992	71	2,389	500	431	142	618	8,002	81	41,193	27	77	11,151
Manufacturers			6	1			2				1	6		54			3
Merchants and dealers	9	19	205	44	16	7	46	6	6	9	10	113	1	2,035	1	3	75
Servants	7	41	681	132	85	3	92	21	21	4	32	648	3	3,318	2	23	261
Other miscellaneous	4	14	255	43	27	1	29	7	10	7	12	264	2	1,235	4	1	81
Total miscellaneous	317	738	9,590	4,791	2,295	98	2,748	625	520	200	682	9,166	96	49,021	35	145	12,082
No occupation (including women and children)	75	220	2,660	731	340	42	565	122	86	29	119	2,797	18	13,341	24	36	2,037
Grand total	438	1,072	13,889	6,233	3,106	158	3,636	1,018	658	274	866	13,083	190	71,046	63	203	15,131

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R.I.	S.C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Unknown.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors			8			14					1			4					207
Architects			7									1		1		1			70
Clergy		2	31		6	2		1		7				4		2			284
Editors																			51
Electricians		1	9		1	1				1			1	2		2			136
Engineers (professional)		2	25		3	4		1		1			1	6		5			359
Lawyers			3						1										55
Literary and scientific persons		1	5				1			1						1			79
Musicians			49			2							1	1		5			369
Officials (government)			4		3				1					1					150
Physicians		1	21		1			1	1	1				4					159
Sculptors and artists			11		3	1				1	1	5		1		2			215
Teachers		1	27		9	3			1	3			3	2		1			470
Other professional		1	40		2		1			1			1	2	1	1			279
Total professional		9	240		28	27	2	3	4	16	2	6	7	28	1	20			2,883
SKILLED.																			
Bakers		1	67		3	3			1	4	4	1	1	6	2	8			490
Barbers and hairdressers	1	4	59		2	7								4	3	5			552
Blacksmiths		3	73		1	2		2		5	2		1	12	1	14	1		429
Bookbinders																1			21
Brewers		1	9							5						2			34
Butchers			57			2				6	1		1	8		9			379
Cabinetmakers		1	13			1	1								1	2			134
Carpenters and joiners	1	13	187		1	10		1		5	5		3	31	3	45	2		1,742
Cigarette makers			1																3
Cigar makers			22							1									276
Cigar packers			3																11
Clerks and accountants	1	9	97	2	45	6		1	1	15	6	1	1	29	2	14	3	479	2,265
Dressmakers		1	28		1	9		2	2				1	3		2			490
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		1	26		2	4			1		2		3	9	1	4			289
Furriers and fur workers			3					1											67
Gardeners		5	17			1				1			3	3		3			178
Hat and cap makers			8		1										1				70
Iron and steel workers		1	128		1	3					1		3	3	4	18	1		504
Jewelers			3		2	7	1							1					71
Locksmiths			7													1			33
Machinists			109		1	9				6		2	3	6	2	29			748
Mariners		4	33		4	1		1		3			1	8	2	5			652
Masons	3	7	130			1		1		5	4	5	7	14	10	27			852
Mechanics (not specified)		1	69		1	8			1	2	3	1	4	3	1	5	1	4,347	4,726

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Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			2			1					4							53
Millers			4						1		1					3		36
Milliners			5			1									1	1		43
Miners	24	30	4,672			5		7	9	34	117	17	34	115	251	61	81	1,614	11,045
Painters and glaziers			35			2				1				3	1	11			393
Pattern makers			4													2			15
Photographers			3										1	2					43
Plasterers			6							1	2			3		1			82
Plumbers		1	5			1							1						61
Printers		1	8			2				1				1		1			82
Saddlers and harness makers			1											1					25
Seamstresses		1	15			6										1			209
Shoemakers	1	2	104		1	11	1		3	5	2	2	3	2	3	16			860
Stokers			34		1	2					1	1		4	3	6	1		449
Stonecutters			19				1	1		1		32		1	1	36			178
Tailors			144		2	1			1	10		1	1	8	3	14			1,931
Tanners and curriers			4								1				1				27
Textile workers (not specified)			47			26									7				490
Tinners			6		2	4				1					1	1			87
Tobacco workers			6																1,030
Upholsterers			2											2	1				38
Watch and clock makers		1	4											2					50
Weavers and spinners		1	42			39				1		1		1	2	1			458
Wheelwrights						1								1					12
Woodworkers (not specified)			4											3		3			42
Other skilled		1	62		6	8				7	2	3	5	6	1	11			718
Total skilled	31	90	6,387	2	77	184	4	17	20	120	158	67	77	296	308	363	90	6,440	33,473
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents		1	12		2	3			3	3	1			5		1			212
Bankers			3		1									1					120
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			18								1	1		2	2	1			150
Farm laborers		21	223		1	8		4		10	16		1	22	22	11	12	4,310	6,518
Farmers	11	62	833		21	6		36	2	53	53	6	2	144	44	162	23	6,719	11,560
Fishermen		6	3		1									12		3			131
Hotel keepers		5	8			1			2	2	1		6	13		1			145
Laborers	84	775	34,073		26	936	9	80	46	446	665	241	246	1,658	2,191	2,713	208	21,451	173,952
Manufacturers			9			1					1			1		1			111
Merchants and dealers	5	25	265	2	74	11	4	4	14	46	15	4	12	63	25	24	5	834	5,315
Servants	3	17	1,154		14	70	1	10	3	20	6	7	8	62	22	82	2	1,107	9,235
Other miscellaneous		26	345		5	35	1	1	4	11	7		10	78	21	39	8		3,234
Total miscellaneous	103	938	36,946	2	145	1,071	15	135	74	591	766	259	285	2,061	2,327	3,038	258	34,421	210,683
No occupation (including women and children)	15	92	7,149		151	424	10	46	26	199	55	69	72	234	254	507	25		40,408
Not specified[1]																		8,219	
Grand total	149	1,129	50,722	4	401	1,706	31	201	124	926	981	401	441	2,619	2,890	3,928	373	49,080	295,666

[1] Occupations and United States residences unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1910.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1910.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	4,086	2,635	6,721	2,514	1,371	3,885	1,572	1,264	2,836	3,318	2,361	5,679
Armenian	2,643	449	3,092	1,072	138	1,210	1,571	311	1,882	3,249	515	3,764
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5,214	4,009	9,223	2,580	1,797	4,377	2,634	2,212	4,846	5,451	3,997	9,448
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	9,485	737	10,222	3,913	290	4,203	5,572	447	6,019	14,742	959	15,701
Chinese	1,124	183	1,307	441	74	515	683	109	792	1,269	180	1,449
Croatian and Slovenian	13,466	5,516	18,982	5,304	2,236	7,540	8,162	3,280	11,442	29,249	6,677	35,926
Cuban	2,762	1,152	3,914	1,617	615	2,232	1,145	537	1,682	2,160	998	3,158
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3,809	591	4,400	1,921	231	2,152	1,888	360	2,248	4,859	575	5,434
Dutch and Flemish	8,778	5,084	13,862	5,296	2,823	8,119	3,482	2,261	5,743	9,603	4,969	14,572
East Indian	511	6	517	84	3	87	427	3	430	1,635	8	1,643
English	32,980	24,278	57,258	15,606	10,881	26,487	17,374	13,397	30,771	35,037	23,979	59,016
Finnish	5,645	4,134	9,779	2,157	1,399	3,556	3,488	2,735	6,223	10,236	5,167	15,403
French	10,254	7,878	18,132	4,735	3,541	8,276	5,519	4,337	9,856	11,025	8,319	19,344
German	37,629	28,842	66,471	17,699	12,731	30,430	19,930	16,111	36,041	43,896	30,150	74,046
Greek	34,105	2,916	37,021	14,619	1,298	15,917	19,486	1,618	21,104	40,171	2,916	43,087
Hebrew	48,935	42,288	91,223	20,030	15,757	35,787	28,905	26,531	55,436	51,454	42,677	94,131
Irish	21,283	18,963	40,246	11,642	9,078	20,720	9,641	9,885	19,526	22,490	18,816	41,306
Italian (north)	22,522	7,790	30,312	11,834	3,472	15,306	10,688	4,318	15,006	25,901	7,842	33,743
Italian (south)	116,244	43,394	159,638	72,935	21,628	94,563	43,309	21,766	65,075	155,802	43,182	198,984
Japanese	1,409	3,166	4,575	699	1,623	2,322	710	1,543	2,253	1,184	2,575	3,759
Korean		8	8		7	7		1	1		4	13
Lithuanian	10,473	6,554	17,027	4,618	2,644	7,262	5,855	3,910	9,765	15,798	7,561	23,359
Magyar	11,640	8,356	19,996	5,964	3,816	9,780	5,676	4,540	10,216	18,110	9,426	27,536
Mexican	12,423	6,361	18,784	5,575	3,119	8,694	6,848	3,242	10,090	12,413	6,091	18,504
Pacific Islander	7	5	12	6	2	8	1	3	4	22	3	25
Polish	42,339	29,107	71,446	17,651	13,064	30,715	24,688	16,043	40,731	83,996	36,510	120,506
Portuguese	4,843	2,626	7,469	3,271	1,638	4,909	1,572	988	2,560	5,033	2,752	7,785
Roumanian	4,228	1,083	5,311	1,723	451	2,174	2,505	632	3,137	10,819	1,572	12,391
Russian	16,280	2,441	18,721	8,229	1,100	9,329	8,051	1,341	9,392	18,738	2,758	21,496
Ruthenian (Russniak)	11,375	6,349	17,724	4,987	3,188	8,175	6,388	3,161	9,549	19,486	6,763	26,249
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	28,757	17,102	45,859	16,306	6,958	23,264	12,451	10,144	22,595	36,325	18,612	54,937
Scotch	14,798	10,827	25,625	7,668	5,295	12,963	7,130	5,532	12,662	16,567	10,639	27,206
Slovak	13,173	8,242	21,415	5,591	3,584	9,175	7,582	4,658	12,240	21,708	9,335	31,043
Spanish	6,405	1,663	8,068	4,062	1,019	5,081	2,343	644	2,987	5,325	1,148	6,473
Spanish-American	747	406	1,153	329	210	539	418	196	614	728	357	1,085
Syrian	3,609	1,835	5,444	1,375	607	1,982	2,234	1,228	3,462	3,617	1,931	5,548
Turkish	830	88	918	398	40	438	432	48	480	996	69	1,065
Welsh	1,471	777	2,248	783	329	1,112	688	448	1,136	1,479	770	2,249
West Indian (except Cuban)	625	516	1,141	312	246	558	313	270	583	595	513	1,108
Other peoples	3,150	173	3,323	1,379	62	1,441	1,771	111	1,882	3,561	153	3,714
Total	570,057	308,530	878,587	286,925	138,365	425,290	283,132	170,165	453,297	748,056	323,829	1,071,885

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TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1910.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1910.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	598	315	913	217	138	355	381	177	558	607	347	954
Armenian	901	98	999	409	29	438	492	69	561	715	81	796
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	806	402	1,208	405	265	670	401	137	538	718	315	1,033
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	6,250	222	6,472	2,345	90	2,435	3,905	132	4,037	4,952	190	5,142
Chinese	2,660	56	2,716	763	28	791	1,897	28	1,925	2,698	40	2,738
Croatian and Slovenian	12,245	1,490	13,735	6,363	826	7,189	5,882	664	6,546	8,795	1,207	10,002
Cuban	1,531	703	2,234	423	180	603	1,108	523	1,631	1,537	689	2,226
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	873	62	935	402	19	421	471	43	514	662	58	720
Dutch and Flemish	1,254	435	1,689	639	234	873	615	201	816	1,114	433	1,547
East Indian	70	5	75	20	3	23	50	2	52	66	4	70
English	6,293	3,139	9,432	3,467	1,768	5,235	2,826	1,371	4,197	5,170	2,716	7,886
Finnish	3,615	604	4,219	1,949	422	2,371	1,666	182	1,848	2,158	333	2,491
French	2,094	1,306	3,400	869	617	1,486	1,225	689	1,914	2,614	1,682	4,296
German	10,070	5,173	15,243	4,654	2,389	7,043	5,416	2,784	8,200	9,595	5,793	15,388
Greek	10,787	347	11,134	4,537	145	4,682	6,250	202	6,452	9,840	359	10,199
Hebrew	4,951	1,450	6,401	2,297	702	2,999	2,654	748	3,402	4,901	1,532	6,433
Irish	1,958	1,342	3,300	1,139	861	2,000	819	481	1,300	1,509	1,101	2,610
Italian (north)	12,152	2,057	14,209	4,806	981	5,787	7,346	1,076	8,422	12,591	2,180	14,771
Italian (south)	55,542	6,467	62,009	16,633	2,855	19,488	38,909	3,612	42,521	49,813	5,709	55,522
Japanese	2,721	630	3,351	707	201	908	2,014	429	2,443	3,322	858	4,180
Korean	35	6	41	17	4	21	18	2	20	47	7	54
Lithuanian	1,865	565	2,430	1,148	325	1,473	717	240	957	1,468	481	1,949
Magyar	14,827	4,148	18,975	7,560	2,257	9,817	7,267	1,891	9,158	11,497	3,642	15,139
Mexican	256	63	319	173	39	212	83	24	107	164	52	216
Pacific Islander	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Polish	25,808	6,144	31,952	13,457	2,991	16,448	12,351	3,153	15,504	19,015	5,731	24,746
Portuguese	927	461	1,388	411	222	633	516	239	755	683	370	1,053
Roumanian	4,790	440	5,230	2,171	239	2,410	2,619	201	2,820	3,452	319	3,771
Russian	7,258	1,181	8,439	3,377	587	3,964	3,881	594	4,475	6,526	1,140	7,666
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3,301	537	3,838	2,123	344	2,467	1,178	193	1,371	2,030	396	2,426
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	6,259	1,777	8,036	3,398	1,107	4,505	2,861	670	3,531	4,211	1,348	5,559
Scotch	2,202	881	3,083	1,165	526	1,691	1,037	355	1,392	1,764	730	2,494
Slovak	12,645	2,916	15,561	5,947	1,290	7,237	6,698	1,626	8,324	10,984	3,054	14,038
Spanish	2,234	284	2,518	856	111	967	1,378	173	1,551	2,389	363	2,752
Spanish-American	278	96	374	139	47	186	139	49	188	265	104	369
Syrian	951	222	1,173	351	68	419	600	154	754	879	203	1,082
Turkish	1,579	54	1,633	593	10	603	986	44	1,030	1,407	71	1,478
Welsh	202	53	255	92	26	118	110	27	137	183	53	236
West Indian (except Cuban)	184	160	344	89	70	159	95	90	185	191	156	347
Other peoples	816	46	862	245	15	260	571	31	602	757	52	809
Outside United States	15,133	10,407	25,540	6,866	4,522	11,388	8,267	5,885	14,152	14,989	10,261	25,250
Total	238,922	56,744	295,666	103,222	27,553	130,775	135,700	29,191	164,891	206,279	54,160	260,439

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TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	3,084	2,063	1,021	154	2,644	286	10	22	487	214
Armenian	183	165	18	3	164	16	.....	.....	21	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	522	278	244	23	448	51	.....	.....	2	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	704	656	48	12	665	27	1	.....	186	15
Chinese	4,350	4,300	50	69	3,253	1,028	.....	.....	447	13
Croatian and Slovenian	1,403	1,127	276	62	1,264	77	2	.....	194	37
Cuban	3,038	2,179	859	264	2,362	412	.....	1	32	26
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	177	161	16	4	156	17	.....	.....	61	6
Dutch and Flemish	2,807	2,102	705	198	2,323	286	4	.....	26	15
East Indian	58	56	2	.....	55	3	1	.....	3	.....
English	28,873	18,765	10,108	2,178	21,017	5,678	2	5	40	36
Finnish	1,056	599	457	41	989	26	1	.....	2	.....
French	6,001	3,644	2,357	326	4,672	1,003	5	1	43	17
German	15,243	9,076	6,167	1,077	11,954	2,212	2	1	132	134
Greek	1,933	1,830	103	50	1,808	75	.....	.....	207	37
Hebrew	3,333	2,091	1,242	394	2,596	343	.....	2	141	206
Irish	10,242	4,064	6,178	257	8,830	1,155	.....	1	29	28
Italian (north)	6,941	5,685	1,256	319	6,139	483	1	.....	287	44
Italian (south)	16,469	14,403	2,066	743	14,219	1,507	6	2	4,863	723
Japanese	1,915	1,691	224	28	1,737	150	.....	.....	45	40
Korean	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	435	311	124	33	386	16	5	2	89	61
Magyar	2,620	1,435	1,185	327	2,085	208	4	2	87	96
Mexican	3,581	2,121	1,460	485	2,546	550	2	12	527	464
Pacific Islander	5	1	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2,991	2,032	959	230	2,595	166	19	22	509	243
Portuguese	903	632	271	62	703	138	1	.....	286	109
Roumanian	512	382	130	32	426	54	.....	.....	100	36
Russian	1,400	1,237	163	74	1,251	75	1	.....	323	28
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,361	1,100	261	71	1,230	60	1	.....	446	99
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	11,054	6,485	4,569	325	9,965	764	1	2	5	5
Scotch	7,480	4,780	2,700	403	5,670	1,407	.....	1	7	6
Slovak	1,654	1,089	565	121	1,443	90	.....	.....	172	65
Spanish	4,687	3,620	1,067	331	3,631	725	2	5	85	28
Spanish-American	1,821	1,209	612	220	1,282	319	1	.....	6	8
Syrian	525	399	126	60	417	48	.....	.....	77	51
Turkish	87	75	12	9	70	8	1	.....	9	2
Welsh	767	527	240	54	563	150	.....	.....	3	8
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,174	695	479	116	862	196	.....	.....	19	6
Other peoples	321	281	40	16	287	18	.....	.....	77	21
Total	151,713	103,349	48,364	9,171	122,713	19,829	73	81	10,075	2,930
Admitted in Philippine Islands	7,248	6,942	306	152	5,650	1,446	.....	.....	1,389	16

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
533	1,952	$94,822	2,401	414	269	1,415	268	1,401	.....
99	65	32,617	172	8	3	70	25	88	1
196	236	39,959	430	81	11	359	100	63	5
209	491	51,969	661	36	7	225	351	128	.....
1,154	2,737	288,712	3,791	333	226	1,023	915	2,412	6,147
304	948	60,287	1,215	184	4	836	449	118	.....
1,053	803	106,564	2,128	853	57	2,065	189	784	1
36	139	14,700	165	12	.....	105	49	23	.....
1,488	711	257,198	2,185	499	123	1,205	622	980	9
42	16	7,610	53	1	4	14	8	36	56
17,638	4,730	2,359,254	21,613	5,277	1,983	10,845	3,480	14,548	322
350	591	70,742	827	201	28	530	366	160	.....
3,973	881	655,338	4,504	888	609	2,041	582	3,378	37
8,512	3,711	1,459,464	12,000	2,696	547	8,490	2,013	4,740	97
711	1,099	178,197	1,805	113	15	1,190	418	325	4
1,142	1,248	324,236	2,223	1,071	39	2,563	244	526	2
3,807	5,018	665,311	8,830	1,075	337	7,102	897	2,243	7
2,909	3,338	512,138	5,908	754	279	3,964	1,329	1,648	35
4,977	10,080	920,430	13,350	2,448	671	11,368	1,425	3,676	.....
1,438	383	241,119	1,597	246	72	477	338	1,100	117
3	.....	200	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	6
111	243	22,677	315	119	1	365	51	19	.....
641	1,387	239,201	1,816	791	13	1,948	422	250	5
765	1,436	104,565	2,473	1,030	78	1,868	102	1,611	.....
2	.....	100	1	3	1	2	1	2	.....
571	1,957	152,575	2,270	694	27	2,421	322	248	2
229	450	63,149	676	220	7	588	176	139	61
119	304	23,514	375	132	5	371	87	54	.....
524	649	71,680	1,195	159	46	678	450	272	8
148	1,109	46,677	1,144	207	10	883	272	206	.....
3,562	5,934	649,070	9,280	1,015	759	5,947	2,507	2,600	10
4,447	1,697	605,806	5,767	1,213	500	2,890	993	3,597	24
293	1,068	73,518	1,328	321	5	1,402	174	78	.....
2,629	990	378,398	3,629	754	304	1,771	608	2,308	272
1,266	58	295,690	1,200	462	159	471	96	1,254	.....
278	126	102,189	407	116	2	296	47	182	3
57	20	22,543	71	16	.....	32	27	28	4
405	197	63,035	599	133	35	319	122	326	.....
712	196	136,540	798	341	35	479	132	563	1
78	203	17,974	254	29	38	143	76	102	12
67,411	57,201	11,409,768	119,459	24,945	7,309	78,762	20,734	52,217	7,248
.....	.....	.....	6,796	213	239	449	442	6,357	.....

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TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside U. S.	Departed from P. I.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black)	2,392	1,578	814	101	2,056	235	658	127	22	12	8	1,565	.....
Armenian	312	283	29	5	261	46	113	70	11	2	4	112	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	583	391	192	24	481	78	237	97	6	5	11	227	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	2,228	2,159	69	31	2,025	172	1,451	178	10	3	2	584	.....
Chinese	4,349	4,237	112	81	3,227	1,041	387	324	402	402	708	2,126	7,321
Croatian and Slovenian	3,738	3,361	377	96	3,311	331	2,404	496	41	12	6	779	.....
Cuban	5,444	3,857	1,587	575	4,133	736	1,328	239	61	25	12	3,779	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	578	545	33	9	527	42	406	77	8	1	2	84	.....
Dutch and Flemish	3,673	2,786	887	248	3,004	421	1,117	329	55	56	34	2,082	8
East Indian	177	165	12	4	154	19	62	7	2	.....	.....	106	85
English	41,978	26,537	15,441	2,678	31,414	7,886	7,969	1,791	354	232	396	31,236	402
Finnish	2,586	1,718	868	76	2,371	139	1,622	507	91	29	13	324	.....
French	6,631	4,112	2,519	371	5,221	1,039	1,010	355	117	79	80	4,990	52
German	16,645	10,353	6,292	1,024	13,187	2,434	5,725	1,875	312	260	268	8,205	113
Greek	3,285	3,147	138	52	2,972	261	1,571	407	39	11	4	1,253	4
Hebrew	4,036	2,848	1,188	383	3,163	490	1,195	440	62	28	23	2,288	3
Irish	12,989	5,503	7,486	324	11,291	1,374	4,627	3,320	849	435	423	3,335	8
Italian (north)	9,859	8,186	1,673	419	8,673	767	3,674	1,591	204	84	73	4,233	32
Italian (south)	31,288	28,293	2,995	1,237	27,034	3,017	15,255	4,158	450	142	89	11,194	.....
Japanese	4,982	4,177	805	164	4,188	630	1,502	1,459	846	335	189	651	242
Korean	13	11	2	3	10	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lithuanian	1,130	866	264	104	911	115	468	72	16	11	5	558	.....
Magyar	6,866	5,162	1,704	357	5,746	763	4,126	831	75	27	9	1,798	5
Mexican	1,485	971	514	166	1,112	207	130	32	10	8	6	1,299	.....
Pacific Islander	42	26	16	.....	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Polish	8,526	6,991	1,535	309	7,443	774	4,219	742	87	30	16	3,432	2
Portuguese	2,105	1,461	644	201	1,647	257	859	454	122	36	57	577	73
Roumanian	1,878	1,668	210	49	1,624	205	1,134	104	5	.....	.....	635	3
Russian	3,598	3,114	484	164	3,189	245	1,111	131	20	12	4	2,320	15
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,515	1,302	213	77	1,356	82	412	49	6	4	2	1,042	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	13,588	8,251	5,337	454	11,972	1,162	6,804	3,278	431	243	221	2,611	19
Scotch	9,367	5,917	3,450	614	7,069	1,684	2,559	551	82	57	97	6,021	33
Slovak	3,580	2,867	713	147	3,070	363	1,924	435	56	18	12	1,125	.....
Spanish	4,299	3,417	882	236	3,407	656	619	155	61	20	32	3,412	229
Spanish-American	1,826	1,249	577	198	1,376	252	75	14	5	2	.....	1,730	3
Syrian	988	767	221	77	813	98	362	206	40	12	3	365	4
Turkish	657	625	32	15	596	46	402	54	11	5	.....	185	10
Welsh	807	569	238	47	611	149	283	65	17	5	12	425	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1,569	970	599	160	1,149	260	208	34	7	5	4	1,311	.....
Other peoples	957	932	25	6	893	58	804	34	5	1	.....	113	27
Total	222,549	161,372	61,177	11,286	182,726	28,537	78,832	25,090	4,998	2,649	2,825	108,155	8,696
Departed from Philippine Islands	8,696	8,278	418	292	6,701	1,703	6,302	1,258	634	292	67	143	.....

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																				
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria	256	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	400
Hungary	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Belgium	1	.....	211	.....	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	239
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	143
France, including Corsica	.....	.....	1	.....	1	765	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	783
German Empire	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1,906	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1,921
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	29
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	674
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	229
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	890
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
Roumania	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	254
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	1	.....	162
Switzerland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	86
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	20
United Kingdom	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,245	.....	8,268
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Total Europe	260	109	215	5	141	824	2,074	26	679	224	889	28	25	258	247	161	73	17	8,277	17	14,549
China	1	.....	2	.....	1	11	19	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	134	.....	173
Japan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	50	.....	81
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	68
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	28
Total Asia	2	.....	2	.....	1	25	37	.....	3	9	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	262	.....	350
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	24
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	196

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	16	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	65
British North America	203	75	103	62	27	317	93	77	3,088	35	42	.....	14	145	2	30	17	64	1,413	.....	5,807
Central America	2	.....	15	.....	1	116	127	7	47	1	6	.....	1	1	44	1	7	1	166	2	545
Mexico	8	1	3	2	.....	206	95	.....	60	3	1	1	.....	4	371	4	10	3	298	1	1,071
South America	3	.....	15	.....	2	220	147	.....	55	14	2	6	.....	3	12	2	18	.....	323	1	823
West Indies	1	3	13	.....	10	389	88	7	118	30	12	8	.....	.....	424	7	5	.....	531	2	1,648
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	40
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Grand total	482	189	366	69	182	2,144	2,689	117	4,052	319	955	44	40	411	1,105	208	135	85	11,512	23	25,127
Male	381	144	290	68	121	1,494	2,024	102	3,702	260	874	34	24	314	744	150	94	76	8,164	21	19,081
Female	101	45	76	1	61	650	665	15	350	59	81	10	16	97	361	58	41	9	3,348	2	6,046
Admitted in Philippine Islands	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	24	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	42	2	105

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination—Continued.																		Admitted in Philippine Islands.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	
Austria	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,207	2	11	3	1	.....	.....	1,625	1,293	332	4
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	601	413	188	.....
Belgium	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	427	6	23	7	32	.....	.....	735	586	149	1
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	82	1	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	3	1	2	4	.....	.....	283	203	80	.....

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France, including Corsica	6	16	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	49	627	96	285	73	250	.....	60	2,246	1,515	731	10
German Empire	15	22	.....	.....	.....	37	1	6	3	573	106	171	48	90	.....	.....	2,956	2,174	782	27
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	3	10	2	1	.....	.....	304	264	40	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6,070	14	165	81	129	.....	5	7,139	6,030	1,109	26
Netherlands	8	3	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	152	1	7	6	23	.....	.....	434	333	101	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	163	2	10	1	6	.....	.....	1,073	964	109	4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	54	34	20	31
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	58	38	.....
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,976	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2,249	1,584	665	6
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	37	82	319	24	454	.....	.....	1,171	806	365	9
Sweden	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	320	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	491	369	122	.....
Switzerland	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	90	9	13	3	9	.....	.....	216	145	71	2
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	139	127	12	.....
United Kingdom	62	150	5	.....	2	219	3	118	12	6,853	114	329	118	365	.....	1	16,400	11,261	5,139	43
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	59	47	12	2
Total Europe	97	195	7	.....	2	301	5	128	67	19,684	442	1,355	373	1,384	.....	66	38,354	28,288	10,066	165
China	529	1	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	37	23	50	437	.....	487	.....	.....	1,737	1,613	124	416
Japan	1	342	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	65	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	449	60	42
India	.....	1	30	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	51	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	155	118	37	42
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	60	4	4	2	3	.....	.....	82	56	26	.....
Other Asia	.....	2	.....	.....	39	41	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	82	62	20	1
Total Asia	530	346	30	9	39	954	.....	.....	102	162	57	444	2	494	.....	.....	2,565	2,298	267	501
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	5	1	71	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	135	50	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	789	3	85	.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	1,085	716	369	33
Pacific Islands, not specified	3	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	2	60	12	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	117	43	2
British North America	3	6	3	60	8	80	29	11	2	6,325	7	12	56	117	.....	2	12,448	9,551	2,897	7
Central America	180	1	.....	4	.....	185	2	2	4	92	918	18	6	40	.....	.....	1,812	1,323	489	.....
Mexico	43	.....	.....	12	.....	55	1	1	1	70	21	766	54	26	.....	.....	2,066	1,409	657	.....
South America	13	8	1	3	.....	25	.....	1	.....	139	21	74	712	113	.....	.....	1,908	1,376	532	.....
West Indies	365	2	1	22	.....	390	11	1	.....	883	24	6	121	4,046	.....	.....	7,130	4,886	2,244	1
United States	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	36	10	27	5	33	83,818	.....	83,978	53,368	30,610	6,523
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	22	18	4	16
Grand total	1,236	561	46	110	49	2,002	131	945	240	27,560	1,506	2,719	1,330	6,256	83,818	79	151,713	.....	.....	7,248
Male	1,154	489	41	97	35	1,816	95	619	200	19,799	1,047	2,050	979	4,504	53,240	55	.....	103,485	.....	6,942
Female	82	72	5	13	14	186	36	326	40	7,761	459	669	351	1,752	30,578	24	.....	.....	48,228	306
Admitted in Philippine Islands	497	31	32	.....	.....	560	1	30	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,527	16	7,248	6,942	306	.....

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																			
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria	3,019	8	.....	.....	.....	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3,057
Hungary	8	3,556	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3,574
Belgium	1	.....	679	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	684
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	1	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	126
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
France, including Corsica	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,529	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2,538
German Empire	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,063	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4,090
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	650
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	7,384
Netherlands	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	681
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	415
Roumania	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Russian Empire	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4,396
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	892	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	896
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457	.....	.....	2	.....	460
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	339	.....	2	.....	350
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	1	.....	281
United Kingdom	3	.....	2	.....	.....	10	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	4	2	1	.....	15,968	1	16,004
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Total Europe	3,039	3,567	685	123	327	2,568	4,113	647	7,374	683	490	414	92	4,381	901	459	344	281	16,000	27	46,515
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	20	.....	41
Japan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	16

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Turkey in Asia																			1		1
Other Asia										1									2		3
Total Asia	1					9	6			3						1	5	2	48		75
Africa						3				2									6		11
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand						1	2												32		35
Pacific islands, not specified			1			4	1			2							1				9
British North America	111	49	46	14	9	388	28	42	1,242	14	31		2	37	3	6	11	25	649	2	2,709
Central America		2	2			16	6		4						19				13		62
Mexico	1		7			87	18	1	26	4	2			1	19	3	2		52		223
South America	1		4			47	12		31	2		3			10	1		1	45		157
West Indies	2		5		1	56	8		18	6		1		1	76	2	2		44		222
Other countries						26															26
Grand total	3,155	3,618	750	137	337	3,205	4,194	690	8,695	716	523	418	94	4,420	1,028	472	365	309	16,889	29	50,044
Male	2,637	2,975	586	120	212	2,129	2,844	649	7,678	558	374	260	73	3,701	793	285	244	273	16,965	25	37,381
Female	518	643	164	17	125	1,076	1,350	41	1,017	158	149	158	21	719	235	187	121	36	5,924	4	12,663
Departed from Philippine Islands	5		9			15	35		19		10	16		6	35	1	9		70		230

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																			Departed from Philippine Islands.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,094	1	2	.....	2	67	.....	4,224	3,440	784	6
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	1	3	.....	.....	66	.....	4,034	3,242	792	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	3	6	2	6	26	.....	1,040	786	254	7
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	218	190	28	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	1	.....	3	4	4	.....	420	262	158	.....
France, including Corsica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	572	35	53	47	62	47	.....	3,356	2,155	1,201	12
German Empire	3	3	.....	.....	3	9	1	3	.....	490	58	22	48	44	204	.....	4,969	3,406	1,563	37
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	3	2	1	.....	17	.....	907	832	75	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	4,941	13	57	26	63	598	.....	13,090	10,743	2,347	18
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	111	.....	2	3	8	20	.....	826	627	199	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	1	1	2	16	.....	654	458	196	10
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	1	7	.....	443	278	165	17
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	164	124	40	.....
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1,705	1	.....	7	2	111	.....	6,223	5,084	1,139	9
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	15	39	44	204	130	.....	1,364	1,070	294	39
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	1	5	20	.....	826	516	310	2
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	2	2	1	2	9	.....	443	284	159	6
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	399	345	54	.....
United Kingdom	11	5	5	.....	.....	21	1	24	2	8,226	55	50	53	142	856	.....	25,434	17,153	8,281	83
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	49	15	.....
Total Europe	14	11	5	.....	4	34	8	30	2	19,077	188	239	244	550	2,211	.....	69,098	51,044	18,054	246
China	896	.....	1	.....	.....	897	1	.....	.....	4	81	48	1	325	2	.....	1,400	1,306	94	869
Japan	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	694	636	58	196
India	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	160	.....	1	.....	23	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	202	157	45	166
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	54	2	.....	5	13	5	.....	244	194	50	.....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	28	11	19
Total Asia	896	665	161	164	29	1,915	1	1	.....	99	84	48	6	339	11	.....	2,579	2,321	258	1,250

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Africa	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	195	1	.....	62	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	276	199	77	8
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	910	.....	37	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	989	641	348	74
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	346	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	320	40	2
British North America	13	3	12	12	2	42	22	10	.....	14,668	13	30	62	237	413	.....	18,206	13,317	4,889	9
Central America	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	49	1,599	.....	2	15	8	.....	1,740	1,250	490	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	28	7	1,904	29	7	9	.....	2,209	1,549	660	1
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	116	9	65	1,529	82	22	.....	1,981	1,444	537	3
West Indies	.....	2	2	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	776	16	4	50	9,519	62	.....	10,656	7,663	2,993	.....
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,394	.....	114,394	82,289	32,105	7,079
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	31	61	49	12	24
Grand total	924	681	182	178	35	2,000	232	959	348	34,913	1,917	2,290	1,926	10,754	117,135	31	222,549	.....	.....	8,696
Male	822	625	138	151	23	1,759	164	627	311	25,422	1,380	1,629	1,408	7,679	84,305	21	.....	162,086	.....	8,278
Female	102	56	44	27	12	241	68	332	37	9,491	537	661	518	3,075	32,830	10	.....	.....	60,463	418
Departed from Philippine Islands	964	197	96	.....	9	1,266	7	76	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	7,082	27	8,696	8,278	418	.....

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TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900–1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
African (black)	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721
Armenian	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222
Chinese	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307
Croatian and Slovenian	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982
Cuban	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400
Dutch and Flemish	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862
East Indian	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517
English	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258
Finnish	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779
French	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132
German	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471
Greek	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021
Hebrew	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223
Irish	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246
Italian (north)	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312
Italian (south)	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638
Japanese	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575
Korean	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11	19	8
Lithuanian	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027
Magyar	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996
Mexican	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784
Pacific Islander	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	12
Polish	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446
Portuguese	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469
Roumanian	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311
Russian	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859
Scotch	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625
Slovak	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415
Spanish	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068
Spanish-American	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,058	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153
Syrian	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444
Turkish	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918
Welsh	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248
West Indian (except Cuban)	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141
Other peoples	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323
Total	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587

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TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820–1911.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820	8,385	1865	180,339
1821	9,127	1866	332,577
1822	6,911	1867	303,104
1823	6,354	1868	282,189
1824	7,912	1869	352,768
1825	10,199	1870	387,203
1826	10,837	1871	321,350
1827	18,875	1872	404,806
1828	27,382	1873	459,803
1829	22,520	1874	313,339
1830	23,322	1875	227,498
1831	22,633	1876	169,986
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1877	141,857
Year ended Dec. 31—		1878	138,469
1833	58,640	1879	177,826
1834	65,365	1880	457,257
1835	45,374	1881	669,431
1836	76,242	1882	788,992
1837	79,340	1883	603,322
1838	38,914	1884	518,596
1839	68,069	1885	395,323
1840	84,066	1886	334,240
1841	80,289	1887	490,109
1842	104,565	1888	546,889
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1889	444,427
Year ended Sept. 30—		1890	455,302
1844	78,615	1891	560,319
1845	114,371	1892	579,663
1846	154,416	1893	439,703
1847	234,968	1894	285,631
1848	226,527	1895	258,536
1849	297,024	1896	343,267
1850	310,004	1897	230,832
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1898	229,299
Year ended Dec. 31—		1899	311,715
1851	379,466	1900	448,572
1852	371,603	1901	487,918
1853	368,645	1902	648,743
1854	427,833	1903	857,046
1855	200,877	1904	812,870
1856	195,857	1905	1,026,499
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1906	1,100,735
Year ended June 30—		1907	1,285,349
1858	191,942	1908	782,870
1859	129,571	1909	751,786
1860	133,143	1910	1,041,570
1861	142,877	1911	878,587
1862	72,183		
1863	132,925	Grand total	28,772,880
1864	191,114		

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TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black)	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	3	8	....	5	....	1	167
Armenian	....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	91	....	2	....	....	193
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	....	1	....	....	57
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	32	1	3	....	....	500
Chinese	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	35	....	49	....	22	57
Croatian and Slovenian	....	....	2	2	2	.....	3	41	....	2	....	....	136
Cuban	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	3	....	.....	....	....	7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	....	....	51
Dutch and Flemish	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	1	3	....	8	....	....	37
East Indian	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	105	....	150	....	....	536
English	1	1	11	10	11	2	15	36	1	28	1	1	828
Finnish	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	2	20	....	1	....	....	54
French	1	....	5	....	5	1	7	17	....	15	1	1	350
German	1	1	13	1	8	1	7	105	2	17	....	2	542
Greek	....	1	1	....	1	.....	4	86	5	15	....	....	1,258
Hebrew	1	9	16	2	10	.....	7	228	32	39	1	....	998
Irish	....	1	10	5	22	1	10	34	1	28	1	1	414
Italian (north)	....	....	5	1	4	.....	3	48	1	5	....	....	172
Italian (south)	4	6	26	1	9	3	11	384	26	34	....	....	1,926
Japanese	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	34	....	2	....	2	10
Lithuanian	....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	76	....	4	....	....	101
Magyar	....	....	1	....	4	.....	.....	40	....	5	....	....	126
Mexican	3	....	6	2	7	1	4	48	....	31	5	1	842
Polish	....	1	8	....	3	.....	.....	175	2	6	....	....	610
Portuguese	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1	3	....	1	....	....	72
Roumanian	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	24	....	5	....	....	96
Russian	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	46	3	5	....	....	296
Ruthenian (Russniak)	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	36	....	3	....	....	236
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	....	....	4	2	10	2	4	15	....	5	....	3	135
Scotch	....	2	4	4	6	2	5	10	....	20	....	1	342
Slovak	....	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	41	1	2	....	....	135
Spanish	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	6	....	1	....	....	82
Spanish-American	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	1	....	....	3
Syrian	1	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	249	1	3	....	....	284
Turkish	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	14	....	.....	....	....	65
Welsh	....	....	4	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	4	....	....	20
West Indian (except Cuban)	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	....	12
Other peoples	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1	38	1	4	....	....	254
Total	12	26	126	33	111	15	96	2,152	78	505	9	35	12,004
Debarred from Philippine Islands	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	2	....	....	29

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
10	11	5	13	2	45	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	285	.....
18	5	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	.....
15	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....
72	115	3	17	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	769	152
70	20	5	10	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	298	.....
1	10	.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	39	.....
14	11	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....
16	9	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	89	.....
34	8	.....	.....	1	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	862	9
102	138	17	30	23	112	.....	.....	40	.....	25	.....	.....	1,433	.....
8	.....	2	1	1	8	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	103	.....
41	46	12	20	3	46	.....	.....	40	3	12	.....	.....	626	.....
119	41	21	32	5	52	.....	.....	31	1	19	.....	.....	1,021	.....
419	86	23	59	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,963	.....
413	12	77	81	30	30	.....	.....	7	1	5	.....	.....	1,999	.....
76	26	12	21	9	75	.....	.....	32	.....	14	.....	.....	793	.....
96	35	9	12	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	400	.....
819	139	47	63	2	62	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	3,579	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	.....	80	35
28	8	7	11	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	248	.....
60	8	5	13	1	6	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	274	.....
15	110	32	7	5	79	1	.....	30	.....	13	.....	.....	1,242	.....
192	50	19	40	5	13	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	1,133	.....
11	6	2	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	107	.....
32	68	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	238	.....
31	73	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	1
60	30	5	13	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	394	.....
44	11	9	11	.....	10	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	275	.....
37	29	11	7	16	46	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	557	.....
80	21	2	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....
10	80	2	5	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	201	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....
36	17	21	28	2	2	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	669	.....
9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1
8	12	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
55	97	2	9	.....	2	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	473	.....
3,055	1,336	359	549	116	644	57	.....	253	5	141	27	605	22,349	198
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	145	198	.....

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TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892–1911, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892	579,663	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	80	....	1,002	.....	932
1893	439,730	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81	....	431	.....	518
1894	285,631	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	....	802	.....	553
1895	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,714	.....	694
1896	343,267	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	....	2,010	.....	776
1897	230,832	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	....	1,277	.....	328
1898	229,299	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	258	....	2,261	.....	417
1899	311,715	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	348	....	2,599	.....	741
1900	448,572	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	393	....	2,974	.....	833
1901	487,918	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	309	....	2,798	.....	327
1902	648,743	7	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	709	....	3,944	.....	275
1903	857,046	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,773	....	5,812	.....	1,086
1904	812,870	16	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1,560	....	4,798	.....	1,501
1905	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	2,198	....	7,898	.....	1,164
1906	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	2,273	....	7,069	.....	2,314
1907	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	3,822	....	6,866	.....	1,434
1908	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172
1910	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786
1911	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9	12,039	3,055	1,336

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.												Deported after entry.
	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age by unaccompanied parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	
1892	.....	.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637
1893	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577
1894	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417
1895	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238
1897	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263
1898	.....	.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199
1899	.....	.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263
1900	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356
1901	.....	.....	50	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363
1902	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465
1903	.....	.....	9	51	1	....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547
1904	.....	.....	38	35	....	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	7,994	779
1905	.....	.....	19	44	3	1	24	4	.....	.....	394	11,879	845
1906	180	.....	....	205	5	1	30	2	.....	.....	122	12,432	676
1907	134	.....	....	341	10	....	18	1	.....	60	160	13,064	995
1908	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	.....	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909	206	138	34	273	24	....	323	181	.....	81	413	10,411	2,124
1910	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	1	59	819	24,270	2,695
1911	359	549	116	644	57	....	253	141	5	27	605	22,349	2,788

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TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY CAUSES.

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Alaska.	Total.
Feeble-minded		4			4
Epileptics	1	1			2
Insane persons		1			1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	1	37			38
Professional beggars		1			1
Paupers, or likely to become public charge	10	252	1		263
Contract laborers		4			4
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11)		7		1	8
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent				1	1
Assisted aliens		15			15
Criminals	3	47			50
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose	3	21			24
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose		4			4
Under passport provision, sec. 1	1	2			3
Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act			5		5
Total	19	396	6	2	423

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TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years. Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																			
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Other causes.	Total members excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.													
African (black)								1			5		4	1			3				14
Armenian					2	1					2			1			1				7
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1										5						2	1			9
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1			1			1				3						4	1			11
Chinese						1		1									2				4
Croatian and Slovenian				2							22		1	2			2				29
Cuban											1	6					1				8
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian						1					1			1							3
Dutch and Flemish				2							14						1				17
East Indian											2										2
English	1	1	4	4	2						73	1	1	12			26	8			133
Finnish				2	2	1					16				1						22
French	2			1	1						60	3	7	3			38	6			121
German				5	1						81	3		9			13	10			122
Greek					2						19	3	6	5			4	1			40
Hebrew	1										71		2	7			4				85
Irish	1			1		2					35			7			10	2			58
Italian (north)											15	2		1			1				19
Italian (south)		1	1	1							73		2	20			4	1			103
Japanese											1								2		3
Lithuanian		1			1						7						1				10
Magyar	1										18			1			3	2			25
Mexican		2	3	5	1						10	2		11			26	2			62
Polish	1	1		4	2	2		1			64			3			4	4			86
Portuguese											1							1			2

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Roumanian					1								3		1				1										6
Russian													14			1				1									16
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1		1								19																21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)					2				1				25		2	1			1										32
Scotch			1				1						27	1		2			5										37
Slovak							1						10			1			2	1									14
Spanish													3		1				2	1									7
Spanish-American													1						1										2
Syrian					2		2						4		2														11
Turkish							1						2																3
West Indian (except Cuban)				1									1			1			1										3
Other peoples													3																4
Total	9	6	10	29	20	11	1	4		1	711	21	29	90	1		164	42	2										1,151

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TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.												Deportation compulsory without time limit.				Public charges within 1 year after entry from subsequent causes.						Chinese who failed to register as required by act 702, Philippine Commission.	Violation of Philippine opium law.	Grand total returned.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.								Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Total mandatory within 3 years.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Total without time limit.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.				
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. Tuberculosis (contagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. Others.	Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.																		
African (black)	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	9	1	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....
Armenian	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	7	....	2	....	....	4	....	13	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	3	....	2	1	....	....	1	7	....	....	1	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....
Chinese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	139	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	146	164
Croatian and Slovenian	9	....	5	....	....	8	....	22	2	....	2	55	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	....
Cuban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Dutch and Flemish	7	....	2	....	....	4	....	13	3	....	3	36	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	....
East Indian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	....
English	34	3	4	2	2	5	....	50	18	1	43	245	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	248	....
Finnish	29	....	7	....	1	2	....	39	3	....	2	66	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	68	....
French	22	....	2	....	....	1	....	25	25	....	23	194	12	3	2	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	211	....
German	59	....	13	1	....	9	....	82	5	3	15	227	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	229	....
Greek	16	....	7	....	....	8	1	32	1	1	6	80	1	3	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	....
Hebrew	74	2	10	....	....	7	....	93	9	3	6	196	9	2	1	12	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	209	....
Irish	48	1	4	....	....	8	....	61	4	1	9	133	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	133	....
Italian (north)	19	1	....	1	....	4	....	25	1	1	1	47	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	....
Italian (south)	64	2	17	3	....	16	3	105	6	4	10	228	4	2	1	7	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	238	....
Japanese	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	29	....	126	161	13	1	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	176	....
Lithuanian	23	....	3	....	1	4	....	31	1	1	....	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	....
Magyar	9	....	2	....	....	4	....	15	3	....	1	44	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....

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Mexican	2	1					1	4	4		87	157													157	
Polish	63	3	10	1	1	7		85	2			173	2			2					2	2			177	
Portuguese	4							4				6													6	
Roumanian	2					4		6				12													12	
Russian	7	1	3	1		3		15	1		3	35													35	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	10		4		1	5		20		1		42	2			2									44	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	42	2	7	1		4		56	5		1	94													94	
Scotch	10		1		1			12	1		11	61	1			1									62	
Slovak	9	1						10				24													24	
Spanish	4							4			5	16													16	
Spanish-American											2	4													4	
Syrian	1				1			2			19	32													32	
Turkish	2		2					4			1	8													8	
West Indian (except Cuban)	1							1	1		2	7													7	
Other peoples											2	6													6	
Total	595	18	108	11	8	111	6	857	129	16	555	2.708	52	11	8	71		3	1	1	4	9			2.788	164
Deported from Philippine Islands							2	2			89	91											33	40	164	

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TABLE XIX.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	Trachoma.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Insane.	Idiots.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Proceeds of prostitution.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																			
Pending at close of previous year	....	....	....	....	....	2	83	6	8	12	5	7	14	....	....	....	....	....	137
Appealed	9	1	1	2	1	19	6,546	434	341	740	53	101	1	....	28	14	3	2	8,296
Total	9	1	1	2	1	21	6,629	440	349	852	58	108	15	....	28	14	3	2	8,433
Disposition on appeal:																			
Admitted without bond	2	....	....	....	....	10	2,101	241	226	214	21	27	5	....	6	3	1	1	2,858
Admitted on bond	1	....	....	....	1	....	991	2	14	348	5	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	1,368
Debarred	6	1	1	2	....	11	3,423	196	104	180	32	77	10	....	19	10	2	1	4,075
Pending at close of year	....	....	....	....	....	....	114	1	5	10	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	132
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																			
Pending at close of previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Appealed	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	11	3	4	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	64
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	11	4	5	2	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	68
Disposition on appeal:																			
Admitted without bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	6	4	2	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	39
Admitted on bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Debarred	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																			
Admitted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154
Refused	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56

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TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N.Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Mexican border.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.														
Pending at close of previous year	50	18	16	.....	24	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	18	3	137
Appealed	6,482	380	271	86	572	61	257	94	22	3	4	45	19	8,296
Total	6,532	398	287	86	596	63	257	97	24	4	4	63	22	8,433
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond	2,239	79	54	30	213	10	121	39	13	1	4	46	9	2,858
Admitted on bond	1,141	43	66	17	88	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	1,368
Debarred	3,065	271	146	37	290	40	133	58	9	3	.....	14	9	4,075
Pending at close of current year	87	5	21	2	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	132
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.														
Pending at close of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Appealed	9	2	5	1	23	2	6	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Total	9	2	5	1	25	2	6	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond	4	2	4	.....	9	.....	5	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Admitted on bond	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Debarred	4	.....	1	1	15	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.														
Admitted	71	9	28	1	36	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	154
Refused	17	2	9	4	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

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TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	1,723	Portland, Oreg.	238
Boston, Mass.	483	Seattle, Wash.	277
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,144	Gulfport, Miss.	275
Baltimore, Md.	163	Charleston, S. C.	139
Portland, Me.	14	Pascagoula, Miss.	106
New Bedford, Mass.	6	Newport News, Va.	92
Norfolk, Va.	91	Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Savannah, Ga.	147	Port Arthur, Tex.	43
Key West, Fla.	2	Brunswick, Ga.	22
Tampa, Fla.	63	Wilmington, N. C.	18
Pensacola, Fla.	217	Eureka, Cal.	14
Mobile, Ala.	234	Jacksonville, Fla.	34
New Orleans, La.	264	Fernandina, Fla.	9
Galveston, Tex.	294		
San Diego, Cal.	18	Total	6,594
San Francisco, Cal.	414		

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	274	San Diego, Cal.	3
Boston, Mass.	14	San Francisco, Cal.	44
Philadelphia, Pa.	49	Portland, Oreg.	27
Baltimore, Md.	27	Seattle, Wash.	32
Portland, Me.	3	Gulfport, Miss.	2
Norfolk, Va.	2	Newport News, Va.	10
Savannah, Ga.	1	Los Angeles, Cal.	2
Key West, Fla.	1	Port Arthur, Tex.	1
Mobile, Ala.	6	Fernandina, Fla.	4
New Orleans, La.	11		
Galveston, Tex.	15	Total	528

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TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

Immigrant aliens admitted	878,587	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	151,713	
Aliens debarred	22,349	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam	2,439	
Died	372	
Erroneous head-tax collections	1,659	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year	65,735	
		1,122,854
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit	37,416	
One-year residents of Cuba	7,914	
One-year residents of British North America	42,047	
One-year residents of Mexico	20,539	
Exempt under rule 2 (d)	10,619	
Government officials	1,042	
Arrivals in Hawaii	4,939	
Arrivals in Porto Rico	3,336	
Aliens debarred	22,349	
	150,201	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	58,773	
		208,974
Aliens on whom head tax was paid		[1] 913,880
Amount of head tax collected during year		$3,655,513

[1] One alien arrived prior to March, 1903, upon whom $1 head tax was collected; 2 aliens arrived prior to July 1, 1907, upon whom $2 each was collected; 913,877 were taxed at $4 each.

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Baltimore, Md., to—							
North German Lloyd	Bremen	2,681	2,116	565	162	2,519	462	2,219
United Fruit Co	British West Indies	12	7	5	.....	12	12	.....
	Total, Baltimore	2,693	2,123	570	162	2,531	474	2,219
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Allan	Glasgow	1,095	631	464	97	998	383	712
	Londonderry	97	44	53	7	90	34	63
Austro-American	Naples	414	374	40	19	395	4	410
	Patras	84	80	4	2	82	.....	84
	Trieste	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
	Azores	111	78	33	13	98	1	110
Cunard	Fishguard	54	22	32	6	48	40	14
	Liverpool	4,249	2,185	2,064	363	3,886	1,335	2,914
	Queenstown	1,662	604	1,058	47	1,615	199	1,463
Fabre	Delgado	243	132	111	65	178	8	235
	Genoa	42	32	10	12	30	3	39
	Messina	65	50	15	14	51	.....	65
	Naples	1,224	1,116	108	60	1,164	36	1,188
	Palermo	18	10	8	3	15	.....	18
	Azores	70	55	15	2	68	3	67
Leyland	Liverpool	201	103	98	16	185	201	.....
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa	558	498	60	33	525	8	550
	Messina	98	75	23	9	89	.....	98
	Naples	904	851	53	8	896	21	883
	Palermo	235	218	17	10	225	.....	235
	Azores	146	99	47	17	129	2	144
Plant	Canada	112	112	.....	.....	112	112	.....
United Fruit Co	British West Indies	111	70	41	6	105	111	.....
	Costa Rica	120	75	45	14	106	120	.....
White Star	Genoa	420	269	151	41	379	146	274
	Liverpool	2,074	1,169	905	153	1,921	492	1,582
	Gibraltar	10	7	3	1	9	5	5
	Messina	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Naples	4,336	3,450	886	178	4,158	195	4,141
	Palermo	6	5	1	.....	6	1	5
	Queenstown	801	275	526	16	785	226	575
	Algiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Azores	1,392	861	531	143	1,249	162	1,230
	Total, Boston	20,962	13,560	7,402	1,355	19,607	3,848	17,114
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Bristol	28	15	13	7	21	28	.....
	Glasgow	198	137	61	13	185	84	114
	Havre	8	7	1	.....	8	3	5
	Liverpool	1,489	1,174	315	58	1,431	155	1,334
	London	61	48	13	5	56	19	42
Canada	Hamburg	24	23	1	.....	24	.....	24
	Rotterdam	32	29	3	.....	32	.....	32
Canadian Pacific	Glasgow	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
	Liverpool	1,946	1,527	419	97	1,849	312	1,634
	London	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Canadian Northern	Avonmouth	61	43	18	4	57	25	36
	Bristol	44	34	10	1	43	19	25
Cassandra	Glasgow	12	10	2	1	11	1	11
Dominion	Do	12	9	3	.....	12	7	5
	Liverpool	556	381	175	38	518	213	343
Donaldson	Glasgow	169	142	27	12	157	18	151
Royal	Avonmouth	38	25	13	3	35	4	34
	Bristol	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Saturnia	Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	London	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Thompson	Glasgow	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Liverpool	21	14	7	.....	21	13	8
	London	788	645	143	47	741	4	784
Victorian	Liverpool	53	40	13	3	50	.....	53
	Total, Atlantic seaports of Canada.	5,551	4,313	1,238	289	5,262	906	4,645

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UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,930	860	1,070	508	1,422	1,558	372	4,611	2,976	1,635	670	3,941	2,020	2,591
18	10	8	.....	18	18	.....	30	17	13	.....	30	30	.....
1,948	870	1,078	508	1,440	1,576	372	4,641	2,993	1,648	670	3,971	2,050	2,591
627	262	365	136	491	401	226	1,722	893	829	233	1,489	784	938
89	41	48	32	57	47	42	186	85	101	39	147	81	105
8	3	5	8	.....	.....	8	422	377	45	27	395	4	418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	80	4	2	82	.....	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
6	6	.....	3	3	1	5	117	84	33	16	101	2	115
272	126	146	9	263	249	23	326	148	178	15	311	289	37
3,889	1,895	1,994	627	3,262	2,346	1,543	8,138	4,080	4,058	990	7,148	3,681	4,457
959	371	588	161	798	321	638	2,621	975	1,646	208	2,413	520	2,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	132	111	65	178	8	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	32	10	12	30	3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	50	15	14	51	.....	65
49	35	14	38	11	7	42	1,273	1,151	122	98	1,175	43	1,230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	8	3	15	.....	18
6	2	4	5	1	.....	6	76	57	19	7	69	3	73
603	196	407	36	567	603	.....	804	299	505	52	752	804	.....
10	3	7	9	1	5	5	568	501	67	42	526	13	555
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	100	76	24	11	89	.....	100
14	7	7	13	1	2	12	918	858	60	21	897	23	895
69	65	4	8	61	.....	69	304	283	21	18	286	.....	304
19	11	8	.....	19	.....	19	165	110	55	17	148	2	163
58	58	.....	.....	58	58	.....	170	170	.....	.....	170	170	.....
89	63	26	6	83	89	.....	200	133	67	12	188	200	.....
127	93	34	2	125	127	.....	247	168	79	16	231	247	.....
636	245	391	113	523	592	44	1,056	514	542	154	902	738	318
1,783	889	894	361	1,422	812	971	3,857	2,058	1,799	514	3,343	1,304	2,553
62	18	44	1	61	57	5	72	25	47	2	70	62	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
1,789	857	932	402	1,387	1,145	644	6,125	4,307	1,818	580	5,545	1,340	4,785
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	6	1	5
929	485	444	163	766	210	719	1,730	760	970	179	1,551	436	1,294
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
548	411	137	285	263	88	460	1,940	1,272	668	428	1,512	250	1,690
12,645	6,145	6,500	2,420	10,225	7,162	5,483	33,607	19,705	13,902	3,775	29,832	11,010	22,597
3	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	31	16	15	10	21	31	.....
225	64	161	19	206	207	18	423	201	222	32	391	291	132
78	17	61	.....	78	78	.....	86	24	62	.....	86	81	5
494	298	196	121	373	264	230	1,983	1,472	511	179	1,804	419	1,564
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	71	55	16	5	66	29	42
10	7	3	7	3	.....	10	34	30	4	7	27	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	29	3	.....	32	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
959	466	493	212	747	665	294	2,905	1,993	912	309	2,596	977	1,928
17	8	9	3	14	17	.....	18	8	10	3	15	18	.....
23	16	7	6	17	15	8	84	59	25	10	74	40	44
52	34	18	1	51	40	12	96	68	28	2	94	59	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2	1	11	1	11
28	15	13	.....	28	14	14	40	24	16	.....	40	21	19
492	213	279	48	444	435	57	1,048	594	454	86	962	648	400
65	26	39	12	53	46	19	234	168	66	24	210	64	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	25	13	3	35	4	34
4	3	1	.....	4	.....	4	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	6
3	2	1	1	2	3	.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	7	.....	21	13	8
69	44	25	46	23	12	57	857	689	168	93	764	16	841
5	3	2	4	1	.....	5	58	43	15	7	51	.....	58
2,537	1,224	1,313	483	2,054	1,809	728	8,088	5,537	2,551	772	7,316	2,715	5,373

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	Via Canadian border stations to—							
By land	Canada	80,792	58,561	22,231	7,734	73,058	80,792	
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
Canadian - Australian Royal Mail.	Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific islands.	347	239	108	13	334	266	81
Canadian Pacific	Hongkong	196	173	23	5	191	49	147
	Kobe	10	7	3	1	9	6	4
	Nagasaki							
	Shanghai	13	7	6	1	12	13	
	Yokohama	33	30	3	1	32	27	6
	Australia	249	165	84	15	234	215	34
	Total, Pacific seaports of Canada.	848	621	227	36	812	576	272
	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
Galveston & Central American Banana Co.	Honduras							
North German Lloyd	Bremen	901	699	202	69	832	170	731
Norway & Mexico Gulf.	Christiania	15	12	3		15	8	7
United Steamship Co	Cuba	10	10			10	10	
Wolvin	Mexico	5	5			5	5	
Not stated	Not specified	2	1	1		2	2	
	Total, Galveston	933	727	206	69	864	195	738
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian - Australian Royal Mail.	Australia	78	48	30	12	66	45	33
	Hongkong	19	19			19	1	18
	Kobe	10	8	2		10		10
	Nagasaki	1		1		1		1
	Yokohama	11	7	4		11	3	8
	Pacific islands	183	104	79	25	158	135	48
Canadian Pacific	Australia	6	5	1		6	5	1
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	752	672	80	22	730	66	686
	Kobe	242	195	47	4	238	8	234
	Nagasaki							
	Shanghai	7	6	1		7	3	4
	Yokohama	547	427	120	6	541	37	510
	Pacific islands	5	3	2		5	5	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	107	106	1		107	15	92
	Kobe	283	197	86	2	281	1	282
	Nagasaki	1		1	1		1	
	Shanghai	5	2	3		5	5	
	Yokohama	1,494	1,080	414	42	1,452	234	1,260
	Total, Honolulu	3,751	2,879	872	114	3,637	564	3,187
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental.	Cuba	6,190	4,769	1,421	597	5,593	1,291	4,899
Sailing vessel	British West Indies	72	27	45		72	23	49
	Total, Key West	6,262	4,796	1,466	597	5,665	1,314	4,948
	From Knights Key, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental.	Cuba	310	216	94	7	303	269	41
	Via Mexican border stations to—							
By land	Mexico	999	789	210	70	929	999	
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental.	British West Indies	277	208	69	10	267	132	145
Tramp	Do	528	447	81	14	514	33	495
Sailing vessel	Do	861	695	166	39	822	365	496
	Total, Miami	1,666	1,350	316	63	1,603	530	1,136

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
90,768	63,580	27,188	18,370	72,398	90,768	.....	171,560	122,141	49,419	26,104	145,456	171,560	.....
163	129	34	10	153	138	25	510	368	142	23	487	404	106
84	54	30	22	62	70	14	280	227	53	27	253	119	161
21	7	14	2	19	21	.....	31	14	17	3	28	27	4
3	1	2	1	2	3	.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....
32	14	18	1	31	32	.....	45	21	24	2	43	45	.....
34	16	18	8	26	23	11	67	46	21	9	58	50	17
133	82	51	20	113	99	34	382	247	135	35	347	314	68
470	303	167	64	406	386	84	1,318	924	394	100	1,218	962	356
23	16	7	2	21	23	.....	23	16	7	2	21	23	.....
399	167	232	62	337	272	127	1,300	866	434	131	1,169	442	858
6	5	1	1	5	6	.....	21	17	4	1	20	14	7
45	28	17	7	38	45	.....	55	38	17	7	48	55	.....
12	11	1	1	11	12	.....	17	16	1	1	16	17	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
486	228	258	73	413	359	127	1,419	955	464	142	1,277	554	865
80	61	19	4	76	64	16	158	109	49	16	142	109	49
6	4	2	1	5	5	1	25	23	2	1	24	6	19
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	11	8	3	.....	11	.....	11
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	4	2	2	3	1	.....	4
14	4	10	2	12	11	3	25	11	14	2	23	14	11
208	113	95	23	185	181	27	391	217	174	48	343	316	75
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	13	10	3	.....	13	12	1
514	385	129	100	414	166	348	1,266	1,057	209	122	1,144	232	1,034
205	163	42	9	196	10	195	447	358	89	13	434	18	429
6	1	5	2	4	6	.....	6	1	5	2	4	6	.....
6	4	2	2	4	4	2	13	10	3	2	11	7	6
252	130	122	144	108	101	151	799	557	242	150	649	138	661
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
53	34	19	13	40	38	15	160	140	20	13	147	53	107
113	50	63	111	2	1	112	396	247	149	113	283	2	394
3	2	1	.....	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	1
9	2	7	5	4	9	.....	14	4	10	5	9	14	.....
859	489	370	551	308	209	650	2,353	1,569	784	593	1,760	443	1,910
2,339	1,449	890	970	1,369	814	1,525	6,090	4,328	1,762	1,084	5,006	1,378	4,712
6,848	4,644	2,204	558	6,290	3,810	3,038	13,038	9,413	3,625	1,155	11,883	5,101	7,937
33	17	16	12	21	4	29	105	44	61	12	93	27	78
6,881	4,661	2,220	570	6,311	3,814	3,067	13,143	9,457	3,686	1,167	11,976	5,128	8,015
4,709	2,652	2,057	91	4,618	4,684	25	5,019	2,868	2,151	98	4,921	4,953	66
252	92	160	25	227	252	.....	1,251	881	370	95	1,156	1,251	.....
793	411	382	30	763	705	88	1,070	619	451	40	1,030	837	233
237	121	116	32	205	128	109	765	568	197	46	719	161	604
52	31	21	11	41	20	32	913	726	187	50	863	385	528
1,082	563	519	73	1,009	853	229	2,748	1,913	835	136	2,612	1,383	1,365

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Camors McConnell	Christiania	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Nicaragua	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubbard Zemurray Steamship Co.	Santo Domingo	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Honduras	33	20	13	2	31	33	.....
	Nicaragua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orr Laubenheimer	British Honduras	23	12	11	5	18	23	.....
	Guatemala	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
Not stated	Not specified	12	8	4	.....	12	12	.....
	Total, Mobile	78	48	30	7	71	78	.....
	From New Bedford, Mass., to—							
Tramp	Cape Verde Islands	277	260	17	6	271	17	260
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields	Nicaragua	155	132	23	3	152	151	4
Casulick	Havre	33	29	4	.....	33	.....	33
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Do	32	21	11	.....	32	8	24
	Liverpool	8	5	3	.....	8	8	.....
	London	11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....
Navagazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa	13	10	3	1	12	2	11
	Greece	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Messina	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Naples	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Palermo	93	63	30	5	88	12	81
Oteri	Cuba	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Honduras	17	11	6	2	15	17	.....
Spain	Seville	4	1	3	1	3	2	2
Southern Pacific Co	Cuba	497	400	97	45	452	290	207
	Guatemala	45	33	12	2	43	45	.....
	Honduras	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
	Panama	35	23	12	6	29	35	.....
United Fruit Co	British Honduras	123	86	37	10	113	123	.....
	Costa Rica	133	91	42	20	113	133	.....
	Cuba	24	23	1	.....	24	17	7
	Guatemala	386	261	125	44	342	368	18
	Honduras	55	44	11	1	54	55	.....
	Panama	720	664	56	25	695	720	.....
	Spanish Honduras	10	5	5	4	6	10	.....
Vaccaro	Honduras	77	51	26	7	70	77	.....
Vogeman	Christiania	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
	Mexico	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
Wolvin	Do	6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....
	Total, New Orleans	2,495	1,974	521	177	2,318	2,103	392
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American	Cherbourg	3,725	3,182	543	90	3,635	482	3,243
	Plymouth	612	487	125	31	581	308	304
	Southampton	9,647	8,425	1,222	448	9,199	978	8,669
	Cuba	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
Atlantic Fruit Co	British West Indies	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Atlantic Transport Co	London	720	349	371	49	671	720	.....
	Panama	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Anchor	Glasgow	8,476	6,212	2,264	447	8,029	2,806	5,670
	Londonderry	2,569	1,108	1,461	90	2,479	810	1,759
	Messina	28	23	5	1	27	.....	28
	Naples	3,156	2,806	350	136	3,020	14	3,142
	Palermo	617	558	59	18	599	.....	617
Austro-American	Gibraltar	4	3	1	.....	4	2	2
	Naples	4,075	3,777	298	110	3,965	90	3,985
	Palermo	22	20	2	.....	22	.....	22
	Patras	2,087	2,025	62	25	2,062	197	1,890
	Piraeus	239	231	8	1	238	24	215
	Trieste	5,635	4,596	1,039	368	5,267	624	5,011
	Alexandria	13	10	3	.....	13	2	11
Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Co.	Bermuda	189	79	110	6	183	189	.....
Booth	Brazil	65	51	14	3	62	45	20
	British West Indies	77	41	36	6	71	30	47
	Santo Domingo	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
70	51	19	10	60	68	2	103	71	32	12	91	101	2
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
24	15	9	5	19	24	.....	47	27	20	10	37	47	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	2	1	3	4	.....
36	20	16	4	32	36	.....	48	28	20	4	44	48	.....
141	94	47	20	121	139	2	219	142	77	27	192	217	2
19	11	8	11	8	4	15	296	271	25	17	279	21	275
251	198	53	23	228	249	2	406	330	76	26	380	400	6
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	36	31	5	.....	36	.....	36
3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	35	22	13	.....	35	11	24
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	10	5	5	2	8	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	16	12	4	4	12	2	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
27	15	12	25	2	8	19	120	78	42	30	90	20	100
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
19	8	11	2	17	19	.....	36	19	17	4	32	36	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	3	2	2
1,446	907	539	154	1,292	1,319	127	1,943	1,307	636	199	1,744	1,609	334
29	23	6	2	27	29	.....	74	56	18	4	70	74	.....
10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	14	11	3	1	13	14	.....
236	167	69	10	226	236	.....	271	190	81	16	255	271	.....
215	161	54	10	205	215	.....	338	247	91	20	318	338	.....
130	104	26	5	125	130	.....	263	195	68	25	238	263	.....
99	60	39	5	94	87	12	123	83	40	5	118	104	19
345	261	84	21	324	327	18	731	522	209	65	666	695	36
154	119	35	10	144	154	.....	209	163	46	11	198	209	.....
2,553	1,845	708	142	2,411	2,553	.....	3,273	2,509	764	167	3,106	3,273	.....
7	.....	7	1	6	7	.....	17	5	12	5	12	17	.....
91	55	36	13	78	91	.....	168	106	62	20	148	168	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	4	2	1	5	6	.....
12	9	3	1	11	12	.....	15	11	4	1	14	15	.....
12	6	6	2	10	12	.....	18	9	9	2	16	18	.....
5,650	3,955	1,695	432	5,218	5,466	184	8,145	5,929	2,216	609	7,536	7,569	576
2,353	1,320	1,033	483	1,870	1,315	1,038	6,078	4,502	1,576	573	5,505	1,797	4,281
873	562	311	96	777	549	324	1,485	1,049	436	127	1,358	857	628
2,818	1,833	985	690	2,128	1,242	1,576	12,465	10,258	2,207	1,138	11,327	2,220	10,245
137	84	53	3	134	137	.....	140	85	55	3	137	140	.....
16	15	1	.....	16	16	.....	22	21	1	.....	22	22	.....
1,940	763	1,177	116	1,824	1,839	101	2,660	1,112	1,548	165	2,495	2,559	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
4,537	2,397	2,140	1,067	3,470	3,095	1,442	13,013	8,609	4,404	1,514	11,499	5,901	7,112
2,210	1,136	1,074	484	1,726	1,116	1,094	4,779	2,244	2,535	574	4,205	1,926	2,853
4	1	3	3	1	.....	4	32	24	8	4	28	.....	32
275	141	134	234	41	54	221	3,431	2,947	484	370	3,061	68	3,363
39	22	17	36	3	.....	39	656	580	76	54	602	.....	656
4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	8	4	4	.....	8	6	2
424	179	245	174	250	217	207	4,499	3,956	543	284	4,215	307	4,192
11	9	2	5	6	.....	11	33	29	4	5	28	.....	33
167	94	73	39	128	137	30	2,254	2,119	135	64	2,190	334	1,920
21	12	9	15	6	13	8	260	243	17	16	244	37	223
1,318	691	627	700	618	625	693	6,953	5,287	1,666	1,068	5,885	1,249	5,704
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	19	13	6	.....	19	8	11
4,528	1,877	2,651	120	4,408	4,528	.....	4,717	1,956	2,761	126	4,591	4,717	.....
296	250	46	5	291	286	10	361	301	60	8	353	331	30
147	90	57	20	127	72	75	224	131	93	26	198	102	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Clyde	British West Indies	40	25	15	2	38	32	8
	Colombia							
	Santo Domingo	221	130	91	19	202	216	5
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre	32,370	27,470	4,900	1,039	31,331	6,490	25,880
Greek	Calamate	3	3			3		3
	Patras	13	13			13	3	10
	Piraeus	322	308	14	5	317	54	268
Cunard	Fishguard	6,243	4,333	1,910	189	6,054	5,112	1,131
	Fiume	5,730	4,219	1,511	534	5,196	107	5,623
	Genoa	303	242	61	15	288	53	250
	Gibraltar	47	39	8		47	22	25
	Liverpool	19,887	14,892	4,995	689	19,198	5,471	14,416
	Madeira	9	4	5	2	7	6	3
	Naples	6,372	5,679	693	160	6,212	609	5,763
	Queenstown	1,522	570	952	27	1,495	262	1,260
	Trieste	534	462	72	14	520	49	485
	Villefranche	45	16	29	3	42	45	
	Alexandria	6	3	3	1	5	6	
	Algiers	16	7	9		16	16	
	Santo Domingo	5	4	1		5	5	
Fabre	Genoa	1		1		1		1
	Havre	1	1			1		1
	Lisbon	8	8			8	1	7
	Marseille	150	110	40	14	136	63	87
	Messina	1	1			1		1
	Naples	9,642	8,965	677	260	9,382	208	9,434
	Palermo	4	4			4		4
	Piraeus	3	3			3		3
	Villefranche							
	Azores	437	313	124	32	405	14	423
Hamburg-American	Cherbourg	380	215	165	17	363	380	
	Genoa	346	253	93	12	334	153	193
	Gibraltar	32	26	6	3	29	21	11
	Hamburg	33,836	25,567	8,269	1,202	32,634	5,402	28,434
	Naples	4,694	4,260	434	165	4,529	158	4,536
	Palermo	167	149	18	3	164	8	159
	Plymouth	249	174	75	3	246	249	
	Spain	4	2	2		4	4	
	Bermuda	21	6	15	1	20	21	
	British West Indies	316	180	136	22	294	316	
	Colombia	119	94	25	1	118	118	1
	Costa Rica	71	50	21	8	63	71	
	Cuba	346	212	134	30	316	346	
	Haiti	95	79	16	4	91	95	
	Mexico	4	4			4	4	
	Panama	308	218	90	34	274	308	
Hellenic	Piraeus	4,315	4,162	153	29	4,286	281	4,034
Holland-American	Boulogne	397	247	150	20	377	281	116
	Plymouth	62	39	23	2	60	62	
	Rotterdam	12,873	9,887	2,986	539	12,334	2,587	10,286
Italia	Genoa	329	232	97	45	284	109	220
	Messina	33	29	4	1	32	2	31
	Naples	2,895	2,589	306	78	2,817	170	2,725
	Palermo	361	316	45	11	350	40	321
Lamport & Holt	Argentina	631	474	157	41	590	263	368
	Brazil	504	379	125	56	448	136	368
	British West Indies	17	8	9		17	10	7
	Uruguay	16	14	2		16	7	9
La Veloce	Genoa	2,023	1,779	244	67	1,956	221	1,802
	Messina	67	57	10		67	7	60
	Naples	3,478	3,016	462	137	3,341	221	3,257
	Palermo	199	153	46	3	196	17	182
	Piraeus	4	4			4		4
Lloyd Brazileiro	Brazil	113	81	32	5	108	85	28
	British West Indies	109	61	48	1	108	62	47
Lloyd Italiano	Genoa	484	392	92	29	455	21	463
	Messina	451	407	44	16	435	10	441
	Naples	5,497	4,871	626	257	5,240	82	5,415
	Palermo	871	763	108	36	835	10	861
	Piraeus	4	4			4		4

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
24	21	3	1	23	20	4	64	46	18	3	61	52	12
2	2			2		2	2	2			2		2
154	130	24	11	143	142	12	375	260	115	30	345	358	17
7,985	4,970	3,015	2,299	5,686	4,509	3,476	40,355	32,440	7,915	3,338	37,017	10,999	29,356
							3	3			3		3
							13	13			13	3	10
13	11	2	8	5	6	7	335	319	16	13	322	60	275
8,760	5,864	2,896	420	8,340	8,016	744	15,003	10,197	4,806	609	14,394	13,128	1,875
980	515	465	702	278	207	773	6,710	4,734	1,976	1,236	5,474	314	6,396
253	102	151	58	195	205	48	556	344	212	73	483	258	298
65	31	34	8	57	63	2	112	70	42	8	104	85	27
13,647	8,914	4,733	1,951	11,696	6,862	6,785	33,534	23,806	9,728	2,640	30,894	12,333	21,201
19	2	17	1	18	18	1	28	6	22	3	25	24	4
2,280	926	1,354	298	1,982	1,875	405	8,652	6,605	2,047	458	8,194	2,484	6,168
1,571	844	727	320	1,251	636	935	3,093	1,414	1,679	347	2,746	898	2,195
179	76	103	60	119	127	52	713	538	175	74	639	176	537
170	59	111	21	149	170		215	75	140	24	191	215	
590	589	1		590	590		596	592	4	1	595	596	
76	32	44	3	73	76		92	39	53	3	89	92	
15	13	2		15	15		20	17	3		20	20	
							1		1		1		1
							1	1			1		1
6	3	3		6	6		14	11	3		14	7	7
196	96	100	12	184	163	33	346	206	140	26	320	226	120
							1	1			1		1
1,052	541	511	586	466	422	630	10,694	9,506	1,188	846	9,848	630	10,064
							4	4			4		4
							3	3			3		3
12	5	7	1	11	12		12	5	7	1	11	12	
143	73	70	86	57	71	72	589	386	194	118	462	85	495
2,469	1,136	1,333	129	2,340	2,469		2,849	1,351	1,498	146	2,703	2,849	
1,171	514	657	94	1,077	1,094	77	1,517	767	750	106	1,411	1,247	270
49	37	12	3	46	41	8	81	63	18	6	75	62	19
15,119	8,564	6,555	5,161	9,958	9,242	5,877	48,955	34,131	14,824	6,363	42,592	14,644	34,311
1,363	597	766	358	1,005	845	518	6,057	4,857	1,200	523	5,534	1,003	5,054
23	16	7	12	11	7	16	190	165	25	15	175	15	175
1,641	848	793	68	1,573	1,641		1,890	1,022	868	71	1,819	1,890	
3		3		3	3		7	2	5		7	7	
16	9	7	3	13	16		37	15	22	4	33	37	
1,234	746	488	30	1,204	1,234		1,550	926	624	52	1,498	1,550	
284	202	82	6	278	284		403	296	107	7	396	402	1
203	142	61	7	196	203		274	192	82	15	259	274	
2,138	1,238	900	48	2,090	2,138		2,484	1,450	1,034	78	2,406	2,484	
117	98	19	4	113	117		212	177	35	8	204	212	
1		1		1	1		5	4	1		5	5	
408	307	101	18	390	408		716	525	191	52	664	716	
108	64	44	58	50	85	23	4,423	4,226	197	87	4,336	366	4,057
1,234	583	651	244	990	1,191	43	1,631	830	801	264	1,367	1,472	159
202	92	110	9	193	202		264	131	133	11	253	264	
12,549	8,120	4,429	2,256	10,293	4,676	7,873	25,422	18,007	7,415	2,895	22,527	7,263	18,159
124	69	55	52	72	88	36	453	301	152	97	356	197	256
7	5	2	4	3	1	6	40	34	6	5	35	3	37
417	247	170	263	154	136	281	3,312	2,836	476	341	2,971	306	3,006
45	31	14	28	17	12	33	406	347	59	39	367	52	354
560	397	163	84	476	452	108	1,191	871	320	125	1,066	715	476
433	318	115	76	357	359	74	937	697	240	132	805	495	442
4	3	1		4	3	1	21	11	10		21	13	8
10	6	4	2	8	9	1	26	20	6	2	24	16	10
252	129	123	137	115	132	120	2,275	1,908	367	204	2,071	353	1,922
8	5	3	6	2		8	75	62	13	6	69	7	68
831	476	355	380	451	317	514	4,309	3,492	817	517	3,792	538	3,771
35	24	11	25	10	15	20	234	177	57	28	206	32	202
							4	4			4		4
131	92	39	17	114	116	15	244	173	71	22	222	201	43
29	16	13	14	15	20	9	138	77	61	15	123	82	56
89	51	38	62	27	30	59	573	443	130	91	482	51	522
25	13	12	23	2	2	23	476	420	56	39	437	12	464
426	232	194	322	104	51	375	5,923	5,103	820	579	5,344	133	5,790
93	55	38	75	18	1	92	964	818	146	111	853	11	953
							4	4			4		4

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Lloyd Sabando	Genoa	865	629	236	53	812	221	644
	Messina	170	135	35	1	169		170
	Milan	2	2			2		2
	Naples	4,277	3,772	505	142	4,135	240	4,037
	Palermo	924	817	107	41	883	11	913
	Argentina	25	19	6	1	24	7	18
	Azores	6	6			6	6	
Mallory	British West Indies	21	14	7		21	21	
Munson	Do	1		1		1		1
	Cuba	130	92	38	5	125	130	
National Steam Navigation Co.	Patras	9	9			9		9
	Piraeus	3,564	3,419	145	38	3,526	820	2,744
	Colombia	1	1			1		1
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa	1,630	1,210	420	69	1,561	383	1,247
	Gibraltar							
	Messina	336	298	38	8	328	2	334
	Naples	8,271	7,410	861	152	8,119	311	7,960
	Palermo	841	735	106	30	811	36	805
	Azores	2	2			2		2
New York & Cuba Mail.	London							
	British Guiana	3	3			3		3
	British West Indies	398	207	191	22	376	392	6
	Cuba	4,590	3,411	1,179	286	4,304	3,497	1,093
	Danish West Indies	1		1		1		1
	Santo Domingo	8	6	2		8	8	
	Mexico	1,240	865	375	90	1,150	1,097	143
North German Lloyd	Boulogne	39	36	3		39	39	
	Bremen	33,592	24,656	8,936	2,229	31,363	4,268	29,324
	Cherbourg	965	588	377	60	905	923	42
	Genoa	1,203	867	336	44	1,159	597	606
	Gibraltar	137	96	41	2	135	109	28
	Messina	176	157	19	7	169	10	166
	Naples	10,529	9,593	936	259	10,270	725	9,804
	Palermo	235	201	34	10	225	10	225
	Piraeus	3	3			3		3
	Plymouth	629	452	177	16	613	629	
	Queenstown	494	438	56	8	486		494
	Alexandria	33	31	2		33		33
	Algiers	28	11	17	1	27	18	10
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	Costa Rica	2	1	1		2	2	
Panama R. R. Co	Panama	267	212	55	10	257	203	64
Quebec Steamship Co	Bermuda	1,049	525	524	77	972	1,043	6
Red Cross	Canada	103	59	44	7	96	103	
	British Guiana	39	28	11	3	36	15	24
	British West Indies	533	282	251	21	512	238	295
	Danish West Indies	99	45	54	5	94	57	42
	Santo Domingo	5	3	2		5		5
	Dutch Guiana							
	French West Indies	25	14	11	4	21	10	15
Red D	Brazil	10	10			10	10	
	Santo Domingo	1		1		1	1	
	Dutch West Indies	40	26	14	1	39	40	
	Venezuela	102	76	26	6	96	102	
Red Star	Antwerp	19,760	15,203	4,557	863	18,897	2,902	16,858
	Cherbourg	17	14	3		17	3	14
	Dover	153	100	53	2	151	152	1
	Liverpool							
	Venezuela	2	1	1		2	2	
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	London	37	21	16		37	37	
	British Guiana	26	16	10	3	23	21	5
	British West Indies	188	119	69	7	181	188	
	Danish West Indies	4	3	1		4	4	
	Dutch Guiana	21	19	2		21	21	
	Haiti	53	41	12	3	50	53	
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton	25	13	12		25	23	2
	Bermuda	411	199	212	30	381	411	
	British West Indies	334	186	148	17	317	321	13
	Colombia	102	91	11	1	101	101	1
	Cuba	249	167	82	7	242	213	36
	Panama	251	182	69	17	234	239	12

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
236	118	118	147	89	120	116	1,101	747	354	200	901	341	760
27	15	12	21	6	2	25	197	150	47	22	175	2	195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
770	420	350	379	391	256	514	5,047	4,192	855	521	4,526	496	4,551
797	725	72	51	746	5	792	1,721	1,542	179	92	1,629	16	1,705
10	8	2	3	7	5	5	35	27	8	4	31	12	23
6	.....	6	2	4	6	.....	12	6	6	2	10	12	.....
52	38	14	.....	52	52	.....	73	52	21	.....	73	73	.....
5	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	6	4	2	5	1	5	1
418	243	175	52	366	418	.....	548	335	213	57	491	548	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9
130	91	39	69	61	102	28	3,694	3,510	184	107	3,587	922	2,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
699	390	309	345	354	274	425	2,329	1,600	729	414	1,915	657	1,672
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
36	24	12	23	13	5	31	372	322	50	31	341	7	365
1,558	761	797	626	932	704	854	9,829	8,171	1,658	778	9,051	1,015	8,814
134	91	43	99	35	26	108	975	826	149	129	846	62	913
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
10	5	5	.....	10	10	.....	10	5	5	.....	10	10	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	5
694	398	296	23	671	694	.....	1,092	605	487	45	1,047	1,086	6
4,674	3,238	1,436	261	4,413	3,757	917	9,264	6,649	2,615	547	8,717	7,254	2,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
14	12	2	.....	14	14	.....	22	18	4	.....	22	22	.....
1,038	629	409	61	977	1,024	14	2,278	1,494	784	151	2,127	2,121	157
82	43	39	1	81	82	.....	121	79	42	1	120	121	.....
15,244	8,606	6,638	5,723	9,521	8,087	7,157	48,836	33,262	15,574	7,952	40,884	12,355	36,481
3,967	2,203	1,764	172	3,795	3,890	77	4,932	2,791	2,141	232	4,700	4,813	119
2,109	1,003	1,106	303	1,806	1,949	160	3,312	1,870	1,442	347	2,965	2,546	766
191	89	102	8	183	191	.....	328	185	143	10	318	300	28
25	15	10	20	5	10	15	201	172	29	27	174	20	181
3,072	1,533	1,539	898	2,174	1,795	1,277	13,601	11,126	2,475	1,157	12,444	2,520	11,081
41	24	17	32	9	4	37	276	225	51	42	234	14	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
2,043	1,206	837	84	1,959	1,825	218	2,672	1,658	1,014	100	2,572	2,454	218
103	72	31	35	68	.....	103	597	510	87	43	554	.....	597
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	31	2	.....	33	.....	33
47	20	27	.....	47	46	1	75	31	44	1	74	64	11
9	3	6	3	6	9	.....	11	4	7	3	8	11	.....
5,572	3,666	1,906	691	4,881	5,455	117	5,839	3,878	1,961	701	5,138	5,658	181
7,171	3,321	3,850	250	6,921	7,171	.....	8,220	3,846	4,374	327	7,893	8,214	6
123	61	62	22	101	123	.....	226	120	106	29	197	226	.....
50	37	13	5	45	44	6	89	65	24	8	81	59	30
302	161	141	77	225	224	78	835	443	392	98	737	462	373
48	30	18	17	31	36	12	147	75	72	22	125	93	54
8	5	3	3	5	4	4	13	8	5	3	10	4	9
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
13	6	7	.....	13	11	2	38	20	18	4	34	21	17
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
20	15	5	6	14	20	.....	60	41	19	7	53	60	.....
57	47	10	.....	57	57	.....	159	123	36	6	153	159	.....
8,212	4,355	3,857	2,914	5,298	4,268	3,944	27,972	19,558	8,414	3,777	24,195	7,170	20,802
48	31	17	1	47	36	12	65	45	20	1	64	39	26
525	238	287	24	501	525	.....	678	338	340	26	652	677	1
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
80	49	31	13	67	80	.....	117	70	47	13	104	117	.....
31	24	7	3	28	31	.....	57	40	17	6	51	52	5
224	166	58	24	200	224	.....	412	285	127	31	381	412	.....
2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	5	1	2	4	6	.....
30	26	4	5	25	30	.....	51	45	6	5	46	51	.....
13	11	2	.....	13	13	.....	66	52	14	3	63	66	.....
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	31	17	14	.....	31	29	2
3,512	1,789	1,723	119	3,393	3,512	.....	3,923	1,988	1,935	149	3,774	3,923	.....
350	212	138	20	330	344	6	684	398	286	37	647	665	19
73	60	13	4	69	73	.....	175	151	24	5	170	174	1
1,059	563	496	37	1,022	1,056	3	1,308	730	578	44	1,264	1,269	39
355	262	93	17	338	341	14	606	444	162	34	572	580	26

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Russia-American	Libau	2,912	2,108	804	262	2,650	414	2,498
	Rotterdam	3,088	2,529	559	186	2,902	129	2,959
Scandinavian-American	Christiania	2,667	1,327	1,340	112	2,555	588	2,079
	Christiansand	1,423	814	609	78	1,345	109	1,314
	Copenhagen	2,442	1,179	1,263	84	2,358	690	1,752
Sicula-Americana	Genoa	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	7
	Messina	1,923	1,761	162	32	1,891	.....	1,923
	Naples	2,379	2,056	323	99	2,280	12	2,367
	Palermo	468	329	139	34	434	8	460
Spanish	Genoa	7	6	1	.....	7	3	4
	Naples	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19
	Palermo	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Spanish ports	1,081	1,000	81	29	1,052	168	913
	Cuba	150	102	48	19	131	146	4
	Mexico	52	34	18	1	51	47	5
Trinidad	British West Indies	79	50	29	7	72	79	.....
	Venezuela	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	270	155	115	18	252	270	.....
	Colombia	136	86	50	9	127	136	.....
	Costa Rica	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	Panama	135	93	42	8	127	135	.....
Uranium	Rotterdam	9,680	8,219	1,461	418	9,262	288	9,392
	Panama	104	73	31	8	96	104	.....
White Star	Cherbourg	2,294	1,876	418	62	2,232	805	1,489
	Genoa	377	227	150	16	361	235	142
	Gibraltar	19	12	7	.....	19	16	3
	Holyhead	116	61	55	6	110	95	21
	Liverpool	10,890	7,432	3,458	448	10,442	4,446	6,444
	Naples	2,656	2,370	286	54	2,602	205	2,451
	Plymouth	1,035	770	265	54	981	620	415
	Queenstown	3,723	1,369	2,354	63	3,660	666	3,057
	Southampton	10,160	7,879	2,281	290	9,870	2,746	7,414
	Villefranche	9	2	7	2	7	9	.....
	Alexandria	64	32	32	64	.....	43	21
	Algiers	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Azores	267	196	71	25	242	21	246
Wilson	Hull	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	Total, New York	362,561	285,305	77,256	14,858	347,703	72,791	289,770
	From Norfolk, Va., to—							
Norway-Mexico Gulf	Mexico	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
Allan	Canada	122	92	30	.....	122	34	88
	Glasgow	53	29	24	2	51	41	12
	Naples	865	839	26	12	853	180	685
American	Liverpool	4,647	3,305	1,342	300	4,347	618	4,029
	Queenstown	230	60	170	4	226	65	165
Atlantic Fruit Co.	British West Indies	28	15	13	7	21	28	.....
	Jamaica	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
Austro-American	Naples	186	183	3	.....	186	.....	186
	Patras	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
	Trieste	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Booth	Brazil	32	25	7	1	31	29	3
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	1,097	733	364	37	1,060	214	883
Italia	Genoa	131	95	36	5	126	34	97
	Messina	76	71	5	3	73	17	59
	Naples	2,891	2,521	370	146	2,745	302	2,589
	Palermo	60	48	12	1	59	6	54
	Trieste	46	36	10	5	41	.....	46
Red Star	Antwerp	100	44	56	5	95	100	.....
	Dover	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
	London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	70	32	38	6	64	60	10
	Jamaica	7	5	2	2	5	7	.....
	Total, Philadelphia	10,665	8,153	2,512	537	10,128	1,744	8,921

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
441	236	205	386	55	127	314	3,353	2,344	1,009	648	2,705	541	2,812
452	264	188	285	167	81	371	3,540	2,793	747	471	3,069	210	3,330
2,079	1,075	1,004	742	1,337	653	1,426	4,746	2,402	2,344	854	3,892	1,241	3,505
861	470	391	353	508	219	642	2,284	1,284	1,000	431	1,853	328	1,956
2,365	1,224	1,141	764	1,601	915	1,450	4,807	2,403	2,404	848	3,959	1,605	3,202
2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	8	1	2	7	.....	9
131	77	54	95	36	.....	131	2,054	1,838	216	127	1,927	.....	2,054
247	133	114	226	21	4	243	2,626	2,189	437	325	2,301	16	2,610
103	56	47	85	18	4	99	571	385	186	119	452	12	559
7	6	1	.....	7	3	4	14	12	2	.....	14	6	8
19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19	38	38	.....	.....	38	.....	38
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
30	25	5	12	18	18	12	1,111	1,025	86	41	1,070	186	925
15	10	5	2	13	14	1	165	112	53	21	144	160	5
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	54	36	18	1	53	49	5
22	16	6	6	16	22	.....	101	66	35	13	88	101	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
619	389	230	25	594	619	.....	889	544	345	43	846	889	.....
414	273	141	12	402	414	.....	550	359	191	21	529	550	.....
7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....
140	93	47	17	123	140	.....	275	186	89	25	250	275	.....
1,054	579	475	808	246	221	833	10,734	8,798	1,936	1,226	9,508	509	10,225
214	153	61	9	205	214	.....	318	226	92	17	301	318	.....
2,201	1,043	1,158	184	2,017	1,940	261	4,495	2,919	1,576	246	4,249	2,745	1,750
457	170	287	47	410	424	33	834	397	437	63	771	659	175
58	22	36	1	57	58	.....	77	34	43	1	76	74	3
509	267	242	33	476	425	84	625	328	297	39	586	520	105
10,883	6,370	4,513	1,976	8,907	7,260	3,623	21,773	13,802	7,971	2,424	19,349	11,706	10,067
1,260	505	755	199	1,061	904	356	3,916	2,875	1,041	253	3,663	1,109	2,807
999	636	363	126	873	754	245	2,034	1,406	628	180	1,854	1,374	660
4,365	2,183	2,182	861	3,504	1,584	2,781	8,088	3,552	4,536	924	7,164	2,250	5,838
4,225	2,697	1,528	623	3,602	2,845	1,380	14,385	10,576	3,809	913	13,472	5,591	8,794
29	11	18	3	26	29	.....	38	13	25	5	33	38	.....
238	105	133	13	225	226	12	302	137	165	77	225	269	33
8	2	6	.....	8	8	.....	9	2	7	.....	9	9	.....
167	93	74	67	100	67	100	434	289	145	92	342	88	346
4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	7	2	5	.....	7	7	.....
204,938	117,179	87,759	42,876	162,062	136,376	68,562	567,499	402,484	165,015	57,734	509,765	209,167	358,332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
37	23	14	7	30	15	22	159	115	44	7	152	49	110
20	13	7	5	15	19	1	73	42	31	7	66	60	13
23	11	12	22	1	.....	23	888	850	38	34	854	180	708
2,418	1,096	1,322	665	1,753	1,717	701	7,065	4,401	2,664	965	6,100	2,335	4,730
133	50	83	23	110	67	66	363	110	253	27	336	132	231
40	23	17	4	36	40	.....	68	38	30	11	57	68	.....
5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	9	6	3	.....	9	9	.....
3	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	189	184	5	3	186	.....	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14
37	27	10	2	35	36	1	69	52	17	3	66	65	4
757	366	391	191	566	579	178	1,854	1,099	755	228	1,626	793	1,061
57	22	35	22	35	43	14	188	117	71	27	161	77	111
4	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	80	74	6	7	73	17	63
512	303	209	359	153	104	408	3,403	2,824	579	505	2,898	406	2,997
14	8	6	10	4	13	1	74	56	18	11	63	19	55
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	47	36	11	6	41	.....	47
593	210	383	51	542	575	18	693	254	439	56	637	675	18
37	10	27	1	36	37	.....	41	11	30	2	39	41	.....
10	5	5	1	9	10	.....	10	5	5	1	9	10	.....
192	140	52	10	182	192	.....	262	172	90	16	246	252	10
5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....	12	9	3	2	10	12	.....
4,898	2,318	2,580	1,381	3,517	3,457	1,441	15,563	10,471	5,092	1,918	13,645	5,201	10,362

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Allan	Glasgow	59	48	11	2	57	18	41
Dominion	Liverpool	589	449	140	34	555	220	369
Robert Reford	Do	131	99	32	14	117	7	124
Thomson	London	554	459	95	40	514	72	482
White Star Dominion	Liverpool	593	306	287	55	538	233	360
	Total, Portland	1,926	1,361	565	145	1,781	550	1,376
	From Porto Rico to—							
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre	26	15	11	8	18	26	.....
	Spain	58	40	18	8	50	45	13
	Cuba	9	8	1	1	8	3	6
	Danish West Indies	115	67	48	21	94	95	20
	Santo Domingo	182	114	68	17	165	120	62
	French West Indies	46	30	16	4	42	12	34
	Haiti	32	11	21	6	26	32	.....
	Panama	5	3	2	1	4	2	3
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique de Barcelona.	Genoa	60	45	15	3	57	21	39
	Marseille	8	5	3	2	6	6	2
	Spain	317	231	86	43	274	188	129
	Cuba	169	110	59	25	144	116	53
	Mexico	79	55	24	5	74	41	38
	Uruguay	76	56	20	10	66	55	21
Hamburg	Hamburg	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
	British West Indies	15	13	2	1	14	12	3
	Danish West Indies	111	62	49	16	95	71	40
	Santo Domingo	171	126	45	23	148	128	43
	Haiti	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Herrera	Cuba	223	153	70	35	188	142	81
	Santo Domingo	450	315	135	47	403	256	194
Pinillos	Cuba	15	13	2	.....	15	6	9
	Spain	102	85	17	8	94	92	10
Red D	Venezuela	285	188	97	33	252	285	.....
	Dutch West Indies	78	62	16	7	71	71	7
Sailing vessel	Santo Domingo	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Total, Porto Rico	2,637	1,811	826	325	2,312	1,830	807
	From Providence, R.I., to—							
Fabre	Lisbon	6	3	3	3	3	.....	6
	Azores	94	61	33	29	65	24	70
Sailing vessel	Cape Verde Islands	4	1	3	.....	4	.....	4
Tramp	British West Indies	96	57	39	32	64	24	72
	Total, Providence	200	122	78	64	136	48	152
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
Oceanic	Shanghai	26	21	5	.....	26	26	.....
	Tahiti	60	46	14	3	57	32	28
	Society Islands	169	137	32	1	168	60	109
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	2,635	2,523	112	50	2,585	306	2,329
	Kobe	128	107	21	10	118	32	96
	Nagasaki	46	41	5	3	43	16	30
	Shanghai	24	14	10	.....	24	22	2
	Yokohama	1,593	1,404	189	76	1,517	385	1,208
	Chile	38	26	12	2	36	21	17
	Costa Rica	23	17	6	.....	23	22	1
	Guatemala	45	40	5	2	43	5	40
	Mexico	140	121	19	6	134	74	66
	Nicaragua	6	4	2	1	5	6	.....
	Panama	418	369	49	18	400	190	228
	San Salvador	64	57	7	2	62	13	51
	Society Islands	76	67	9	58	18	59	17
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Hongkong	1,568	1,509	59	15	1,553	168	1,400
	Kobe	137	108	29	16	121	18	119
	Nagasaki	42	31	11	7	35	16	26
	Shanghai	75	54	21	10	65	62	13
	Yokohama	2,020	1,701	319	205	1,815	829	1,191
	Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	New Zealand	242	194	48	16	226	121	121
	Society Islands	98	90	8	.....	98	37	61
	Total, San Francisco	9,673	8,681	992	501	9,172	2,520	7,153

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
4	2	2	1	3	.....	4	63	50	13	3	60	18	45
40	35	5	2	38	12	28	629	484	145	36	593	232	397
2	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	133	100	33	14	119	7	126
64	33	31	36	28	15	49	618	492	126	76	542	87	531
200	130	70	53	147	117	83	793	436	357	108	685	350	443
310	201	109	92	218	144	166	2,236	1,562	674	237	1,999	694	1,542
10	5	5	3	7	10	.....	36	20	16	11	25	36	.....
25	13	12	6	19	23	2	83	53	30	14	69	68	15
6	4	2	1	5	6	.....	15	12	3	2	13	9	6
40	30	10	5	35	29	11	155	97	58	26	129	124	31
484	296	188	72	412	136	348	666	410	256	89	577	256	410
13	10	3	2	11	.....	13	59	40	19	6	53	12	47
14	8	6	5	9	14	.....	46	19	27	11	35	46	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
2	1	1	1	1	.....	2	62	46	16	4	58	21	41
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	10	7	3	2	8	8	2
86	47	39	37	49	74	12	403	278	125	80	323	262	141
92	59	33	13	79	52	40	261	169	92	38	223	168	93
19	11	8	4	15	16	3	98	66	32	9	89	57	41
24	7	17	3	21	21	3	100	63	37	13	87	76	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
80	50	30	16	64	34	46	95	63	32	17	78	46	49
31	21	10	4	27	21	10	142	83	59	20	122	92	50
212	145	67	28	184	112	100	383	271	112	51	332	240	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
422	263	159	95	327	174	248	645	416	229	130	515	316	329
831	507	324	127	704	231	600	1,281	822	459	174	1,107	487	794
6	5	1	.....	6	6	.....	21	18	3	.....	21	12	9
46	15	31	19	27	46	.....	148	100	48	27	121	138	10
45	34	11	2	43	45	.....	330	222	108	35	295	330	.....
14	13	1	1	13	13	1	92	75	17	8	84	84	8
4	2	2	1	3	4	.....	5	3	2	1	4	5	.....
2,509	1,549	960	445	2,064	1,069	1,440	5,146	3,360	1,786	770	4,376	2,899	2,247
12	7	5	.....	12	.....	12	18	10	8	3	15	.....	18
83	41	42	3	80	3	80	177	102	75	32	145	27	150
5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	9	6	3	.....	9	.....	9
4	3	1	3	1	3	1	100	60	40	35	65	27	73
104	56	48	6	98	6	98	304	178	126	70	234	54	250
59	33	26	2	57	58	1	85	54	31	2	83	84	1
63	38	25	15	48	59	4	123	84	39	18	105	91	32
243	136	107	19	224	224	19	412	273	139	20	392	284	128
2,227	1,593	634	175	2,052	1,116	1,111	4,862	4,116	746	225	4,637	1,422	3,440
138	63	75	15	123	129	9	266	170	96	25	241	161	105
116	58	58	20	96	110	6	162	99	63	23	139	126	36
68	31	37	7	61	55	13	92	45	47	7	85	77	15
498	270	228	95	403	445	53	2,091	1,674	417	171	1,920	830	1,261
19	14	5	.....	19	13	6	57	40	17	2	55	34	23
39	29	10	4	35	39	.....	62	46	16	4	58	61	1
42	35	7	1	41	19	23	87	75	12	3	84	24	63
139	107	32	12	127	95	44	279	228	51	18	261	169	110
12	7	5	.....	12	11	1	18	11	7	1	17	17	1
416	315	101	33	383	300	116	834	684	150	51	783	490	344
33	30	3	2	31	15	18	97	87	10	4	93	28	69
40	27	13	3	37	35	5	116	94	22	61	55	94	22
1,009	706	303	77	932	665	344	2,577	2,215	362	92	2,485	833	1,744
61	40	21	16	45	47	14	198	148	50	32	166	65	133
11	5	6	3	8	9	2	53	36	17	10	43	25	28
231	120	111	27	204	231	.....	306	174	132	37	269	293	13
304	164	140	59	245	229	75	2,324	1,865	459	264	2,060	1,058	1,266
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
105	80	25	10	95	69	36	347	274	73	26	321	190	157
18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....	116	103	13	.....	116	55	61
5,892	3,914	1,978	595	5,297	3,992	1,900	15,565	12,595	2,970	1,096	14,469	6,512	9,053

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
Bank	Hongkong	8	8			8		8
	Yokohama	83	83			83	2	81
Blue Funnel	Hongkong	40	40			40		40
Great Northern	Do	98	95	3		98	11	87
	Kobe	26	22	4		26	2	24
	Shanghai	2		2		2	2	
	Tientsin							
	Yokohama	5	4	1		5	3	2
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Hongkong	95	90	5	1	94	4	91
	Kobe	468	426	42	4	464	12	456
	Moji	10	10		2	8	1	9
	Shanghai	8	5	3		8	8	
	Yokohama	531	430	101	22	509	180	351
Ocean	Hongkong	509	507	2		509		509
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Do	78	72	6	1	77	4	74
	Kobe	414	360	54	8	406	36	378
	Moji	9	8	1		9		9
	Nagasaki	2	1	1		2		2
	Shanghai							
	Yokohama	247	226	21	4	243	9	238
	Total, Seattle	2,633	2,387	246	42	2,591	274	2,359
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
Peninsula & Occidental	Cuba	296	251	45	17	279	62	234
Sailing vessel	British West Indies							
	Cuba	6	6			6		6
	Total, Tampa	302	257	45	17	285	62	240

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1	1			1	1		9	9			9	1	8
1	1			1		1	84	84			84	2	82
5	5			5		5	45	45			45		45
54	43	11	3	51	21	33	152	138	14	3	149	32	120
16	7	9	3	13	15	1	42	29	13	3	39	17	25
17	7	10	1	16	16	1	19	7	12	1	18	18	1
9	4	5		9		9	9	4	5		9		9
46	25	21	13	33	46		51	29	22	13	38	49	2
52	44	8	5	47	37	15	147	134	13	6	141	41	106
58	34	24	26	32	27	31	526	460	66	30	496	39	487
11	7	4	9	2	2	9	21	17	4	11	10	3	18
17	10	7	3	14	17		25	15	10	3	22	25	
199	128	71	61	138	116	83	730	558	172	82	648	296	434
128	125	3		128		128	637	632	5		637		637
5	2	3	2	3	1	4	83	74	9	3	80	5	78
125	83	42	33	92	53	72	539	443	96	42	497	89	450
5	3	2	2	3		5	14	11	3	2	12		14
1		1		1		1	3	1	2		3		3
3	3			3	3		3	3			3	3	
35	20	15	7	28	18	17	282	246	36	11	271	27	255
788	552	236	168	620	373	415	3,421	2,939	482	210	3,211	647	2,774
38	11	27	18	20	17	21	334	262	72	35	299	79	255
31	16	15	13	18	31		31	16	15	13	18	31	
37	22	15	13	24	35	2	43	28	15	13	30	35	8
106	49	57	44	62	83	23	408	306	102	61	347	145	363

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TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

RECAPITULATION.

	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
BY PORTS.							
Baltimore, Md.	2,693	2,123	570	162	2,531	474	2,219
Boston, Mass.	20,962	13,560	7,402	1,355	19,607	3,848	17,114
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	5,551	4,313	1,238	289	5,262	906	4,645
Canada (border stations)	80,792	58,561	22,231	7,734	73,058	80,792	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	848	621	227	36	812	576	272
Galveston, Tex.	933	727	206	69	864	195	738
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,751	2,879	872	114	3,637	564	3,187
Key West, Fla.	6,262	4,796	1,466	597	5,665	1,314	4,948
Knights Key, Fla.	310	216	94	7	303	269	41
Mexican border stations	999	789	210	70	929	999	.....
Miami, Fla.	1,666	1,350	316	63	1,603	530	1,136
Mobile, Ala.	78	48	30	7	71	78	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	277	260	17	6	271	17	260
New Orleans, La.	2,495	1,974	521	177	2,318	2,103	392
New York, N. Y.	362,561	285,305	77,256	14,858	347,703	72,791	289,770
Norfolk, Va.	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	10,665	8,153	2,512	537	10,128	1,744	8,921
Portland, Me.	1,926	1,361	565	145	1,781	550	1,376
Porto Rico	2,637	1,811	826	325	2,312	1,830	807
Providence, R. I.	200	122	78	64	136	48	152
San Francisco, Cal.	9,673	8,681	992	501	9,172	2,520	7,153
Seattle, Wash.	2,633	2,387	246	42	2,591	274	2,359
Tampa, Fla.	302	257	45	17	285	62	240
Total	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
Steamships	435,484	340,218	95,266	19,332	416,152	90,306	345,178
Sailing vessels	940	726	214	39	901	388	552
By land	81,791	59,350	22,441	7,804	73,987	81,791	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730

TOTAL PASSENGERS

Year ended June 30—	Cabin passengers.						Total cabin.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893
1898 [1]	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893
1908	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781
1909	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800

[1] For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

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STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,948	870	1,078	508	1,440	1,576	372	4,641	2,993	1,648	670	3,971	2,050	2,591
12,645	6,145	6,500	2,420	10,225	7,162	5,483	33,607	19,705	13,902	3,775	29,832	11,010	22,597
2,537	1,224	1,313	483	2,054	1,809	728	8,088	5,537	2,551	772	7,316	2,715	5,373
90,768	63,580	27,188	18,370	72,398	90,768	.....	171,560	122,141	49,419	26,104	145,456	171,560	.....
470	303	167	64	406	386	84	1,318	924	394	100	1,218	962	356
486	228	258	73	413	359	127	1,419	955	464	142	1,277	554	865
2,339	1,449	890	970	1,369	814	1,525	6,090	4,328	1,762	1,084	5,006	1,378	4,712
6,881	4,661	2,220	570	6,311	3,814	3,067	13,143	9,457	3,686	1,167	11,976	5,128	8,015
4,709	2,652	2,057	91	4,618	4,684	25	5,019	2,868	2,151	98	4,921	4,953	66
252	92	160	25	227	252	.....	1,251	881	370	95	1,156	1,251	.....
1,082	563	519	73	1,009	853	229	2,748	1,913	835	136	2,612	1,383	1,365
141	94	47	20	121	139	2	219	142	77	27	192	217	2
19	11	8	11	8	4	15	296	271	25	17	279	21	275
5,650	3,955	1,695	432	5,218	5,466	184	8,145	5,929	2,216	609	7,536	7,569	576
204,938	117,179	87,759	42,876	162,062	136,376	68,562	567,499	402,484	165,015	57,734	509,765	209,167	358,332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
4,898	2,318	2,580	1,381	3,517	3,457	1,441	15,563	10,471	5,092	1,918	13,645	5,201	10,362
310	201	109	92	218	144	166	2,236	1,562	674	237	1,999	694	1,542
2,509	1,549	960	445	2,064	1,069	1,440	5,146	3,360	1,786	770	4,376	2,899	2,247
104	56	48	6	98	6	98	304	178	126	70	234	54	250
5,892	3,914	1,978	595	5,297	3,992	1,900	15,565	12,595	2,970	1,096	14,469	6,512	9,053
788	552	236	168	620	373	415	3,421	2,939	482	210	3,211	647	2,774
106	49	57	44	62	83	23	408	306	102	61	347	145	263
349,472	211,645	137,827	69,717	279,755	263,586	85,886	867,687	611,939	255,748	96,892	770,795	436,071	431,616
258,328	147,901	110,427	51,286	207,042	172,509	85,819	693,812	488,119	205,693	70,618	623,194	262,815	430,997
124	72	52	36	88	57	67	1,064	798	266	75	989	445	619
91,020	63,672	27,348	18,395	72,625	91,020	.....	172,811	123,022	49,789	26,199	146,612	172,811	.....
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,754	263,585	85,886	867,687	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616

DEPARTED, 1890–1909.

Passengers other than cabin.						Total other than cabin.	Total passengers departed.
Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,086
30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

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TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.

	1910		1911	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	2,687	1,561	4,328	2,193
Admitted	2,598	1,527	4,282	2,159
Debarred from entry	89	34	46	34
Deported after entry	178	1	174	2
Departures	5,024	2,355	5,869	2,464

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (−).
1909-10.						
July	187	298	− 111	131	172	− 41
August	228	221	+ 7	125	346	−221
September	227	266	− 39	135	268	−133
October	223	597	− 374	105	202	− 97
November	198	1,319	−1,121	128	128	.....
December	168	477	− 309	149	103	+ 46
January	150	248	− 98	160	93	+ 67
February	187	239	− 52	91	101	− 10
March	153	380	− 227	96	222	−126
April	325	286	+ 39	99	174	− 75
May	302	481	− 179	144	245	−101
June	250	212	+ 38	164	301	−137
Total	2,598	5,024	−2,426	1,527	2,355	−828
1910-11.						
July	388	302	+ 86	130	308	−178
August	346	366	− 20	174	325	−151
September	354	318	+ 36	125	191	− 66
October	326	618	− 292	189	232	− 43
November	401	1,136	− 735	233	160	+ 73
December	303	959	− 656	175	133	+ 42
January	233	300	− 67	186	98	+ 88
February	232	295	− 63	117	87	+ 30
March	418	424	− 6	199	190	+ 9
April	349	517	− 168	184	245	− 61
May	433	329	+ 104	184	277	− 93
June	499	305	+ 194	263	218	+ 45
Total	4,282	5,869	−1,587	2,159	2,464	−305

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TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.

Occupation.	1910				1911			
	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
Actors	27	14	7	1	16	13	.....	3
Clergy	21	18	15	8	20	24	26	15
Government officials	28	68	.....	1	51	56	2	8
Teachers	24	41	8	4	56	41	21	8
Other professional	162	83	11	9	101	151	81	10
Clerks	109	42	12	8	87	66	8	13
Farmers	95	551	.....	.....	388	669	4	354
Merchants	291	687	36	37	304	564	55	107
Restaurant and hotel keepers	68	116	1	2	52	145	2	1
Students	288	260	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
No occupation, including women and children	695	889	130	727	2,400	1,188	217	353
Not stated	85	48	5	8	75	21	3	3
Total nonlaborers according to rule 21j	1,893	2,817	235	810	3,550	2,938	419	875
Barbers	9	18	1	2	22	24	2	5
Carpenters	7	17	7	3	19	35	7	8
Tailors	8	11	4	1	13	18	3	4
Other artisans	59	49	2	.....	57	160	7	10
Cooks	77	161	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm laborers	260	612	1,069	1,384	281	994	1,466	609
Gardeners	5	5	1	.....	13	12	.....	.....
Laborers	165	1,159	36	112	208	1,094	40	863
Servants	90	112	133	6	63	149	125	49
Not stated	25	63	30	29	56	445	90	41
Total laborers according to rule 21j	705	2,207	1,292	1,545	732	2,931	1,740	1,589
Total	2,598	5,024	1,527	2,355	4,282	5,869	2,159	2,464

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii	2,438	2,364	From Hawaii	3,260	2,459
To continental U. S.	3,540	3,776	From continental U. S.	5,469	5,451
Total	[1] 5,978	[1] 6,140	Total	[2] 8,729	[1] 7,910

[1] Embarked within the year.

[2] Debarked within the year.

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TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of proper passports.														Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.											Total with passports.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Laborers.								
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.				Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	794	352	1,146	1,917	268	2,185	.....	....	.....	759	4,090	89	3,470	709	4,179	86	63	[1] 149	3,556	772	4,328
Admitted:																					
Male	691	344	1,035	325	119	444	.....	....	.....	717	2,196	83	1,733	546	2,279	74	24	98	1,807	570	2,377
Female	102	7	109	1,589	149	1,738	.....	....	.....	41	1,888	5	1,732	161	1,893	11	1	12	1,743	162	1,905
Total	793	351	1,144	1,914	268	2,182	.....	....	.....	758	4,084	88	3,465	707	4,172	85	25	110	3,550	732	4,282
Debarred:																					
Male	1	1	2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	37	38	3	39	42
Female	.....	.....	.....	3	....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Total	1	1	2	3	....	3	.....	....	.....	1	6	1	5	2	7	1	38	39	6	40	46
Housewives without other occupation	83	....	83	1,455	....	1,455	.....	....	.....	7	1,545	.....	1,545	.....	1,545	6	....	6	1,551	.....	1,551
Children under 14 years without occupation	9	....	9	117	....	117	.....	....	.....	2	128	.....	128	.....	128	1	....	1	129	.....	129
Came from—																					
Japan	731	343	1,074	1,901	267	2,168	.....	....	.....	517	3,759	81	3,149	691	3,840	10	18	28	3,159	709	3,868
Hawaii	16	1	17	15	....	15	.....	....	.....	16	48	.....	47	1	48	2	5	7	49	6	55
Canada	6	3	9	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	12	22	6	19	9	28	18	13	31	37	22	59
Mexico	4	5	9	.....	1	1	.....	....	.....	3	13	2	7	8	15	21	26	47	28	34	62
Europe	33	....	33	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	206	239	.....	239	.....	239	28	1	29	267	1	268
Other countries	4	....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	5	9	.....	9	.....	9	7	....	7	16	.....	16

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Arrived via—																				
Seattle	341	245	586	867	140	1,007				216	1,809	15	1,424	400	1,824	4	5	9	1,428	405	1,833
San Francisco	395	97	492	1,049	127	1,176				303	1,971	66	1,747	290	2,037	4	18	22	1,751	308	2,059
Canada	17	3	20	1		1				26	47	6	44	9	53	24	11	35	68	20	88
Mexico	4	7	11		1	1				4	16	2	8	10	18	15	28	43	23	38	61
New York	37		37							210	247		247		247	39	1	40	286	1	287
Resided in continental United States—																				
After Jan. 1, 1907	756	338	1,094								1,094		756	338	1,094	27	12	39	783	350	1,133
Before Jan. 1, 1907	38	14	52								52		38	14	52	4	13	17	42	27	69
Total former residents	794	352	1,146								1,146		794	352	1,146	31	25	56	825	377	1,202
How related to resident:																				
Parents				6	2	8					8		6	2	8		1	1	6	3	9
Wives				1,521	144	1,665					1,665		1,521	144	1,665	4		4	1,525	144	1,669
Children				390	122	512					512		390	122	512	1		1	391	122	513
Total parents, wives, and children				1,917	268	2,185					2,185		1,917	268	2,185	5	1	6	1,922	269	2,191
Kind of passport:																				
Limited to United States	751	349	1,100	1,917	268	2,185				504	3,789	26	3,172	643	3,815						
Limited to United States and other countries	24	3	27							192	219	63	216	66	282						
Unlimited	19		19							63	82		82		82						
Passports dated during—																				
Month of arrival	182	110	292	405	23	428				54	774	11	641	144	785						
First month preceding	265	189	454	743	89	832				158	1,444	59	1,166	337	1,503						
Second month preceding	146	25	171	379	63	442				155	768	3	680	91	771						
Third month preceding	73	11	84	191	45	236				83	403	5	347	61	408						
Fourth month preceding	33	4	37	99	22	121				60	218	1	192	27	219						
Fifth month preceding	36	2	38	48	17	65				39	142	1	123	20	143						
Sixth month preceding	14	2	16	35	6	41				39	96		88	8	96						
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	29		29	17	2	19				151	199	1	197	3	200						
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	16	9	25		1	1				20	46	8	36	18	54						
Occupations mentioned in passports:																				
Nonlaboring occupations	481	55	536	944	130	1,074				532	2,142	60	1,957	245	2,202						
Laboring occupations	13	88	101	1	19	20				5	126	14	19	121	140						
Occupations not mentioned in passports	300	209	509	972	119	1,091				222	1,822	15	1,494	343	1,837						

[1] Eighteen nonlaborers and 14 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 2 nonlaborers held passports that were not genuine; 2 nonlaborers and 1 laborer were not rightfully in possession of passports; 31 nonlaborers and 28 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 24 nonlaborers and 20 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer was a diplomat holding no passport, and as to 8 nonlaborers the reasons for not being in possession of passports are not known.

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TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.															Without passport.			With and without passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.														
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	121	292	413	181	1,475	1,656	302	1,767	2,069	116	2	118	418	1,769	2,187	4	2	6	422	1,781	2,193
Admitted:																					
Male	84	205	289	64	293	357	148	498	646	87	1	88	235	499	734	3	2	5	238	501	739
Female	36	86	122	116	1,152	1,268	152	1,238	1,390	28	1	29	180	1,239	1,419	1	.....	1	181	1,239	1,420
Total	120	291	411	180	1,445	1,625	300	1,736	2,036	115	2	117	415	1,738	2,153	4	2	6	419	1,740	2,159
Debarred:																					
Male	1	....	1	.....	3	3	1	3	4	1	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	....	2	3	5
Female	.....	1	1	1	27	28	1	28	29	.....	.....	.....	1	28	29	.....	.....	....	1	28	29
Total	1	1	2	1	30	31	2	31	33	1	.....	1	3	31	34	.....	.....	....	3	31	34
Housewives without other occupation	24	....	24	62	.....	62	86	.....	86	7	.....	7	93	.....	93	.....	.....	....	93	.....	93
Children under 14 years without occupation	2	....	2	81	.....	81	83	.....	83	9	.....	9	92	.....	92	2	.....	2	94	.....	94
Resided in Hawaii—																					
After Jan. 1, 1907	103	229	332	.....	.....	.....	103	229	332	.....	.....	.....	103	229	332	3	.....	3	106	229	335
Before Jan. 1, 1907	18	63	81	.....	.....	.....	18	63	81	.....	.....	.....	18	63	81	1	1	2	23	63	86
Total former residents	121	292	413	.....	.....	.....	121	292	413	.....	.....	.....	121	292	413	4	1	5	129	292	421

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How related to resident:																						
Parents	.....	.....	.....	4	54	58	4	54	58	.....	.....	.....	4	54	58	.....	1	1	4	55	59
Wives	.....	.....	.....	64	1,113	1,177	64	1,113	1,177	.....	.....	.....	64	1,113	1,177	.....	.....	.....	64	1,113	1,177
Children	.....	.....	.....	113	308	421	113	308	421	.....	.....	.....	113	308	421	.....	.....	.....	113	308	421
Total parents, wives, and children	.....	.....	.....	181	1,475	1,656	181	1,475	1,656	.....	.....	.....	181	1,475	1,656	.....	1	1	181	1,476	1,657
Kind of passport:																						
Limited to Hawaii	121	292	413	181	1,475	1,656	302	1,767	2,069	110	[1]2	112	429	1,944	2,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States and other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passports dated during—																						
Month of arrival	36	172	208	62	768	830	98	940	1,038	18	1	19	116	941	1,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First month preceding	44	115	159	72	663	735	116	778	894	61	1	62	177	779	956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second month preceding	22	2	24	17	31	48	39	33	72	23	.....	23	62	33	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third month preceding	14	3	17	14	6	20	28	9	37	8	.....	8	36	9	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth month preceding	3	....	3	8	4	12	11	4	15	2	.....	2	13	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth month preceding	2	....	2	5	2	7	7	2	9	3	.....	3	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth month preceding	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	62	....	62	31	1	32	93	1	94	69	.....	69	162	1	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laboring occupations	.....	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations not mentioned in passports	59	288	347	150	1,469	1,619	209	1,757	1,966	47	2	49	256	1,759	2,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] One nonlaborer and 1 laborer claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 3 nonlaborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; and 1 laborer claimed that passport was stolen on steamer.

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TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906–1911, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906		1907		1908		1909			1910			1911	
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284
Wives of United States citizens	7	....	23	8	37	2	98	2	....	110	14	....	80	5
Returning laborers	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	....	1,037	12	....	1,113	19
Returning merchants	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	....	1,092	33
Other merchants	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	....	228	29	....	199	28
Members of merchants' families	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	....	559	259
Students	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	....	268	31	....	213	25
Travelers	16	....	10	1	13	....	27	....	....	83	3	....	52	....
Teachers	12	....	6	....	23	....	14	....	....	24	1	....	32	....
Officials	135	....	22	....	83	....	82	....	....	145	....	1	87	....
Miscellaneous	5	....	17	4	24	2	52	23	....	48	26	....	41	39
Total	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.															
				Preliminary.			Final.									Pending June 30, 1911.				Total cases.
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Deported.							
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1910.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	
By classes:																				
U. S. citizens	1,894	66	1,960	298	148	1	1,608	31	....	1,570	69	1,639	283	1	284	.....	22	11	4	37	1,960
Wives of U. S. citizens	85	4	89	18	3	.....	69	11	.....	.....	80	80	.....	5	5	.....	1	2	1	4	89
Returning laborers	1,126	6	1,132	12	3	.....	1,107	6	....	1,113	.....	1,113	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132
Returning merchants	1,135	14	1,149	49	21	.....	1,075	17	....	1,092	.....	1,092	33	.....	33	.....	18	6	.....	24	1,149
Other merchants	246	3	249	58	15	.....	188	11	....	199	.....	199	28	.....	28	.....	3	19	.....	22	249
Merchants' wives	141	5	146	9	5	.....	130	6	....	.....	136	136	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Merchants' children	667	41	708	279	109	1	399	24	....	404	19	423	246	3	249	.....	26	10	.....	36	708
Students	247	.....	247	25	7	.....	211	2	....	208	5	213	25	.....	25	.....	3	6	.....	9	247
Travelers	53	.....	53	2	.....	.....	52	.....	....	49	3	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	53
Teachers	35	.....	35	3	.....	.....	32	.....	....	29	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	35
Officials	87	.....	87	3	.....	.....	85	2	....	81	6	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Miscellaneous	80	.....	80	40	.....	.....	41	.....	....	33	8	41	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Total	5,796	139	5,935	796	311	2	4,997	110	....	4,778	329	5,107	673	19	692	.....	74	57	5	136	5,935
By ports:																				
San Francisco, Cal	3,468	69	3,537	594	243	.....	2,877	86	....	2,769	194	2,963	466	8	474	.....	56	44	.....	100	3,537
Seattle, Wash	929	40	969	114	34	.....	822	10	....	806	26	832	119	3	122	.....	6	8	1	15	969
Honolulu, Hawaii	689	2	691	5	5	.....	663	2	....	579	86	665	20	5	25	.....	1	.....	.....	1	691
Sumas, Wash	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3
Malone, N. Y	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass	621	19	640	69	29	2	557	11	....	558	10	568	53	3	56	.....	11	5	.....	16	640
Richford, Vt	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
New York, N. Y	87	3	90	14	.....	.....	75	1	....	63	13	76	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
New Orleans, La	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexican border	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	5,796	139	5,935	796	311	2	4,997	110	....	4,778	329	5,107	673	19	692	.....	71	57	5	136	5,935
Section 6 cases	565	3	568	83	22	.....	468	12	....	471	9	480	53	.....	53	.....	7	28	.....	35	568
In transit overland	2,087	4	2,091	3	.....	.....	2,059	.....	....	2,059	.....	2,059	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,091
In transit by water	1,233	40	1,273	1	.....	.....	1,257	.....	....	1,257	.....	1,257	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273

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TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.	7	11	118	45	181
San Francisco, Cal.	126	1	607	145	879
Boston, Mass.	15	.....	259	6	280
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total continental United States	148	12	986	196	1,342
Honolulu, Hawaii	25	.....	65	153	243
Grand total	173	12	1,051	349	1,585
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers	159	11	1,047	340	1,557
Department	13	1	4	9	27
Courts	1	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year	19	14	1	4	.....	38
Appealed	453	51	12	55	4	575
Total	472	65	13	59	4	613
Disposition:						
Sustained (admitted)	85	11	3	11	1	111
Dismissed (rejected)	235	38	9	30	2	314
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision	114	8	.....	11	1	134
Pending at close of current year	38	8	1	7	.....	54

TABLE 5.—DISPOSITION OF CASES OF RESIDENT CHINESE APPLYING FOR RETURN CERTIFICATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition by officers in charge.		Disposition on appeal.		Total number of certificates granted.	Total number of certificates finally refused.	Pending.	Departed before decision, withdrawn, dropped, etc.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.				
Native born	956	743	104	7	32	749	95	67	45
Exempt classes	1,236	1,002	142	9	38	1,011	129	62	34
Laborers	1,247	1,149	44	4	4	1,153	45	31	18
Total	3,439	2,894	290	20	74	2,913	269	160	97

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TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrests		669
Pending before hearing at close of previous year		116
Total		785
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	9	
Discharged	106	
Pending before hearing at close of present year	118	
Ordered deported	552	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		552
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year		48
Total		600
Disposition:		
Escaped	1	
Deported	436	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year	42	
Appealed to United States district courts	121	

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to United States district courts		121
Pending before trial at close of previous year		123
Total		244
Disposition:		
Forfeited bail	5	
Discharged	47	
Pending before trial at close of present year	75	
Ordered deported	117	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		117
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year		9
Total		126
Disposition:		
Escaped	3	
Deported	82	
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year	9	
Appealed to higher courts	32	

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to higher United States courts		32
Pending before trial at close of previous year		8
Total		40
Disposition:		
Discharged	3	
Pending before trial at close of present year	31	
Ordered deported	6	

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After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		6
Awaiting deportation at close of previous month		17
Total		23
Disposition:		
Escaped	5	
Deported	4	
Awaiting deportation at close of present year	14	

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests		669
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal		321
Total		990
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	23	
Discharged	156	
Deported	522	
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	289	

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY MONTHS.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made	56	82	64	62	49	79	57	34	42	34	67	43	669
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	3	....	2	1	4	2	....	....	3	....	4	4	23
Discharged	15	16	15	16	15	13	21	6	12	12	6	9	156
Deported	26	47	25	40	59	30	77	61	36	15	17	89	522

There were 321 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1910 and 289 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1911.

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TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908–1911, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908		1909		1910		1911	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont	2		8	6		1		
New Hampshire			1	1				
Massachusetts			2	1	1		4	1
Connecticut							1	
Northern New York	67	9	63	11	36	15	58	12
Southern New York			1	4	5	3	20	5
Western New York	8		28	10		6	3	1
Eastern New York			3		4	0	5	1
Eastern Pennsylvania		2	1		1			
Western Pennsylvania					2	1		
Middle Pennsylvania					1			
New Jersey			14		1			
Maryland			1		8	3	2	
District of Columbia			5		4	2		
South Carolina					6	2		
Eastern Virginia					1			
Northern Georgia			1		2	1		
Southern Florida	1							
Middle Alabama	1		1					
Northern Mississippi			3					
Southern Mississippi							1	1
Eastern Louisiana			3		8	6	4	
Western Tennessee							2	
Middle Tennessee		1						
Northern Ohio			2		1		1	
Southern Ohio	1		1	1			1	
Northern Illinois	2		17		22	1	27	13
Southern Illinois							1	1
Eastern Michigan	12		18	2	3	2	2	
Western Michigan					21	6	1	
Minnesota					7			
Western Wisconsin					1			
Eastern Wisconsin			5	3	1			
North Dakota							1	
South Dakota							1	
Eastern Missouri	4		2	1	7	7	1	
Western Missouri	3	2						
Nebraska		1	1	1			8	4
Idaho	2		2	1	13	7	3	
Montana	1	1	1				1	1
Wyoming	2			1				
Kansas			6	2				
Eastern Washington	1		3		5	1	1	
Western Washington	12	5	18	21	8	4	5	7
Oregon	4	1	5	1	8	2	1	2
Nevada	1			1				
Utah	2	1			1			
Northern California	68	43	19	8	29	13	23	13
Southern California	25	26	41	49	19	20	172	135
Colorado					1		1	1
Arizona	307	250	215	170	302	349	85	74
New Mexico	95	41	89	116	93	73	56	65
Northern Texas	1	5	42	40	32	29	8	9
Southern Texas	1	1	4	3	18	18	4	3
Eastern Texas	4							
Western Texas	275	87	207	211	272	226	157	168
Oklahoma	1					1		
Eastern Arkansas					3	1		
Hawaii	9	1	3		30	25	8	5
Total	912	477	836	665	977	825	669	522

SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

Considerable space has been devoted in previous reports to this important and interesting subject. It has been shown that (1) the sources of our immigration have undergone a decided change in recent years, one which is of great significance to the country and its people, and (2) much of the immigration which we now receive is artificial, in that it is induced or stimulated and encouraged by persons and

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corporations whose principal interest is to increase the steerage-passenger business of their lines, to introduce into the United States an over-abundant, and therefore cheap, supply of common labor, or to exploit the poor ignorant immigrant to their own advantage by loaning him money at usurious rates; or, as now so frequently happens, in the organized and systematized state of the business, a combination of the three elements, so that money lenders and ticket agents abroad, the transportation companies, and the labor brokers and large employers of common labor here each receive their portion of the benefits and proceeds. Meanwhile the alien and the country suffer—the alien by being thrown into new and untried conditions, not conducive to his health or happiness, under circumstances which place him at a serious disadvantage by reason of being loaded with debt, which, unless promptly settled, multiplies with interest, and which he knows must soon destroy his own or his family's property mortgaged in security; and the country by having its standards of labor, wages, and living not only temporarily lowered but permanently injured—and who can question the economic axiom that injury to its wage-earners is a direct injury to a country?

The best illustration of the change in the source of immigration is given by the figures contained in Table III (p. 14). Formerly a very large part of our immigration came from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe. During the past year only 202,391 immigrant aliens came thence, as follows: Belgium, 5,711; Denmark, 7,555; France, 8,022; German Empire, 32,061; Netherlands, 8,358; Norway, 13,950; Sweden, 20,780; Switzerland, 3,458; England, 52,426; Ireland, 29,112; Scotland, 18,796; Wales, 2,162. Only about 23 per cent of the entire immigration came from these countries. We are now, and for some time have been, securing the bulk of our new blood from the Iberic and Slavonic countries of southern and eastern Europe and from the western part of Asia. About 65 per cent came from those sections in the past year—from Italy, 182,882, or over 21 per cent; from (principally southern) Russia, including Finland, 158,721, or about 18 per cent; from Austria, 82,129, or about 9 per cent; from Hungary, 76,928, or nearly 9 per cent; from Greece, 26,226, or about 3 per cent; from Turkey in Europe and adjoining principalities, 21,655, or about 2.5 per cent; from Turkey in Asia, 10,229, or nearly 1.2 per cent; from Portugal, 8,374, or about 1 per cent, and from Spain, 5,074, or nearly 0.6 per cent. In 1910, 20 per cent; in 1909, 19 per cent; in 1908, 21 per cent; in 1907, 18 per cent, and in 1906, 19 per cent of our immigration came from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe; and 68 per cent, 67 per cent, 64 per cent, 74 per cent, and 72 per cent, respectively, from southern and eastern Europe and western Asia.

Another fact which tends to accentuate the seriousness of this change in race is the habit of most of the new immigrants to colonize and thus discourage distribution and even and quick assimilation. If it were not for this latter circumstance, possibly there would be less cause for apprehension, at least for some years to come, regarding the racial effect of immigration; for perhaps what we may now term the "American race" can assimilate, without deleterious result, a large proportion of people of different racial type, provided the assimilation be spread throughout the country, so that no particular com-

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munity would have to absorb more than its own share. But it is a condition, not a theory, which confronts the country; and, no plan having yet been devised which affords a practical and far-reaching system of distribution of present-day immigration, it behooves us to give serious attention to the question whether the influx of these foreign racial elements should not be materially reduced.

I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion regarding the merits or deficiencies of the respective divisions of the human family to which allusion has been made. I would not pretend to do so. The contention is merely that what might be termed the main stock of our population is a combination of the Teutonic and the Celtic; and, even conceding that a liberal infusion of the other bloods mentioned would be harmless, or perhaps helpful, if accomplished evenly through general distribution, conditions are not, and in all probability can not be made, such that the admixture can be controlled as to place, and therefore it is expedient for us to regulate the volume of the infusion.

Section 2 of the immigration act excludes aliens who have been induced or solicited to migrate by offers or promises of employment, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind; and the spirit and intent of sections 4–7 is opposed to induced or artificial immigration, sections 4–6 dealing specifically with "contract labor" and section 7 prohibiting persons and corporations engaged in transporting aliens to the United States from soliciting, inviting, or encouraging immigration. That much of the present immigration is artificially stimulated and induced may be illustrated by a brief statement of several concrete cases (typical of a great many others) which have come to the Bureau's attention in the regular course of business during the past year:

Case of Radeff and 8 companions.—These Bulgarians arrived at Boston, and so testified as to indicate that their migration had been induced in violation of law. They were en route to Chicago, and there was strong suspicion that a labor agent of that city had been responsible for their migration. Investigation there showed that only one of them had a friend and that the addresses of alleged friends presented by the others were fictitious either wholly or to the extent that they referred to the office or residence of the labor agent. Most of the addresses were wholly fictitious. Their testimony was very evasive and unsatisfactory, and it was not difficult to conclude from the record that they were attempting to enter in violation of the spirit and intent of the statute. They were all deported.

Case of Ivanoff and 44 companions.—These Bulgarian laborers arrived at Portland, Me., and were also bound for Chicago, the evidence raising the suspicion that another labor agent there was interested. They had various addresses of alleged friends, all of which, however, were written in the same hand, and this and other features of the case justified the conclusion that they were from the same locality and were going to the same person. Some paid their own passage, others were assisted by a relative, and still others borrowed money at rates of interest varying from 8 to 80 per cent. While it was impossible to elicit by cross-examination definite proof of a contract, yet consideration of the entire record led to the belief

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that their migration was induced in violation of law, and they were accordingly deported.

Case of Mitroudis and 10 companions.—This party of Greek laborers from Turkey arrived at New York. A Greek who had lived in this country before came on the ship with them, and the evidence justified the conclusion that statements and promises he had made regarding employment in this country had led them to migrate. They claimed to be bound for New York, but it was ascertained that in fact they were going to Attleboro, Mass., where it was asserted a countryman conducting a boarding house was to take care of them. An investigation conducted at Attleboro indicated that, aside from the fact of their immigration being induced and encouraged, it would not be advisable to permit them to proceed to that place, which was already overcrowded with low-grade aliens. It seemed quite clear that they had been brought here to be exploited by those who had unscrupulously encouraged them to leave their native place. They were deported.

Case of Bodek and 9 companions.—These were Polish laborers who had been enabled to migrate by borrowing money and who were going to alleged relatives and friends in New Jersey. The testimony was evasive and contradictory. They all insisted that no assurance of employment had been held out, and most of them denied having even communicated with their relatives or friends; nevertheless the record showed that all of them were fully advised of the existence of employment for them in the place to which they were going. On the whole record, the decision was reached that they ought to be deported.

Case of Krikoroff and 16 companions.—These Armenian laborers arrived at New York, en route to Riverside, Cal., giving the names of relatives or friends said to be residing there. A countryman had recently been in their native village and instructed them how to proceed in order to enter the country and to obtain employment in a cement works at Riverside. Most of them had borrowed money with which to pay their passage, the rates of interest being usurious, and in some instances their homes having been mortgaged as security. There was reason to believe that the cost of their passage would be gradually deducted from their pay, this fact indicating that some one connected with the cement works was responsible. With the exception of four, they were ordered deported, as careful consideration of the circumstantial as well as the testimonial evidence fully justified the conclusion that their migration had been induced and encouraged.

Case of Mustapha and 8 companions.—These Turkish laborers arrived at Philadelphia, going to Providence, R. I., and Peabody, Mass. In this instance it was found possible to develop direct evidence of unlawful inducement. A Turk who had lived in this country for a long time and who was engaged in contracting for construction work told a fellow countryman who had worked for him and who lived in Philadelphia that if he would send him some Turkish laborers he could use them, and this second person proceeded to correspond with people in his native town, which correspondence resulted in the coming of the 9 laborers. They were of course deported.

The Mexican peon laborer has for many years constituted a problem in himself. There always has been a considerable influx of these

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people across the Mexican border. Some of them remain, but the great majority, after working in the United States for several months, return to Mexico for a period of rest, and later reenter, and so on indefinitely. Formerly this class of labor was used principally on the railroads and in the mines in the arid portions of the Southwest, where perhaps it met an economic condition demanding laborers who could stand the heat and other discomforts of that particular section. The peon makes a satisfactory track hand, for the reasons that he is docile, ignorant, and nonclannish to an extent which makes it possible that one or more men shall quit or be discharged and others remain at work; moreover, he is willing to work for a low wage. In recent years the peon has been used not only in the arid sections but throughout the entire Middle West and almost as far north as the Canadian border. In the sections into which he recently has been introduced there is no particular climatic or economic reason for employing him in preference to others, and doubtless he displaces other laborers who could do the work equally well or better, but who might demand a higher wage.

This class of immigration is induced, in a sense, and it is exploited to a considerable extent by labor agencies and others. The peons come to the border in a practically destitute condition and claim that they are looking for work. Generally they do not seem to have any definite idea as to just where they will go. The labor agencies are ready to take them immediately on admission and furnish them free transportation and maintenance en route to interior points where work awaits them. The maintenance, and in some instances the transportation, is charged against them. The labor agencies also charge a fee for furnishing the employment. These charges are deducted from their wages under arrangements with the employing concerns and turned over to the labor agencies. The agencies reap an enormous profit, all of which it will be noted is paid by the laborer. For instance, an investigation recently made shows that one such agency places about 13,000 peon laborers annually, the average charge for the service being $6 a man. This concern's gross receipts, therefore, are about $78,000 per annum. The expenses of maintenance in these cases will average about $1 per man. This leaves an annual net profit of $65,000 for the agency. The possibility of profit necessarily tends to encourage the agencies to stimulate immigration and to extend the field in which such labor is employed and to put it to work in preference to labor of other kind theretofore employed in the territory newly encroached upon.

The matter above described has been receiving my most careful attention, as well as that of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border. Several plans have been suggested and adopted tentatively at different times with a view to fix upon some method by which stimulation of this immigration may be stopped. Clearly it is contrary to the spirit of the law that aliens should be persuaded to immigrate (principally because they are willing to work and to live more cheaply than other common laborers) by what amounts to an implied promise of employment, such implication growing out of the knowledge, disseminated by various means among the lower classes of Mexico, that employment can be obtained if the laborers cross the border and apply to one of these agencies. The bickering and quarreling occurring between the representatives of the various

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agencies at El Paso became so serious that the supervising inspector adopted rules intended to effect as complete and vigorous a control of the matter as possible. Those rules have been in force since the first of the calendar year, but, as the revolutionary movement in Mexico has been in progress a great part of that time, they have not yet been sufficiently tested to ascertain just what their effect may be expected to be. Meantime the supervising inspector and the Bureau are endeavoring to formulate other and more extensive plans for the control of this regrettable situation.

Another phase of stimulated and induced immigration which has engaged my very particular attention during the past year arises out of the peculiar situation concerning labor in the Hawaiian Islands. For many years there have been two demands going up from that island Territory, sometimes distinct and sometimes merging into each other, viz, (1) for the introduction of white settlers and laborers with the idea of Americanizing the islands, and (2) for the introduction of cheap labor, American or European if possible, but cheap labor of some kind, in order that the principal industry of the Territory, the raising of sugar, may be carried on "successfully." Two organizations in particular have been engaged in these projects, viz, the territorial board of immigration, a body organized under an act of the legislature to stimulate immigration in accordance with section 6 of the Federal immigration statute, allowing Territories to encourage the settlement therein of foreigners, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

In December, 1910, acting under your instructions, I made a visit to the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of conducting some investigations at first hand regarding certain allegations and complaints which had come before the Department with respect to the importation of laborers, their treatment after importation, and allied subjects. Under date of January 25, 1911, I submitted to you a detailed report supported by various exhibits; but it seems proper to recite here, in very brief form, the conclusions at which I arrived with regard to the more important questions covered by my investigation. That investigation, I may add, was conducted with an eye single to the procurement of facts concerning the importation of laborers, the wages paid, and the conditions of life offered in the islands.

The sugar planters are either insincere in their declared desire to Americanize the islands or else their efforts are at cross-purposes with their ambition. If the people of Hawaii, and the sugar planters in particular, wish to bring the islands up to the actual standard of an American Territory, some substantial inducement must be offered to labor, for both field and mill work, in the way of increased wages and better working conditions. Wages should not, of course, be increased beyond a point where the business of raising sugar can be conducted profitably; but it is evident that a considerable increase can be made and the planter still receive a good return on his investment. The standards of living of the American, and of the European also, are very much higher than those of the Oriental, the Porto Rican, or the Filipino. This difference between what is required to content the American as distinguished from the other laborers mentioned has of itself a strong tendency to set so low a standard of wages and living as to discourage the Americanization of the islands.

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I am satisfied that no extensive beneficial results will flow from the work of the territorial immigration board until it receives cooperation of such a kind and degree from the employers of labor as will make it worth while for the European induced by the board to come to the islands to remain there. This is proved by the fact that many of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Russians who heretofore have been imported by the board under the exception to the Federal statute have remained on the islands only a very short time, some of them only long enough to obtain funds from relatives abroad or friends on the mainland with which to make the comparatively short voyage to San Francisco, where better wages and living conditions await them.

The Bureau's attitude with respect to the importation of aliens for settlement in the Territory is this: So long as care is exercised in the selection of the people and they are morally, mentally, and physically fit to enter under the law, there is no objection to their introduction; but it believes that, in view of the conditions existing in Hawaii (which were mentioned in detail in my report of January last, but which can not be repeated here for lack of space), no one who has the permanent interest of the Territory at heart should encourage the introduction of Asiatics or of diseased or pauperized European settlers.

ALIENS WITH PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL DEFECTS.

Heretofore Congress has in the various laws restricting immigration confined its efforts largely to the exclusion of the physically, mentally, and morally unfit. The exceptions to this general rule consist of those measures which, for reasons of public policy and economy, exclude Chinese laborers, alien contract laborers, and aliens who are likely to become a charge upon the public (this latter nearly approximating and often merging into the question of physical, mental, and moral fitness), and, by international arrangement, supervise the entry of Japanese and Korean laborers. Still more can be done, and, as indicated in the report for 1910, ought to be done in the near future. It is of prime importance now and always that the struggle in which a nation must constantly be engaged to maintain at a high level the physical, mental, and moral welfare of its citizens shall not be rendered difficult or seriously complicated by the entry into its midst of the physically, mentally, or morally unsound, for whose existence it is not accountable and whose reclamation or regeneration is a matter for which their native countries are and ought to be responsible. In this particular branch of the control and restriction of immigration, therefore, the Government can hardly go too far; and, although we have been advancing yet we have not gone far enough.

One of the most useful provisions of the present statute is section 9, by which a fine of $100 is assessed against any steamship line that brings to a United States port an alien afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with tuberculosis, or with idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy. During the past year such fines were assessed in 246 cases, the aggregate amount being $24,600, of which $23,700 was on account of the first, $100 on account of the second, and $800 on account of the third class, respectively. It is believed this

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statute would be much more effective, however, if the amount of the fine were made considerably larger—sufficiently large to compel the transportation companies as a measure of self-protection to use greater care in the medical inspection of embarking passengers. The fine should also be made to cover cases of insanity, a class omitted from the present statute probably by inadvertence.

It will be observed from Tables XVII and XVIII (pp. 76, 80) that it was found necessary during the past year to return to the country of origin 8,767 aliens who were physically, mentally, or morally below the statutory standard; that of these, 7,309 were excluded at the ports, divided into 2,846 with very grave physical defects, 308 with very grave mental defects, 3,055 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,100 morally defective; also that 1,458 were arrested and expelled from the country, divided into 278 physically, 667 mentally, and 513 morally defective.

In 1910, 6,612 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the standard were returned, 5,034 of whom were rejected at the ports and 1,578 arrested and deported. The 5,034 constituted over 20 per cent of the total number refused admission that year. The 7,309 defectives rejected at the ports during the past year constitute over 32 per cent of the total number debarred. This increase of 12 per cent indicates that greater success is attending the efforts to prevent the landing of those unfit morally, mentally, or physically to enter the country, and demonstrates that the general increase in the ratio of rejections to admissions (from 2 per cent in 1910 to 2.1 per cent in 1911) relates to classes quite generally conceded to be peculiarly undesirable.

The law is both rigid and far-reaching concerning aliens physically and mentally defective. This is a fact not generally understood and appreciated. Not only does the statute inhibit the entry of aliens afflicted with a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease or tuberculosis, or certain definitely specified mental defects, and of those who, because of physical or mental disabilities of a minor character combined with the other circumstances surrounding their cases, are reasonably to be deemed likely if landed to become public charges; but, since the passage of the act of 1907, there has existed a new and broader class of aliens excluded on the ground of physical and mental defects, viz, those who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective in a degree not placing them within the aforementioned classes, but such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living. The administration of this law is as difficult as it is important. Of the total number shown by the statistical tables to have been rejected for very grave physical causes, viz, 2,846, the specified causes of exclusion were tuberculosis in 111 cases and loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases in 2,735 cases. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 3,128, 95, and 3,033.

A mental defect is especially serious, both for the present and for the future, the latter because of the frequency with which such defects are transmitted by parents to children. Table XVII shows that in the past year 308 aliens afflicted with serious mental defects were turned back at the ports—an accomplishment of itself justifying the cost of the medical inspection, although the burden thereof

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ought to rest more than it does on the steamship companies. These are divided into 12 idiots, 111 insane, 26 imbeciles, 33 epileptics, and 126 feeble-minded. In 1910 the figures were 16 idiots, 169 insane, 40 imbeciles, 29 epileptics, and 125 feeble-minded—379 all told. Attention is directed to what is said by the commissioner at New York in regard to "feeble-minded" immigrants (p. 147).

Of the class (new since the passage of the act of 1907) above described, 3,055 were rejected during 1911, compared with 312 in 1910. The figures concerning the last-mentioned subdivision, however, by no means represent the total number of applying aliens certified as and found to be so afflicted, for a considerable portion of the 12,004 shown by Table XVII to have been rejected as likely to become a public charge were excluded on the additional ground of being mentally or physically defective. It sometimes happens that the facts and circumstances of the case, considered in conjunction with such a certificate, show an alien to be likely to become a public charge, and exclusion occurs on that ground; and in other instances the certified condition, considered sometimes with and sometimes without regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, is found to constitute an additional and wholly separate ground for exclusion; while in many instances rejection occurs on both grounds. It is necessary only to read the law to appreciate how comprehensive is this comparatively new legislation. If the alien has a defect which will interfere with his ability to support himself, the law requires that he shall be kept out of the country. Considerable complaint emanates periodically from certain quarters regarding what is considered to be an excessive exclusion on the ground "likely to become a public charge." Analysis of the cases, however, will show that many of those popularly believed to have been excluded solely for that reason were, as a matter of fact, excluded under the new provision just described, or upon both grounds. Where the exclusion occurs on both grounds, it is not an easy matter properly to classify the cases in the statistical reports; and the figures representing those "likely to become a public charge" and those "mentally or physically defective" should be considered together.

It is particularly difficult to detect at the ports the criminal and sexually immoral classes. Naturally, they spare no pains to conceal their identity and to deceive the inspectors. Table XVII shows, however, that 644 "criminals," 253 immoral women, 141 procurers of women, and 5 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution were rejected in 1911; and Table XVIII records 90 "criminals," 345 immoral women, 53 procurers, and 24 aliens supported by proceeds of prostitution apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there were removed to the countries of origin 1,555, compared with a total of 1,580 for the preceding year and 1,138 for 1909.

That the amendatory act of 1910 removes from the immigration act of 1907 the three-year limitation with respect to the time within which deportation may be effected, in so far as the law relates to sexually immoral classes, has been held by several courts, including a circuit court of appeals, during the course of the year, and the constitutionality of the provision has been upheld wherever brought in question. Of the deportations above mentioned, 71 were cases affected

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by this amendatory legislation, in which deportation could not have occurred prior to the passage of the new act. With the lapse of time this measure will become even more valuable, both as an actual remedy for existing conditions and in its deterrent effect. Heretofore immoral women and those dealing in them have known that if entry to the country could be effected and detection avoided for three years continuance of the residence was assured; now they will gradually be made to realize that the country never can become a safe harboring place for such people, which, aside from any consideration of the value of extending the power to expel in the sense that it may affect the number of arrests actually made, ought to tend materially to reduce the number of sexually immoral aliens entering the country.

Altogether very satisfactory progress has been made with the work, regarding what is commonly called the white-slave traffic. Numerous prosecutions have been instituted, and success in convicting the guilty has been quite general. In fact, the Bureau believes that the foundation has been very thoroughly laid for doing practically all that can properly be expected of the Federal Government in connection with a matter of this kind, which in many of its ramifications is of more immediate interest to the States and cities than to the General Government.

The white-slave traffic act of June 25, 1910, only very indirectly relates to the business of this Bureau. So far only a negligible number of the reports which keepers of houses of ill fame having alien inmates are required by section 6 of said act to make have been filed with the Bureau; but as several prosecutions have been instituted by the Department of Justice because of the failure of keepers to comply with this provision it is anticipated that the number filed will increase rapidly.

In closing the discussion of this subject, attention is again incidentally directed to a recommendation urged by the Bureau for several years past that section 1994 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to remove all doubt regarding the citizenship status of an alien woman who marries an American citizen, especially if such woman is a member of any of the immoral classes whose entry is inhibited by law.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

From Table XVII (p. 76) it will be seen that during the last fiscal year 1,336 alien contract laborers were debarred from entering the United States, as compared with 1,786 in 1910. Table XVIII (p. 80) shows that during the past year 21 alien contract laborers were arrested within the country and deported; in 1910, 78 were so deported. Because of the care with which the aliens usually are coached, great difficulty attaches to the discovery of these cases.

Every effort is made, though under many difficulties, to prosecute those who seek to bring in contract laborers. There are given here brief synopses of some of the larger or more interesting cases in which prosecutions have been instituted or attempted, compiled from the last two years' work.

Case of Vassilios Nicolaou.—This Greek proprietor of a shoe-shine establishment, Easton, Pa., in connivance with a brother, a money lender in Greece, induced the father of one Demitrios Kurjiambalis to send the boy to this country, with the understanding that he

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would work in the shoe-shine parlor for one year in payment of his passage. The money lender, to insure himself against the boy's desertion, also compelled the father to give a promissory note to cover passage. The boy was told that he would be put at light employment in a barber shop, and the father was assured that his son would be well taken care of. The boy was carefully cautioned as to the answers he should make to the immigration officers at Ellis Island, and was then shipped to the United States under the alias Demetri Nicolaou and the allegation that he was going to a brother, the shoe-shine establishment proprietor above mentioned. The latter was also instrumental in securing the admission in violation of law of four other boys under circumstances quite similar to those narrated above.

Nicolaou was indicted for conspiracy to violate section 4 of the immigration act, but when the case came to trial was acquitted by the jury.

While the prosecution was under way, the five boys had been able to liberate themselves from the control of the padrone and establish themselves in lucrative employment, and it was shown that they were intelligent and altogether desirable lads; hence, the Department did not deport them, feeling that they were the innocent victims of a nefarious conspiracy and that their remaining in the country under the new conditions in no way violated the spirit of the law.

Case of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.—An agent of this association, who it seems was employed to recruit laborers in the Philippines, induced two aliens to come to Hawaii from Macao, China, and was charged with having induced still another to come under similar circumstances. When the matter was brought to the attention of the association by the United States attorney on the basis of a report made to him by the inspector in charge at Honolulu, the association disclaimed having given any instructions to the agent to recruit labor elsewhere than in the Philippines, but admitted their responsibility for his acts, asserting, however, that one of the aliens had been sent under a mistake as to his nationality or some other misapprehension.

The case was compromised by the association paying a fine of $2,000, a sum sufficient to cover the statutory penalty in the two cases for which responsibility was admitted; and, as by this arrangement the Government was saved the trouble and expense of prosecuting, it was regarded as altogether satisfactory. The aliens were deported.

Case of L. Aschaffenburg.—This man, then a resident of Henderson, La., was instrumental in the importation of five Italians in violation of the contract-labor law. The aliens were arrested and their deportation deferred pending the institution of suit. There were several delays covering a period of almost two years, and the defendant meantime committed suicide.

Case of Chris Graber and Peter Schrag.—These two farmers of North Dakota each imported three laborers from Canada. The aliens were arrested and deported by the Department, and suit was instituted against the importers, who pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $3 each.

Case of San Benito Land and Water Company.—The foreman of this concern, accompanied by a Mexican interpreter, crossed the

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river at Brownsville and induced one Ramon Zepeda and his three sons to enter the United States and take employment with the company at $1 per day. They entered at a remote point without inspection. Subsequently the father on returning from a visit to Mexico was questioned at Brownsville, and the facts regarding the violation of law ascertained. He was held to appear as a witness, and warrants were issued for the three sons. The latter somehow learned that they were wanted by the authorities and escaped, returning to Mexico; whereupon the father was deported and the effort to lay a foundation for prosecution abandoned.

Case of George Pirrie.—Pirrie, who is proprietor of a large sheep ranch near Helena, Mont., formed a habit of obtaining shepherds from Scotland. It was alleged that he did not treat his employees any too well, and the consequence was that information regarding his illegal acts soon reached the Immigration Service. As is so often the case with contract laborers, the men imported were very desirable people. Information was gradually gathered regarding 20 separate cases, in only a few of which, however, was it possible to obtain convincing legal evidence. When Pirrie found that the Government had discovered his operations, he offered to compromise by paying $2,500. It was deemed wise to accept this offer.

Case of Tropenas Steel Co.—Sixteen aliens were induced to come to the United States by this concern, located at New Castle, Del. Deportation proceedings were instituted against them. Arrangements were made to bring a criminal suit against Alexandre Tropenas, the head of the company, whereupon he fled to Europe, negotiating from there through his attorneys for a settlement of the case upon a money basis. The United States attorney expressed the opinion that no such arrangement should be entered into unless Tropenas was willing to pay the full amount of the penalty prescribed by section 5, viz, $16,000. Apparently Tropenas preferred to remain in Europe than to return to this country under such conditions, and the matter is now in such shape that he can immediately be proceeded against should he at any time return.

Case of Max Schlemmer.—This man was indicted at Honolulu for violation of section 4 in bringing to Laysan Island 23 aliens under agreement to perform labor, and also under section 8 for landing the said 23 aliens without permitting their inspection. The aliens were arrested and, with the exception of 5, were deported, the latter being detained for use as witnesses. When the case came to trial Schlemmer pleaded poverty, and the court appointed an attorney to defend him. Finally the jury returned a verdict of not guilty; thereupon the 5 detained aliens were deported.

Case of Hamilton-Ehret.—This Englishman conducted a hairdressing establishment in Pittsburgh. Being unfortunate in the matter of retaining expert hairdressers, he advertised in a London paper. Among the responses received was one from a man named Ehret. In the resulting correspondence arrangements were perfected for the importation of Ehret with the understanding that he would enter into a written contract on arrival at Pittsburgh for 21 months at a salary of $22 per week and 3 per cent of his "intake." Ehret proved an exceptionally expert hairdresser and ingratiated himself into the favor of Hamilton's customers to such an extent that many of them insisted that he should serve them. Ehret and Hamilton disagreed,

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threatened each other with deportation and prosecution under the law they had conspired to violate, but eventually concluded to renew their contract for another year, attaching thereto a clause providing that Ehret would not set up an independent establishment in Pittsburgh for at least a year after its termination or violation. Ehret broke the contract and set up an independent shop. Hamilton applied to an equity court for an injunction. Ehret defended on the ground that the original contract was void, being in violation of law, and that the second contract was tainted with fraud. The county judge held, however, that the original contract was not void because it was shown that labor of like kind unemployed could not be found here at the time the alien was imported. Meantime suit was instituted against Hamilton by a third party to recover for his own benefit the $1,000 penalty. To this charge Hamilton's attorney decided to have him plead guilty, he and his client probably feeling that it was worth more than $1,000 to get his dangerous competitor out of the country and thinking that pleading guilty to the charge would place the Department in a position where it would be loath to do otherwise than deport Ehret. Finally the $1,000 penalty was recovered by the third party, and meantime the injunction which had been issued for one year expired. These several unusual occurrences consumed so much time that the three years within which the Department is authorized to deport an alien expired, and it was finally decided, in view of the peculiar features and particularly as it was quite evident that hairdressers of the skill and experience of Ehret were by no means plentiful in this country at the time of his importation, that the deportation proceedings should be abandoned.

Case of Kaplanis brothers.—As this case illustrates well the padrone system, it is stated in some detail. George Kaplanis, of Kansas City, Mo., was an assistant foreman and interpreter on the Rock Island Railroad. He had a brother, Stephanos, in Patras, Greece, who cooperated with him by inducing laborers to migrate, furnishing them transportation and sending them to George with the assurance that they would be given work in railroad gangs. They imported a large number of men; quite positive evidence was obtained in 40 to 50 cases. The affidavit of one of the men quoted below shows with sufficient particularity the plan under which they operated. After exhaustive investigation by an immigrant inspector, a prosecution was finally perfected, resulting in the conviction of George Kaplanis on a charge of conspiracy with a sentence of six months in jail and the assessment of a fine of $500 and costs, making the money consideration about $1,500. A number of the aliens were arrested and deported, and a few who were used as witnesses in the case were for this and other reasons allowed to go at large.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *City of Chicago, County of Cook:*

Aristides Margaritis, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was born in Loutraki, Greece; am thirty-five years old, married, and my wife and three children are in Greece. In Greece my occupation was that of a farmer. In our province in Greece a man named Stephanos Kaplanis made a reputation for sending men to the United States, and I went to Corinth, his native city, with two townsmen of mine, Demetrios K. Laskas and Demetrios Athanasion Panaghi, to find him. We met him in the public market and asked him regarding the United States and the conditions of work there. He told us that he had a brother in Kansas City who was a boss on a railroad. "If you go to my brother, he will give you steady work at $1.65 per day on the railroad on which he is a boss." We told him that we had no money to go, and he said to us,

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"I will give you your steamship tickets at 550 drachmae each if each of you will give me a mortgage on his property, and I will send you under a guaranty that you will not be deported (turned back) by reason of any eye or other disease, as I have fixed things with the steamship company which goes to New Orleans and not to New York. I will also send you under a guaranty to work for my brother at $1.65 per day, and I am sure that in two or three months time you will pay off your debts. You can pay the money to my brother in Kansas City, as it is all the same."

We accepted his proposition, and I myself and the aforesaid Laskas and Panaghi ten days later signed contracts at Corinth; the contracts were signed, giving our property (farms, lands) as a mortgage, stated we, each of us severally received 550 drachmae in cash, when in truth and in fact we did not receive a cent in cash, and in addition we paid 12 drachmae each as fees to the notary and for recording the mortgages. Three days later we went to Patras with Stephanos Kaplanis and he gave us three steamship tickets on the Austro-Americana Line to Kansas City via New Orleans. I and the aforesaid Panaghi were booked under our correct names; Laskas however assumed the alias George Lambrou, because, as Stephanos Kaplanis told us, the ticket he gave to Laskas had been sent to him by his brother for another fellow who did not wish to leave for the United States. We left Patras on November 7, 1907, and reached New Orleans on December 4, 1907 (Greek calendar), on the steamer *Eugenia*. While in Patras, Stephanos Kaplanis gave us the address of his brother George Kaplanis, at 511 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo., and instructed us when we were examined by the immigration authorities that we ourselves paid for our steamship tickets and that we did not know what work we would perform in the United States; he also wrote to his brother to expect us. When we reached Kansas City, George Kaplanis placed us to work on the Rock Island Railroad the day following our arrival there. We worked 13 days, and then we were stopped. From the wages of each one of us George Kaplanis took $5.50 for a Government tax, as he called it, and 50 cents additional from each one of us for a suit of clothes, which he said he had made a present to the roadmaster. He was fooling us with false promises that he would again place us to work, and I left. Laskas and Panaghi are still in Kansas City. Stephanos Kaplanis, now in Greece, was in the United States before in partnership with his brother George. About a year and a half ago, by an understanding of copartnership with his brother George, Stephanos went to Greece and is acting as an agent in sending laborers to his brother George. They are both robbing the poor people, because the steamship tickets cost only 235 drachmae, and they receive mortgages in consideration for steamship tickets binding the mortgagors for 550 drachmae. Under promises and guaranteed work made to all they bring into the United States, they induce the poor immigrants to hypothecate their lands to them. A month before I came to the United States John Economou, Spiros M. Contis, and George Pappas (Papadopoulos) came to the United States on the steamship *Sophia* under identically the same conditions with regard to agreements and promises of work. George and Stephanos Kaplanis have brought into the United States about 80 natives of our province under exactly the same circumstances they brought us over. I know many, but they are all in Kansas City. I will think and send you the names. I now reside at 131½ West Madison Street, city.

Case of Polychronopoulos brothers.—This case in all essential particulars is similar to that of Kaplanis brothers and arose in the same section of the country. The prosecution has not yet been completed and is still pending before the court in the western district of Missouri.

Case of Theodoropulos brothers.—This also is similar to the Kaplanis case, but, so far as the evidence has been developed in the investigation in Nebraska, does not seem to involve the importation of any large number of aliens. The evidence was turned over to the United States attorney, and the Theodoropulos brothers and another party have been indicted for conspiracy, the trial to occur in October next.

Case of Lambropulos brothers.—One of these brothers is located at Johnstown, Pa., where he conducts a shoe-shine establishment, and the other near Patras, Greece. Their plan of operations was similar to that of the Kaplanis brothers, except that they dealt altogether in boys of a suitable age to be put to work shining shoes. The case first came to the attention of the immigration officials through the

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institution of a suit by private parties on two counts in an effort to recover for their own benefit $2,000 in accordance with sections 4 and 5 of the immigration act. The immigration officials worked up eight separate cases against the defendant, warrants were issued for the arrest of the boys, and they were detained as witnesses. The result of the suits was that the private parties recovered $1,500 by compromise and the Government $2,000. The question of bringing criminal prosecution for conspiracy was submitted to the United States attorney, but the evidence secured was deemed insufficient for that purpose.

Case of Lewis Hayes.—Hayes, a farmer of Aurelia, Iowa, while on a visit to Denmark, contracted with one Pedersen to employ him for a year for $20 per month and board, prepaid Pedersen's passage, and furnished him with money to show the immigration officers at New York. He brought his family with him, and, not being satisfied with the treatment received from Hayes, left him and became destitute. The case was brought to the attention of the immigration officials. Pedersen and his family were taken into custody and ordered deported. Suit was instituted against Hayes for the collection of the statutory penalty, and eventually an offer of compromise in the sum of $500 was accepted.

Case of Manistee Watch Co.—Twelve aliens were arrested and deported on the ground that they had been induced to enter this country in violation of law by this company, located in Manistee, Mich. The evidence was largely circumstantial, but there was no lack of moral certainty that the aliens were subject to deportation. On referring the matter to the United States attorney, however, he concluded that it would be useless to institute suit on the evidence in hand, and apparently there was no way by which that evidence could be strengthened.

Case of N. J. Rich Knitting Co. and Standard Knitting Co.—The Bureau first obtained information regarding this matter from the business agent and corresponding secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, of Cleveland, Ohio, his letter indicating that there was likelihood that for some time knitting firms had attempted to import aliens. Later it was ascertained that two foreign knitters had been brought in, and they were arrested and eventually deported. All of the evidence obtained in connection with the investigation was submitted to the United States attorney. The latter held, however, that it was not sufficient to establish the connection between the man supposed to be the agent of one of the companies with such company, and further that it was "insufficient in reference to the item of showing that other skilled labor was unemployed in the United States at the time of the alleged violation of the act."

Case of the Grant Bros. Construction Co.—This company was engaged in constructing a line of railroad in Arizona and imported from Mexico 45 common laborers for employment in such construction work. Civil suit was instituted for the collection of the penalty prescribed by section 5, and, although a vigorous, long-drawn-out defense was made, the Government's contentions were sustained both in the lower court and in the supreme court of Arizona, the fine assessed being $45,000 and costs amounting to $3,500. This was a notable victory for the Government.

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The Lace-Makers case.—This case concerns particularly the firm of Oppenheimer & Levy, of New York. Incidentally, it is of interest to various other lace-making firms. By an exception to the recent tariff act the lace manufacturers were privileged to import free of duty for a limited time a new style of levers lace machinery. A number of the manufacturers have availed themselves of this privilege, and consequently a considerable demand for experienced levers hands has grown up. In several instances upon proper proofs these concerns have been permitted to take advantage of the exception to the contract-labor law in favor of the importation of foreign skilled labor when labor of like kind unemployed is not available here. In the Oppenheimer & Levy case, however, the contention is that importations have been made of employees who do not belong to this particular class of skilled help and who, therefore, are not within the exception. The case is now pending in the southern district of New York, the several aliens who were arrested in connection therewith having been released upon recognizances pending the outcome of the suit.

The Firth Carpet Co. case.—This case was described in the annual report of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1909, as follows:

> The Firth Carpet Co. case arose at Firthcliffe, N. Y., in July, 1908. The report of the immigrant inspector who investigated the allegation that the company had been importing laborers from abroad was regarded as justifying the issuance of warrants for the arrest of 111 aliens. Upon carefully considering the evidence the Bureau and Department reached the conclusion that in 58 of the 111 cases it was not shown that the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit and intent of the statute, and that in the remaining 53 cases the evidence was sufficient to justify holding that some of the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit of the statute and that others were dependent upon those so imported. In view of the opinion of the Attorney General, of March 20, 1907, that under the act of 1903 aliens imported to perform labor in this country can not be deported unless an enforceable contract exists, although the importer may be prosecuted without the existence of such a contract, it was found necessary to direct that warrants of deportation should be executed only in the cases of 5 of the imported aliens, but the entire record of the transaction was placed in the hands of the United States attorney with request that the company be prosecuted.

The final outcome of the matter was that the Department concurred in a recommendation submitted by the United States attorney for the southern district of New York as the result of a careful and detailed consideration of all the evidence that an offer of compromise on the basis of a cash payment of $10,000 be accepted.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The discussion of this subject will be aided by referring to the last proviso of section 1 of the immigration act and to the President's proclamation of March 14, 1907, and the definition of the term "Japanese or Korean laborer, skilled or unskilled," contained in rule 21 of the immigration regulations.[1] The law and proclamation, soon after their passage and publication, respectively, were supplemented by a general understanding with Japan, which contemplated that the Japanese Government should issue passports to the continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or child residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed

[1] See pamphlet Immigration Laws and Regulations, edition of May 4, 1911, pp. 5, 41.

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interest in a farming enterprise located in this country. Therefore, the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports are "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The Japanese Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to Canada and Mexico.

Numerous important facts covering this interesting phase of immigration for the past year are presented in Tables A–F (pp. 106–110). Table A shows that there has been an increase in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii. In order to draw accurate conclusions, however, the figures shown by said table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the arrangement became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 2,598, 1,527, 89, and 34, while those for 1911 are 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, respectively. Therefore, the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1911 was about 45 and 25 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and about 65 and 41 per cent, respectively, more than the number shown for 1910.

Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested in following this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1910 with that of the past year by months.

Table C gives occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, segregated into nonlaborers and laborers. Of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 732 were admitted during 1911 to continental United States, while 2,931 departed, as against 705 entering and 2,207 leaving in the preceding year; the figures for Hawaii are 1,740 and 1,589 against 1,292 and 1,545, respectively.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. Nevertheless, the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials so nearly agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau that the difference calls for no particular notice.

Table E shows that during the past year 4,328 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 4,282 were admitted and 46 debarred. Of the total number applying, 4,179 were and 149 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 4,179 holding proper passports, 4,090 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 89 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 4,090 entitled to passports consisted of 1,146 former residents, 2,185 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 759 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers. The 89 in possession of

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passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 4,328 applying for admission, 2,419 were males, while 1,909 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 8 were "parents" and 512 were "children," while 1,665 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented, 2,202 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 140 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,837 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 2,193 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 2,159 of whom were admitted and 34 debarred. All but 6 of the 2,193 applicants had passports. Of the 2,187 holding passports, 2,069 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 118 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 2,069 entitled to passports, 413 were former residents and 1,656 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 118 not entitled to passports consisted of 2 laborers and 116 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In discussing this always extremely interesting and important subject and commenting on the statistics relating particularly thereto contained in Tables 1–7 (pp. 112–116), I deem it appropriate to offer some special observations drawn from experience in enforcing the statutes, which, strangely enough, have been called "exclusion laws," notwithstanding they so often fail to exclude those clearly within their inhibitions.

Table 1 gives a comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906–1911, inclusive. In the past year 5,107 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,950 in 1910, 6,395 in 1909, 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906; the admissions for the past year being 14 per cent less than for the preceding year, 20 per cent less than for 1909, 10 per cent greater than for 1908, 56 per cent greater than for 1907, and 87 per cent greater than for 1906. In the past year 692 Chinese were deported, as against 969 in the preceding year, 564 in 1909, 364 in 1908, 259 in 1907, and 205 in 1906; so that the ratio of deportations to admissions is approximately 3 per cent less for the past year than for 1910, 4 per cent greater than for 1909, 5 per cent greater than for 1908, 5 per cent greater than for 1907, and 6 per cent greater than for 1906.

Table 2 is so arranged as to account for every application for admission by Chinese and show the disposition thereof, preliminary and final, and the number pending at the close of the year. New applications to the number of 5,796 were made during the year and 139 were pending from the previous year, a total of 5,935 to be considered. Of that number 4,997 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports and 110 were admitted by the Department on appeal, a total of 5,107, while 692 were deported and 136 remain pending. During the past year the exclusive jurisdiction of the immigration officials in

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these matters has been upheld by the courts, no Chinese having been released under writs of habeas corpus. The recompilation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 3,468 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 929 at Seattle, 621 at Boston, and 689 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the "section 6" exempt classes, 671 applied for admission (a slight increase over the year 1910), of whom only 53 were deported. The applicants were made up of 249 merchants, 247 students, 35 teachers, and 53 travelers, together with 87 officials who are for convenience placed in this class. On January 14, 1911, the Department promulgated a regulation (Department Circular No. 220) having in view the prompt admission of Chinese of the exempt classes, with respect to whom some fact or circumstance, not actually establishing fraud, makes it impracticable to land on identification, the Government to be secured by a bond and the case to be further investigated in due course and the bond canceled if the applicant is found to be bona fide a member of the exempt classes. While this regulation became operative about five months ago, its liberal terms have been availed of in only 29 instances. So far as it is yet possible to reach any conclusion regarding this matter, the lack of use for or interest in the new measure seems to substantiate the view, so often expressed in these reports, that practically all the Chinese of these classes whose cases are without doubt genuine are landed with no appreciable delay; that the cases in which delay in landing, or deportation, has occurred are actually of a fraudulent character. Perhaps no better illustration could be given, not only of the perpetration of fraud in connection with section 6 cases, but of the naïve and philosophical manner in which the unlawful business is handled, than that afforded by three letters addressed by a "steerer" located in Hongkong to a fellow conspirator residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., which recently were obtained in connection with the investigation of a case pending at Boston, the material parts of which read as follows:

HONGKONG, CHINA, *July 16, 1910.*

MY DEAR CHIN GIN: Your letter of the 1st day, 5th month, as well as the check for $100 in Hongkong currency, has been duly received. It was a pity that Chin Kwan, after having been examined and cross-examined several times, was denied and ordered to be deported to the country whence he came. That you wasted $500 in gold was indeed a pity, but there was no help for it. The only way is to take the matter philosophically and imagine that you have worked a year without pay. It is expected that Chin Kwan will arrive in Hongkong within eight or ten days. On his arrival I shall turn over the $100 to him for his household expenses. Since we undertook to guarantee his safe landing, my partners and I must share the loss and refund him $200, and then consider the matter closed. More than that amount we can not pay. It was stipulated in the covenant that in case landing is denied to the guarantee for causes other than trachoma, such causes must be attributed to the acts of God, and the guarantor can not be held accountable; but if admission were refused on account of trachoma, then, as orally agreed between us, the guarantor must refund the sum of $200 for the benefit of the guarantee. I am willing to be bound by the contract.

You wrote me that in case a guarantor could be found for Ah Lung, he then would be allowed to follow his own will and pleasure and go to America.

I have recently heard that the prevailing price for insuring an immigrant's safe landing from Hongkong to San Francisco is about $1,300. I have also heard that Ah Kow, son of Chin Wing Yit, has been negotiating in Canton for a guaranty of his admission into the United States, but whether a satisfactory conclusion has been reached or not I do not know.

It will be seven or eight months before the consul will issue the certificate, which is entirely dependent upon the results of the examinations.

LEE SING NG.

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HONGKONG, CHINA, *November 27, 1910.*

MY DEAR CHIN GIN: As requested by you, I have delivered your letter to Chin Kwan. He has compelled me to pay him an indemnity of $200. As Mr. Yung Chee Ying has flatly refused to share the loss, you see I shall have to be the only loser.

Lin See Hin, my second son-in-law, obtained a certificate from the American consul some time ago. In the beginning I intended to send him to America, making New York the port of his entry, but unfortunately he was deceived by the guarantor, who charged him $200 for insuring his safe landing in San Francisco. It is expected that he will sail within a month. It is hard to raise so much money, but it is reasonable, after all. Since Ah Lung is but poorly educated, it is difficult to procure a certificate for him from the consul. He is his own enemy because he hates school. * * *

LEE SING NG.

KIN MOO YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 27TH DAY.
[November 28, 1910.]

MY DEAR CHIN GIN: Lee Lung, son of Lee Dip Ngin, persisted in going to the United States by smuggling across the Mexican border; but I dissuaded him from taking such a course, inasmuch as he had no certificate of residence. * * *

Having obtained the consent of his mother and also yours, I accompanied Ah (Mr.) Lung to Hongkong on the 17th instant and got his student's certificate from the American consul. * * * Since Ah Lung had $200 deposited with Lai Chong Hing, your mother instructed me to use that deposit for his case, which, however, required a good deal more; in view of this shortage, I asked Ah Lung to go home and get $600, which I am not sure would be within his power. If he can not do so, I shall finance his passage and arrange for him to take the *Empress*, sailing on February 10 for New York.

You wrote me the early part of the year, advising me to have some one guarantee Ah Lung's admission. I have, therefore, arranged with Ling Sin Foo, of Hongkong, for the sum of $1,350, paying one-half in advance, including passage, to insure his safe landing in New York City, where Ling Sin Yen, of Hip Chung Wing, will take care of the case. If, however, admission is denied, that sum of money will be refunded. Should Ah Lung not be able to procure the full amount, then I, as a relative, will finance him. Upon Ah Lung's safe arrival in New York City I shall request Mr. Dip Ngin to remit the balance. Please say to Mr. Dip Ngin that we intended to consult him before any action was taken. * * * As Ah Lung is able and healthy, he can *easily obtain employment in New York*. So there is no reason for worry.

It is likely that Lim Bin, son of Lim Yock Lung, may sail with Ah Lung for New York. Since Ah Lung has the student's certificate, he can pay several times $10 less.

I inclose herewith Ah Lung's photograph so that one may get acquainted with the general outline of his face. I take the case not for gain, but out of love and affection for a relative.

Should you see Mr. Chan Kew, please tell him to send me his address so that I can have him take care of those immigrants with certificates. As newcomers wish to be "New York merchants," it is necessary that the cooperation of a New York merchant be obtained. If Mr Chan Kew can give the addresses of some of his friends, it will be welcomed. The sum of $60 in gold will be paid upon arrival. It is important that you should remember this.

LEE SING NG.

It must be perfectly apparent even to the lay reader who has not the advantage of the Bureau's constantly accumulating experience that the above letters relate to transactions which, from the point of view of our statutes, are illegal and nefarious, but which, from the Chinaman's point of view, are a matter of ordinary everyday business. In fact, those conspiring doubtless commend themselves and each other for their efforts to place clansmen or countrymen in a position to obtain lucrative employment as laborers by pretending that they are members of the exempt classes.

Another good illustration of the cunning manner in which frauds are perpetrated is this: A Chinaman claiming to be a merchant and expressing a desire to visit and travel in this country in connection with extensive importations of American goods which his firm purposed making, secured a certificate as a traveler and had it viséed by an American consular officer. Soon thereafter he called upon

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said officer and advised him that the certificate had been destroyed in a fire at his store. The occurrence of the fire and destruction of the certificate were established to the satisfaction of the officer, whereupon he issued a second certificate, bearing the same number as the original certificate and marked "duplicate." The original certificate had not been destroyed, but was used by the applicant to secure entry at San Francisco. The duplicate was turned over to another Chinaman, by whom the photograph attached under seal was bleached out and a photograph of himself printed on a thin film pasted over, the impression of the seal being forced through from the back by pressure, and the word "duplicate" eradicated with an acid. That Chinaman proceeded to Seattle, there presented the altered certificate, and answered in a clear, convincing manner all questions propounded. He, too, was landed. So far the Bureau has not been able to discover the whereabouts of either of these persons, although it has been demonstrated that they perpetrated the fraud in the manner described.

Table 2 also shows that 1,135 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, which with 14 such cases pending from the previous year made 1,149 considered, 1,092 of whom were admitted and 33 deported, while 24 remain pending. This is an increase in applications compared with 1910 of about 26 per cent. Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 423 entered during the year—about one-twelfth of the total admissions—and 249 alleged members of said class were deported.

Many members of the last-mentioned class that succeed in producing evidence apparently credible are mere coolies imported by the steerers and dealers to be placed at work in laundries and elsewhere. This fraud is practiced usually in one of two ways—(1) a laborer, who is really the father of the young man to be imported, sets up a false claim of mercantile status, by connivance with the firm in which he asserts membership, and establishes such claim by perjury and deceit; or (2) a "father," who is really a merchant and member of or conniving with some firm which does a side business of importing coolies, is selected and a story of simple details is concocted in which the "father," "son," and substantiating witnesses are carefully coached. Such frauds frequently are detected, but in many instances are so cunningly devised and carried out that they do not come to the knowledge of the officials, if at all, until long after their perpetration. One phase of the system amounts practically to temporary slavery, or at best peonage; for every coolie so imported must work out the cost, often amounting to more than a thousand dollars. This is also true of the "sons of natives," mentioned later.

An interesting case, which it happens illustrates in itself both of the above-mentioned varieties of fraud, is that of Jew Quan Look, recently investigated in the New Orleans district. This Chinese boy applied for a return certificate as a domiciled merchant. The evidence secured established, at least to a moral certainty, that when he had obtained admission to the United States in 1909 as the minor son of an alleged merchant of Chico, Cal., he was not that man's son nor was the man a merchant. On being landed, he remained in San Francisco for a few days, never visited Chico at all, and then came east to a small town in Arkansas, where he entered the employ, as clerk, porter, etc., of a firm of Chinese merchants. Investigation at

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Chico failed to develop any information regarding the whereabouts of the alleged father, notwithstanding the fact that he had established by the statutory evidence his connection with the firm at the time of the boy's entry.

A case which furnishes a striking and interesting illustration of the lengths to which a real father will go to get his son into the United States is that of Fong Goon Hin. This boy's father, Fong Get, a well-known and highly respected laundryman of Newark, N. J., took a deal of pains and spent considerable money in an effort to bring the boy from China, via Canada and Jamaica, to the United States. He not only set up a claim of being a merchant, but proved such claim by the detailed testimony of three white witnesses—one more than the law requires. Investigation, however, showed conclusively, by the testimony of nine white witnesses, of equal standing with the three and better situated to have personal knowledge of the facts, that Fong Get was a laundryman, regularly engaged in laboring pursuits. In the course of the investigation a number of letters were obtained, all of which were addressed to Fong Get at the laundry in which he worked, and some of the more interesting of which, relating particularly to the attempted fraud, are here reproduced:

To Cousin Quock Mun:

Last year at one time I received $1,500 from you, and another time $150, a total of $1,650. You wanted me to deliver $400 to Jok Quong, and the balance is $1,250. If you want me to deliver it to anybody, I wish you will write me and I will do as you advise. There is still $150 that Jok Quong has not drawn. Your son, with Foo Yee, will leave here on the 8th month, 12th day, on the *Empress* ship, for Bermuda. They made an arrangement with Fong Moo Non, your grandfather's cousin, to guarantee to bring your son over from Bermuda to New York for $400 in gold. If your son, Cho Goon, and Foo Yee arrive at Bermuda, you must make arrangement with Foo Jik to get $400 to send to Bermuda to deposit with Fong Ok Goon, your grandfather's cousin, so that he will get him into the United States without fear of not being paid and without delay. Perhaps Fong Shu Ngar will come on the same boat with them to Bermuda. Tell Gen Jung to get some money ready to send over and deposit with Ok Goon, your grandfather's cousin, so it will be easy to fix the way for Fong Shu Ngar. My folks are all very well. I wish you prosperity.

S. T., 1st year, 7th month, 29th day.

Gen Hong.

[Stamped:] Hongkong, firm of Mon Fook Hung: name of sender, Fong Mun Yung.

To Honorable Father:

I am very well now. You sent me the evidence, telling me what answers to give to the questions; I gave it to the teacher to send back to you, and she told me she sent it by the last boat, but I do not know whether you have received it yet or not. The teacher has returned from vacation but has not received any letter from you; if you did receive the evidence, please answer, so it will not worry me. I have not received many letters from you lately, and I don't know why. In your last letter you said that the Christian man was on vacation, and I do not know if he has returned yet or not; if he has returned and you have received my evidence, I wish you would have him take up the matter as soon as possible; and if you can not do anything, I wish you would send me back to China. I am in good health, so you need not worry.

8th month, 23d day.

Cho Goon.

[Stamped:] Fong Cho Goon.

To Honorable Father:

I received your letter telling me to have one or two photographs taken so that you can have a native paper fixed up for me, but I do not know what style will be proper, a large photograph, a small one, or half length, and whether my hair should be cut in American or Chinese fashion; please write me and let me know. If I have my photograph taken right away, I am afraid it will not be proper for use in this way.

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If the native paper is quicker, have one made out, but be sure to do whatever is safe. Mr. Mo Shuk, grandfather's cousin, said he has another way, so he can fix me to go on a rapid steamer, and he knows the lawyer can fix it that way. That ship sails on the 15th day, American date. If you can fix up the native paper I will come in through a proper port of entry, but if you can not I will come on the rapid steamer later. I am in good health, so there is no need to worry.

S. T., 2d year, 1st month, 13th day.

FONG CHO GOON.

[Stamped:] Fong Cho Goon.

TO HONORABLE FATHER:

I am here in good health. Mr. Mo Shuk has often heard that I want to go to China, but he does not think that I want to go back to China; he thinks I want to go to Canada, and he has been "pumping" me about it, and he said that if I want to go to Canada he will ask you to send some money, so that I could go to Canada and stay there for several years, and then go to China and return, but I do not know if what he said is true or not. He is going to Canada in the 4th month, which is still a few months away, and if you can't fix it for me to come to the United States I would like to go to Canada with him in the 4th month. So I will wait until the 4th month, and if you can't get me into the United States please send me some money to go to Canada, but if you don't want me to go to Canada please send some money so I can go to China. What is your opinion? Please write to me about it.

S. T., 3d year, 1st month, 20th day.

Sent by son: CHO GOON.

FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

The boy eventually reached the port of New York, but, of course, was rejected, on the above-mentioned evidence, which fortunately, in this instance, came into the possession of the officials. It is interesting to note, from the above letters, that the feasibility of various schemes was discussed, including a claim of nativity, smuggling by stowing away on a "rapid steamer," and entry through Canada at an additional expense of $500 for head tax. Finally it was decided to have the father qualify as a "merchant."

A class covered by Table 2 to which particular attention should be called is "wives of United States citizens." Such women are admitted upon the theory, not that they are citizens (for not being of a race members of which may be naturalized they can not acquire citizenship by the indirect means of marriage), but that their husbands, being citizens, are entitled to the care and companionship of their foreign wives. Of these "wives," 89 applications were considered, 80 being admitted and 5 deported. The claim is a favorite one under which to import Chinese slave women and girls, who bring an exceedingly high price in this country for use in houses of ill fame—from $2,500 to $4,000 each. But this is not the only method adopted in this nefarious but exceedingly profitable business. For instance, in December last a party of stowaways was captured after being surreptitiously landed at San Francisco from the steamship *Manchuria*, such party consisting of 8 males and 7 females. The men were coolies of the lowest and most ignorant type, and the women were being brought in for sale as slaves. These 7 females ranged in age from 14 to 21, and it appeared from their testimony that they had been coaxed or forced aboard the vessel, some at Hongkong and others at Yokohama. The entire party was stowed away in the hold of the vessel, and was kept supplied with food and water by some person or persons on board. The 15 aliens were deported, and proceedings have been instituted looking to the prosecution of the parties implicated in the smuggling.

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The class "United States citizens" needs further segregation and explanation. This may be found in Table 3. Under the Constitution and naturalization laws alien free white persons and persons of African nativity or descent are entitled to become United States citizens by naturalization. Mongolians are not allowed this privilege. Yet we have a large and constantly increasing body of citizens of the Chinese race. The Supreme Court, in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), held that "a child born in the United States, of parents of Chinese descent, who, at the time of his birth, are subjects of the Emperor of China, but have a permanent domicile and residence in the United States, and are there carrying on business, and are not employed in any diplomatic or official capacity under the Emperor of China, becomes at the time of his birth a citizen of the United States," and it has been considered under a very (perhaps unnecessarily) broad application of this construction that any Chinese person who can prove birth here must be regarded as a citizen. And section 1993 of the Revised Statutes is to the effect that "all children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States." The "citizens" enumerated in Table 3, therefore, fall into two general classes—(1) those of native birth; (2) those born abroad of native-born parents. Of the 1,585 admitted (amounting to nearly 31 per cent of the total admissions for the year), 1,412 were of the first and 173 of the second division. In 1910 the figures were 1,328 and 781, respectively. The 1,412 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 12 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (technically known as "raw natives"), and 1,400 of whose departure there was a record (technically "returning natives"). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,051 and was determined for the first time in 349 cases. The number of Chinese adjudicated natives for the first time, i. e., actually turned into citizens, was 534, compared with 1,295 for the previous year and 1,617 for the year 1909. Table 2 shows that 80 alleged wives of natives were admitted, compared with 109 in 1910 and 98 in 1909. To complete this matter of simultaneously admitting to residence and to citizenship, on the claim of birth, persons who can not acquire citizenship by naturalization, it is necessary to consider here the discharge by United States court commissioners and courts of Chinese arrested within the country on the charge of unlawful residence, data concerning whom is shown by Table 6. During the past year 156 Chinese so arrested were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1910 and 1909 are 190 and 189, respectively.

The total of the above statistics relating to "native born," "foreign-born children of natives," and "wives of natives" allowed entry to or a continuance of residence in the country is 4,268, or an average of 1,422 per year. The past three years have been fairly normal. There is little reason to believe that, unless some new law should be passed, there will be any material change in the near future except in the direction of a natural increase, in an ever multiplying ratio, by birth or alleged birth in China of "sons" of these citizens. Therefore, it is not difficult to conclude that, in the natural course of events, there will be

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an addition to our Chinese population, from this source alone, during the next decade of 14,220. If we allow an average of three sons (a very moderate estimate in the light of experience) for each native who thus enters, we must increase said amount by 42,660. It ought to be remembered particularly in this connection that the "minor-son" evil is of almost equal extent for the present, although it is not, perhaps, susceptible to so rapid a natural ratio of increase, and does not involve the serious element of citizenship. It is not necessary to attempt a prognostication looking further to the future; nor would it be a very safe or certain field for speculation, for, while most of these Chinese are young men, allowance would have to be made for deaths and departures, and, as the calculation moved into future generations, the ratio of increase, ever multiplying, would become exceedingly intricate and correspondingly of an approximate nature.

Table 4 should be compared with the tables of the same number in the reports for 1909 and 1910. In 1909 the Department considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, sustaining 51 and dismissing 245, while 83 were withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision and 30 remained pending at the close of the fiscal year. The corresponding figures for 1910 are 674, 58, 368, 210, and 38, respectively, and for the past year 613, 111, 314, 134, and 54. Therefore, in 1909 the decisions of the officers at the ports were confirmed by the Department in all but about 12.5 per cent of the cases actually appealed, in 1910 the corresponding ratio was 8.5 per cent, and in 1911 it was 18.1 per cent.

Table 5, as heretofore presented, covered only the departure and return of registered Chinese laborers. As the number of laborers reentering the country is given in Table 2, and as it becomes necessary, in view of the adoption about a year ago of regulations (rules 13, 15, and 16) to permit of the preinvestigation of not only laborers but exempts and natives, to furnish data regarding such preinvestigations, this table is adapted to furnishing statistics covering the operation of the said new regulations. No plan ever inaugurated in the enforcement of the exclusion laws has given more general satisfaction than this one. It will be observed that 3,439 applications were submitted, divided into 956 natives, 1,236 exempts, and 1,247 laborers; of which the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 2,894 and denied 290; that of those denied 94 appealed, 20 of the appeals being sustained and 74 dismissed by the Bureau; so that during the year return certificates were refused in 269 cases (divided into 95 natives, 129 exempts, and 45 laborers), and granted in 2,913 cases (divided into 749 natives, 1,011 exempts, and 1,153 laborers); appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 97, and remaining pending, 160.

Tables 6 and 7, compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants, require the following comment in addition to what has been said in discussing Table 3: During the year 669 Chinese were so arrested, compared with 977 for the previous year. There remained pending from the previous year 321 cases, so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year was 990. Of these, 23 died or escaped, 156 were discharged, 522 were deported, and 289 cases remain pending. Table 7 shows the districts in which the 669 arrests were made and compares the figures with those for the preceding three

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years. The majority of the arrests, as was the case for several preceding years, occurred in districts on or immediately adjoining the land boundaries, and therefore were of Chinese who had recently entered surreptitiously. As in 1908, 1909, and 1910, about 89 per cent of the arrests were of this kind of Chinese. The comparative success attained in securing orders of deportation (covering about 52 per cent of those arrested) is due to the fact just mentioned. Experience has demonstrated that usually little good and a great deal of harm results from arresting Chinese found in the interior of the country with no tangible documentary evidence of their right to be here. As a rule the courts will not bother with such cases otherwise than on appeal, the law making it discretionary whether the warrant of arrest shall be obtained from a court or a United States commissioner. Therefore, with rare exceptions, the cases must be tried primarily before a commissioner. If such official decides adversely to the defendant, the latter has the statutory right of appeal to a district court; but, for some inexplicable reason, the law does not give the Government such an appeal in the event the decision is favorable to the defendant.

Another undue advantage enjoyed by the Chinese under the present arrangement is the fact that the trial before a district court, "on appeal" from a commissioner's decision, is, as a matter of fact, no appeal at all, but a complete second opportunity to establish his case. No matter, therefore, how weak or contradictory the evidence offered before the commissioner may have been, the Chinese defendant goes before the court with the privilege of introducing anything he pleases, and usually after a long delay during which the opportunities for manufacturing evidence and coaching witnesses have been almost unlimited. So appreciative are the Chinese of this boon that frequently they deliberately fail to make out any case at all before the commissioner, especially where their claims are so palpably fraudulent that a considerable opportunity must be had in order to prepare the witnesses. Usually the claim in such a case is American birth. If Chinese are arrested in the proximity of the boundaries, generally there is either evidence or a strong suspicion that they have recently been smuggled in; if they are arrested in the interior, no such evidence or suspicion exists. It is only occasionally that a Chinaman arrested in one of the large interior cities having a considerable Chinese population can be deported. The Government can do no more than show that the defendant is a Chinese laborer and has not a certificate, and must depend upon its ability to break down by cross-examination the testimony of witnesses carefully coached for the purpose of proving American birth. The difficulties are accentuated by the unwillingness, frequently encountered, of United States commissioners to follow the decisions of the courts, including the Supreme Court, to the effect that the burden rests upon a Chinese arrested under the exclusion act, whether he claims citizenship or not, to prove lawful residence. As an illustration, the following opinion expressed by a United States commissioner in deciding such a case is quoted:

> In my opinion, the Government has failed to make out sufficient proof against this man to convict him.

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And no amount of argument and citation of court decisions showing where the burden of proof lay could change this opinion; although in this instance the testimony offered by the Government tended strongly to prove that the defendant was unlawfully within the United States and that offered by defendant was anything but a satisfactory establishment of his claim when considered by anyone the least versed in Chinese methods of fabricating evidence. Under the above-recited circumstances it readily can be understood that arresting Chinese within the interior too frequently results in converting them into American citizens, usually by a flagrant miscarriage of justice, to make it worth while to attempt to deport the very large numbers who have in the past entered unlawfully and established themselves in the "Chinatowns" of our large cities.

In the report for 1910 mention was made of the Wong You case (176 Fed., 933), in which the district court, northern district of New York, held that Chinese who enter surreptitiously are subject to arrest and deportation under the statute dealing generally with the immigration of aliens, and to the fact that said very beneficial decision had been reversed by the circuit court of appeals (181 Fed., 313). The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the circuit court of appeals, and, as that writ is only rarely issued, the Bureau is encouraged to believe that the final result will be favorable to the Government's contention. The importance of securing a decision favorable to the Government is well illustrated by the statement in the report of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada (p. 159) that 5,330 Chinese paid the head tax (of $500 each, making a total of $2,665,000) and were admitted to Canada during the past year.

The foregoing review of the situation discloses some causes for congratulation and optimism, but many more reasons for feeling that the present statutes are wholly insufficient to maintain the long and frequently avowed policy of excluding from this country laborers of the Chinese race. Recent years have witnessed a remarkable improvement in the administration affecting this matter, and possibly the methods have been brought as nearly to an ideal point as may be expected under the adverse and trying circumstances. Therefore, I believe that it can not reasonably be expected that there will be any diminution in the immigration of Chinese, but that it must be realized and conceded that, unless some change is made in the law, such immigration will constantly increase in the future.

Copies of the certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the Bureau in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the United States with the intention to return. Verification was had of the certificates presented by the 1,247 Chinese laborers shown by Table 5 to have applied for return certificates during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it was necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor; while under

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the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence were considered and disposed of as follows:

Cases pending	52
Cases reopened	5
Applications	244
Total	301
Duplicate certificates of residence issued	127
Original certificates found	5
Applications denied	73
Applications dropped	23
Applications pending	73
Total	301

The total for the fiscal year 1910 was 195; so that the increase of this class of work shown for the past year is about 63 per cent.[1]

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

The commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, through which port the majority of the aliens enter, is in charge, in addition to the Ellis Island Station, of the district comprising the States of New York and New Jersey, and all investigations regarding aliens in those districts are conducted under his supervision. The Chinese business of the district is supervised by a separate official known as the Chinese inspector in charge, who is stationed in New York City. With this single exception the various commissioners and inspectors in charge of districts are engaged in enforcing both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws. These officials are required to furnish each year a report summarizing the work of their respective districts, several of the more important of which are always inserted in this report to illustrate the administration of the laws throughout the country.

The report of the commissioner of immigration at New York reads as follows:

I submit herewith my report with reference to Ellis Island affairs for the year ended June 30, 1911. During this period 749,642 aliens were inspected under the immigration law at the port of New York. Of these, 605,384 were promptly admitted on first inspection, the remainder being detained for various causes, about one-half of them for what is known as "special inquiry." Deportations from Ellis Island during the last fiscal year numbered approximately 14,500, of which about 1,500 related to aliens who after entry had been found to be here in violation of law. In some months the exclusions were 3 per cent of the arrivals, and such a percentage indicates carelessness on the part of steamship agents abroad in accepting immigrants as passengers. But deportation figures alone do not furnish a complete index of the work of this office in preventing ineligible immigrants from entering the United States. It is far more important to know that every effort is made to maintain a correct and efficient standard of inspection, which fact becomes known abroad and deters many immigrants who could not secure admission from starting on their journey only to encounter the hardships of deportation.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PLANT.

Many of these have been made during the last twelve months, affecting more particularly the main building, which has thus been rendered much more appropriate than it was for the work therein carried on.

[1] For further interesting particulars regarding the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, see the report of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada and the report of the supervising inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, both of which are quoted under the next heading (pp. 159, 161).

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1. A fine new story has been erected on the west wing of the main building through a special appropriation granted in 1910, so that we now have adequate day quarters for those held for special inquiry, as well as a fine room for the large corps of stenographers serving on boards of special inquiry. Through a simple readjustment of space on the main floor there now exist eight appropriate board rooms and two additional witness rooms. Special inquiry business in all its branches is now transacted in quarters which are adequate, and thus one of the serious defects of the building to which two years ago I directed attention has been completely remedied.

2. The information office, to which thousands come every year from New York City and elsewhere to inquire concerning immigrants, has been quadrupled in size by throwing a number of small rooms into one. The present area is adequate, has been tiled and wainscoted, and presents an attractive appearance.

3. The medical offices have been moved from the main floor to the floor below in the east wing of the main building. The new quarters are larger and more sanitary than the old ones, for they are tiled and wainscoted, and immigrants who must be sent to hospital are no longer required to climb any stairs. But though larger, they are still inadequate for a proper execution of the law relating to the detection of the physically and mentally defective. Congress failed last year to appropriate the amount requested for this purpose, and we have done the best we could out of our general allotment.

4. The removal of the medical offices from the main floor left the whole of the latter available for the inspection of immigrants. The old stairway, which created a large opening in the middle of this floor and failed to land the immigrants at the proper point, has been eliminated and a new one constructed beneath the gallery. The capacity of the main floor for inspection purposes is now double what it was in the past.

5. A new stairway has been constructed from the information office to the immigrants' dining room, thereby reducing the distance between these two points to one-fifth of what it formerly was. The saving in time and effort effected will be appreciated when it is remembered that several hundred immigrants use this stairway three times a day in both directions, as well as numerous friends of detained immigrants who may see the latter only in the "interview corridor" upstairs.

6. The wooden barracks on the north side of the island, together with much débris, have been removed and the ground graded. This portion of the island no longer presents an unsightly appearance.

7. The new contagious-disease hospitals were opened for use at the end of last June.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

While the special inquiry day detention quarters have now been rendered entirely adequate, yet this is not the case with some of the other detention quarters, particularly those on the upper floor of what is known as the new baggage and dormitory building, in most respects an excellent one, constructed under the previous administration. The law requires all immigrants who are not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" to be held, and during months when 75,000 to 100,000 arrive, many of an inferior class, it will readily be seen how we may come to have a large number of night guests. Frequently there are as many as 1,800 or 2,000, and yet there are on Ellis Island not over 1,800 beds, almost all in tiers of three each. In the largest men's dormitory the beds number 432, and the width of the passageway between each line of tiers is only 2 feet. When all of the beds are occupied, as frequently they are, the congestion in this room is very great, and since it has only an easterly exposure the temperature on summer nights may be 100°. In addition, the ventilation is very imperfect. Unfortunately it is necessary to use it also as a day room, though being encumbered with beds it is obviously inappropriate for this purpose. It is often necessary to detain occupants of this room a week, especially those who are excluded, since the lines bringing them usually send out their steamers only once a week. The conditions in the other large dormitories are not unlike those just described. It is also to be remembered that the habits of some immigrants are cleanly, of others filthy. The two kinds object seriously to detention in the same room, and those of cleanly habits often say unpleasant things of the other; yet we are unable for lack of space to separate them, as they should be separated.

I recommend that an adequate number of well-ventilated dormitories be created with beds in tiers of two instead of three, and that separate day rooms be installed. In my request for appropriations already submitted I have pointed out a simple means of doing this through the erection on the dormitory building, at an expense of about $375,000, of a new story, with out-of-door porches or verandas for each floor, on the northerly side. There is no reason why this story should not in its way prove as

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advantageous as the new story erected last year on the west wing of the main building. The responsibility for the continuance of the bad conditions described in the dormitories must rest with Congress. The executive authorities can not remedy them until Congress furnishes the means.

Our quarters for the care of cabin passengers are just as inadequate and inappropriate as when I last wrote on this subject. Since that time I appeared before the Appropriations Committee, with technical experts, and urged the creation of proper quarters for this purpose, and it was explained why it was often necessary to detain for special inquiry considerable numbers of those traveling as cabin passengers. Congress failed to act, and such passengers are still usually detained in quarters similar to those furnished steerage immigrants with (as I said last year) "resulting unpleasant but often just criticism." The condition complained of can be easily remedied through the expenditure of about $80,000 in the erection of another story on what is known as the restaurant building. I have already submitted a request that this amount be appropriated at the next session of Congress.

Further requests for appropriations have been made as follows:

(*a*) Seventy thousand dollars for a new story on easterly wing of main building to accommodate the statistical division, the ground-floor space now occupied by it to be turned over to the medical division.

(*b*) Forty thousand dollars for the renovation of the interior of the old hospital on No. 2 island, which has had hard usage at the hands of immigrants, many of them with filthy habits, for a period of eleven years. It is not now in use, for its present interior fittings would be condemned by the New York board of health. Here, again, Congress refused last year to appropriate money for these repairs, although experts appeared before the Appropriations Committee and explained the necessity therefor. The two other hospitals on No. 2 island are in perfect condition, and models of what an immigrant hospital should be.

(*c*) Sixty thousand dollars for a fireproof covered way between the two hospital islands, so that sick immigrants may be taken from one to the other in all kinds of weather.

(*d*) Sundry sums aggregating $93,000 for improvements at the contagious disease hospital, such as installation of a garbage crematory and a proper disinfecting plant, inclosing corridors in glass, and enlarging the kitchen.

(*e*) One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a second ferryboat.

(*f*) Twenty-five thousand dollars for dredging.

OFFICIAL FORCE.

The Ellis Island officials, exclusive of the surgeons and others attached to the Marine-Hospital Service, now number 523. As a body they are conscientious, intelligent, and industrious; also, they are very patient, often under rather trying circumstances. Those occupying the grade of immigrant inspector have an unusually difficult task to perform, for they are constantly called upon to work rapidly, and yet to exercise sound judgment in applying indefinite tests to human beings. They must hold for special inquiry all who are not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land," i. e., who *may* belong to any of the excluded classes, and there is no set formula to aid them. Those serving on boards of special inquiry must, among other things, determine who are likely to become public charges and who are suffering from physical defects which may affect their ability to earn a living. The magnitude and difficulty of the work of these boards are often overlooked by those who find fault with the decisions in isolated cases. Last year they decided 70,829 cases, rendering admitting decisions in a great majority of them, but excluding from admission a great deal of the riffraff and scum which is constantly seeking to enter. To form an intelligent opinion of their work, it must be considered as a whole, and when so considered it will be found to compare favorably with that of other similar bodies, whether executive or judicial. It is not their function to hold judicial trials but executive hearings; this fact and the wide distinction between the two having been recently pointed out by Judge Lacombe in the case of Buccino *v.* Williams. Their errors are probably no more serious or numerous than those committed by magistrates or trial judges, and an investigation would show that most of them are on the side of leniency.

A favorite charge made by hostile critics is that their excluding decisions are frequently overruled on appeal to Washington. If account is taken, as it should be, of all of their decisions, both those of admission and exclusion, it will be found that the proportion in which they are overruled is very small indeed. But to return to the reversal of some of their excluding decisions on appeal. The discretion which it is appropriate for the boards to exercise is less than that of the commissioner, and his, in turn, is less than that of his superiors in Washington. Boards are not called upon to

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"take chances," and if admission is to occur through mercy shown in cases close to the line it is proper that this be done by the highest authorities. In practice the Department sees fit to admit in many cases in which it would be highly improper for boards to admit in the first instance. Reversal of their decisions on appeal occurs usually upon the recommendation of the commissioner or assistant commissioner, who are familiar with the papers on appeal, and yet the occasions on which these officials have felt that the boards should have taken the responsibility of admitting instead of excluding are relatively few. It follows that a reversal of a board's decision on appeal does not necessarily show that the board erred in the sense that a trial judge errs when he is reversed by an appellate court. We should, and do, make unceasing effort to improve the character of board work, and we need as many good board members as we can get; but nothing is gained by subjecting it to unfair criticism or seeking to test it by standards of perfection which are not applied to other work of a similar character.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS IN CERTAIN IMMIGRANTS.

In my last annual report I dwelt at some length on the important legislation of 1907, which added to the excluded classes all persons suffering from any physical or mental defect which may affect their ability to earn a living, pointing out that this was wise, progressive legislation, but often difficult to execute under existing conditions. I am of the opinion that means should be found to give full effect to this excellent provision of law, which may be made to mean so much to the welfare of our country. I desire to add a few words on the subject of "feeble-minded" immigrants. Our attention is from time to time called to the number of feeble-minded alien children in the public schools of New York, many of whom have passed through Ellis Island. One reason why some are not excluded is, as pointed out in my last annual report, lack of time and facilities for thorough examination as to mental condition. Another is that while idiocy and imbecility can usually be recognized even in infancy, yet feeble-mindedness can rarely be discovered so early, and is usually recognized only as the child approaches the school age. As to children under 5 (and a great many such alien children come here), it is probably correct to say that nothing short of an inquiry into their heredity will enable the Government to determine whether or not they are feeble-minded, and since no such inquiry is now made the law as to the exclusion of young feeble-minded children is virtually a dead letter, and the Ellis Island authorities have not the means at their command to vitalize it. Not only is a feeble-minded person likely to become a charge upon the community, but such an individual may leave feeble-minded descendants, and so start a vicious strain that will lead to misery and loss in future generations and influence unfavorably the characters and lives of hundreds of persons. A great majority of feeble-minded children are born of parents who have suffered from feeble-mindedness, insanity, or epilepsy. A large proportion of the inmates of the Elmira reformatory are feeble-minded. The feeble-minded contribute largely to the criminal class and are often the cause of incendiary fires. At a time when the subject of feeble-mindedness is becoming more and more important in civilized countries and the nature and bearings of this taint are being carefully studied by scientists, the Government would seem called upon to make far greater efforts than it does to prevent the landing of feeble-minded immigrants.

"SEPARATION OF FAMILIES."

In the administration of any law which calls for the application of drastic remedies, the blame for the ensuing hardship is quite often placed where it does not belong, namely, on the executive authorities, and it would be too much to expect that executive authorities called upon to apply such unpleasant remedies as deportation would escape their share of such unmerited censure. It is quite impossible to deal exhaustively with this subject here, and I shall confine myself to saying a few words on one phase of hardship which is often spoken of as "separation of families," a phrase which has come to be used against the Government without regard to the facts. For instance, in almost all cases to which it is pretended that it applies the "separation" was voluntary and occurred in Europe. Frequently, in addition, it was to enable the well members to secure a footing in this country and later plead for the admission of diseased members on the ground that the family should be together. When in such cases we deny landing to diseased members we are merely preventing the union of the family in this country in violation of law; we are not standing in the way of its becoming reunited elsewhere. Of course, even this action causes misery, but it is misery for which the executive officials are no more responsible than they are for that which exists in abundance in every large city of the United States.

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The case of the Wulfovich family is a typical instance in which we prevented union here because it could not occur except in violation of law. A mother arrived recently from Russia with four young children, each of whom was suffering from a loathsome disease found by three of our surgeons to be "not easily curable." The father had preceded them. Under the law we were obliged to deport the children, and the mother was sent back because the children required her care. Of course, the case was a sad one, but the responsibility rested elsewhere than upon the immigration authorities. Yet a Member of Congress recently took this office to task for doing in this case its plain duty under the law, though there was no word of condemnation for the transportation company which, for the sake of the passage money, received these diseased children on board. (See record of hearings before the Rules Committee, hereinafter more fully referred to, pp. 89, 108.) I have cited this case because it illustrates another difficulty with which the immigration authorities have to contend—the readiness of some persons in authority to see the law set aside in particular cases in which they may be interested and to look to executive officers for relief which the lawmakers alone can give, but which they do not care to ask the lawmakers to give.

I cite a few more instances commonly referred to as "separations of families," but where in fact we merely prevented the union of members of a family here in violation of law:

Carroll Dworczek, an Austrian of 38, arrived in March, 1911, suffering from a large goiter, jaundice, and flat feet, which defects were found to affect his ability to earn a living. His wife had preceded him, leaving three young children abroad who had for some time been supported by other relatives. We did not think that the mere presence of his wife here furnished a reason why this ineligible immigrant should be admitted, and he was deported. Had he been admitted, it is likely that his three children, whom he was unable to support abroad, would later have applied for admission, and if admitted become public charges.

Schmuel Grossman, a Russian of 66, arrived in December, 1910, and was found to be senile and suffering from a bad case of psoriasis, a chronic skin disease. He was a tailor, came without money, and desired to join his wife, from whom he had been separated for nine years. When asked why he did not come earlier he said that his wife did not want him. He was returned to his sister, with whom he had been living.

Angela Esposito, an Italian of 26, arrived in May, 1911, with her 3-year-old idiot son. Her husband lived in New Haven, and she wanted to join him, but the child was ineligible to land, and we thought he required his mother's care and attention, and so sent her back with him, though she was willing to be separated from him.

Sure Ross, a Hebrew woman of 40, arrived March 28, 1911, by steamship *Amerika* with three children, one of them, Mirel, aged 11, an imbecile whose condition was so apparent that the steamship company was fined $100 for bringing the child. She had to go back under the law. Here, again, the mother was willing to desert her afflicted child, and as there were other children already here and Mirel was no longer of tender years she was sent back with an attendant and the mother landed.

A number of similar cases were recently cited to the House Rules Committee and will be found at pages 72–75 of the record of hearings before that committee.

Thoughtful persons will at once appreciate the ignorance or malice displayed by those who in such cases charge the immigration authorities with improperly "separating families." There is little or no danger that the Government will ever do this. On the other hand, there is real danger of its attaching too much importance to offers of relatives here to assist the immigrant, and of admitting questionable cases on grounds of sympathy. Our records contain many instances in which the Government has thus erred on the side of leniency, often as a result of deceit practiced upon it, and some of these instances are cited at pages 57, 75, and 76 of the report just referred to. The immigration authorities have no misgivings as to the hardship of deportation, but apart from the fact that the law imposes it in certain cases it should be remembered that there are in Europe thousands of diseased relatives of resident aliens in the United States whom a correct execution of the law deters from attempting to come here. There would be less occasion to exclude and deport such relatives if Congress were to make it worth the while of all of the steamship companies to inspect abroad still more carefully than many of them now do intending immigrants in respect of physical and mental defects. Experience has shown that fines alone will reach some of the steamship owners and agents who reside abroad and who there receive these people. This was proved by the law of 1903, which empowered the Department to impose an administrative fine of $100 (payable before clearance papers are granted) when cases of loathsome or dangerous contagious disease or when imbeciles or idiots are brought here. This law resulted immediately in reducing the number of such cases taken on board. Last year, however, it was still necessary to levy such fines in the amount of $12,300, which goes to show that the fine is too low. It should be increased to $200. It should

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be possible also to impose it where insane immigrants are brought here. The statutes have omitted to provide for a fine in such cases. It should be further possible to impose an administrative fine of $25 or $50 where immigrants are brought here with physical or mental defects (other than those referred to) which will obviously affect their ability to earn a living.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES REQUIRED IN THE LAW.

There are yet other changes which should be made in the machinery of the law to facilitate and render more effective the administration of the present immigration statutes. Most of them are indicated in the draft of a proposed new law attached to the Commissioner General's report, and I urge that Congress adopt them. I emphasized several of them in my last annual report. I will merely say here that our machinery for detecting alien criminals is entirely inadequate and that many such are entering the country every year; also, that the law regarding seamen is in such condition as to permit of the ships' articles being used by unscrupulous persons as a means of evading the immigration law and introducing into the country aliens ineligible thereunder. Officers of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Co. were recently found engaged in thus landing diseased Greeks, but they went about their work in so crude a manner and the evidence was so strong that it was possible to punish them under existing law. Fifteen of them were sent to jail and $41,920 was collected through fines or forfeiture of bail, while the former New York agent of this line is to-day serving a year's sentence in Atlanta prison for his participation in these offenses. The attention of Congress has already been called many times to the necessity for a proper law governing the admission of alien seamen into the United States, and last winter the House Immigration Committee, at the instance of the immigration authorities, reported favorably a bill on this subject, but it has not become a law.

MISSIONARIES AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

In my last two annual reports I wrote at some length concerning abuses perpetrated by persons and organizations pretending to be what they were not, and stated that it was "difficult to find words adequately to express the contempt one must have for persons who would knowingly do such things or allow them to be done." I further pointed out and now repeat that there are at Ellis Island a number of societies "which are conducted in a model way" and of missionaries "whose work is disinterested and excellent." It is unnecessary to add that the Government appreciates highly such work and does whatever it can in reason to further its purposes.

I did not suppose that it would again be necessary to call an Ellis Island missionary to account, but, unfortunately, I was mistaken. Young immigrant servant girls who arrive without relatives are frequently turned over to missionaries conducting proper homes with the understanding that situations shall be promptly found for them where they will be surrounded by good influences. The services of such girls are usually in great demand, and the homes receive many applications for them. The missionary here in question was upon investigation found to have detained such girls at his home an unnecessary length of time, charging them for board and lodging at rates in excess of a dollar a day and placing them eventually at their own expense through an employment agency with persons concerning whom he knew nothing, and he was further found to have made false oral and written reports to the Government concerning all of these matters, including the amount of revenue obtained from these sources. After giving him a full hearing we determined that his presence at Ellis Island was detrimental to the best interests of the immigrants and that it tended to bring into disrepute missionary work in general. We therefore withdrew his privileges.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 166, TO INVESTIGATE ELLIS ISLAND.

The introduction of this resolution was accompanied with statements condemning in unmeasured terms the administration at Ellis Island on grounds, among others, of "cruelty to helpless and unprotected immigrants" and "arbitrary and unnecessarily harsh methods," including improper separation of families (a topic already dealt with in this report). On May 29 a hearing was had at which there appeared some 12 witnesses in support of the resolution, including Mr. Schweppendick, an editor of the Morgen Journal, described by him as "Mr. Hearst's German newspaper" (record of hearings, p. 126); Mr. A. W. Levy, representing the Federation of Jewish Organizations of New York; Messrs. Hoffman, Stahl, Koelble, and Propping, representing certain German-American societies; Mr. Karl Hauser, representing "old American citizenship;" Mr. Joseph Barondess, and two Congressmen from New York City.

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This office was afforded an opportunity to reply on July 10 and 11. Every specific complaint (of which there were but few) was then met and shown of record to be without foundation or based on a false or misleading statement of facts (see, for instance, ibid., pp. 58, 59, 76–79, 84–94, 178, and 179). As illustrating the carelessness with which complaints were made, the Schenker case may be cited, where we were charged with improperly deporting a woman and her three young children; but the Rules Committee was not informed that her husband had deserted her and that one of her children was an imbecile (ibid., p. 58). The improper use made before the committee of certain court decisions is dealt with separately in the next section of this report. With such general statements as that of the Trenton editor, who said that an immigrant at Ellis Island "goes through hell; that is the only expression I know of" (ibid., p. 15), it seemed best to deal by explaining to the committee how the work of Ellis Island is really conducted, the care and patience with which cases are heard (many of them presenting questions of great difficulty), the kindly treatment immigrants receive, and the clean condition in which their quarters are kept, notwithstanding so many of them bring filth with them; also, how vigilant the authorities must be to guard against the fraudulent schemes and devices through which it is often sought to introduce immigrants in violation of law.

The charges and complaints were based principally on newspaper articles published in certain German newspapers of the city of New York which for some time past have made it their business to misrepresent and misconstrue the action of the authorities in their difficult and delicate task of administering the laws at Ellis Island. The unreliability of these articles was pointed out to the committee through reference to a number of specific cases concerning which false and sensational reports had been recently published (ibid., pp. 84–94). It was also shown that one of these newspapers had been doing the same thing for two years prior to 1904, when its stories were publicly branded as false (ibid., p. 87). They are still displaying the same kind of "enterprise;" witness, for instance, the recent reports that two immigrants, named Stoltenberg and Oser, were deported for stuttering, the facts being that one was feeble-minded and the other suffering from an organic disease of the spinal cord.

It is perhaps not surprising that the Congressman who introduced the resolution should have been misled by these newspaper articles upon which the record shows that he placed great reliance, and at the end of the second hearing he appeared before the committee and in effect withdrew his charges of maladministration, explaining that Ellis Island required larger appropriations for improvements and a larger force of employees (ibid., pp. 156, 157)—matters to which this office has frequently directed attention. Although the resolution was introduced in May, yet Congress adjourned without its adoption by the committee, and at the time of this writing it is not known what will be done with it. Meanwhile this office is prepared, as it has repeatedly informed the Rules Committee, both orally and in writing, to submit to the most searching investigation and will welcome any that will assist it in its efforts correctly and effectively to execute the law. It is glad also at any time to meet any criticism that is specific and made in good faith with a view to the improvement of the service.

COURT DECISIONS IN THE RAFILOWICH AND BOSNY CASES.

In advocating the passage of the resolution referred to, various branches of the German-American Alliance located in many cities of the United States commented on these decisions as follows:

"We regard the recent decisions and opinions of the United States district judges in reversing the commissioner's ruling and impeaching his interpretation of the immigration act as evidence of the intolerant and narrow spirit in which the commissioner views the immigration problem."

These false comments appear to have originated in New York City, to have been sent broadcast throughout the country, and to have been adopted by a number of persons who were entirely ignorant of the true purport of the decisions and of the fact that they related the one to an alien prostitute, the other to a man and his wife who lived in New York City on the proceeds of the prostitution of others and were thus engaged in a class of "white slavery," the wife, in addition, being herself a prostitute. These three aliens having secured admission in violation of law, the Department arrested them and ordered them deported.

The Rafilowich case concerned a clever alien public prostitute who had been residing in the United States and Canada for seven years and understood English. She was arrested at Buffalo and ordered deported before she was brought to Ellis Island. While awaiting deportation here her attorney raised some question as to the evidence, and to avoid even the remote possibility of error an Ellis Island inspector was by order of the Department sent to Buffalo to make further investigation. Thereafter the

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evidence was again carefully reviewed and the case against the girl found to be clearly established. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that she had frequently perjured herself, as where she said "I do not know where Canada is," immediately afterwards admitting that she had worked in Toronto; and where she denied that she was a prostitute, adding shortly thereafter of her own accord, "If you will release me now, I swear by everything that is holy that I will never support myself by prostitution again." Deportation having been again duly ordered, a writ of habeas corpus was then sued out and came on for a hearing before Judge Holt, who in the course of his opinion said:

"In my opinion the entire system under the immigration acts for the investigation of charges against aliens who have been admitted into and have resided for some time in this country is entirely inadequate as a means of ascertaining the truth and preventing injustice, but so long as that system is followed in the proceedings taken the courts under the authorities have no jurisdiction to interfere."

This criticism relates to an act of Congress and does not in the least concern the Ellis Island office. Judge Holt seems to be impatient at the power Congress has seen fit to confer upon the executive authorities rather than upon the courts. His views as to the efficiency of the system to ascertain the truth are contrary to those of the executive authorities, who, to say the least, have experience in these cases and who deport annually over 2,000 persons found in the country in violation of law without any error being called to their attention; nor do his views appear to be shared by the Supreme Court, which has described the executive hearing to be given an alien arrested under this act in these words:

"It is not necessarily an opportunity upon a regular set occasion and according to the form of judicial procedure, but one that will secure the *prompt, vigorous action* contemplated by Congress and at the same time be appropriate to the nature of the case upon which such officers are required to act." (Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86.)

Judge Holt, while conceding that he was without jurisdiction, nevertheless criticised also the methods adopted in the conduct of some of the examinations at Buffalo, and he also said that upon the record "it is impossible to say whether the woman was guilty or not," although the executive authorities, who were alone competent to decide the case, had found for deportation. Out of deference to the views of the court, though in no way bound by them, the Department before deporting this girl again reviewed the whole case and carefully questioned each inspector concerned in taking the evidence, only to be more fully convinced than before that she was subject to deportation and that the hearing had been conducted within the rules laid down by the Supreme Court. She was thereafter deported, and the correctness of this executive action has not been further questioned.

The Bosny case concerned an alien man and his wife whose actions were so notorious that the police department of New York City twice requested their deportation. Both were engaged in the unlawful and detestable business of receiving the proceeds of prostitution of others, and the Government has in its possession the books showing exactly how such proceeds were divided. In Belgium this couple had been supporting themselves in the same way. In addition the woman was herself a prostitute. Our law says that such aliens shall not remain in the country, and after a hearing the Department ordered their deportation. But they were released by Judge Holt upon a writ of habeas corpus. In his opinion he criticises at length the procedure which the Department after careful consideration and much experience has lawfully adopted in such cases with the object of securing, in the language of the Supreme Court, "the prompt, vigorous action contemplated by Congress," but states that the sole question in the case was whether a certain inspector had "prevented these aliens by undue influence and by intimidation from retaining counsel." The court concluded that he had, and released them. The Department, however, being still satisfied that they were here in flagrant violation of law, soon thereafter rearrested and deported them to Belgium on proof which was overwhelming, and the propriety of this action is not known to have been questioned except by the same German newspaper which supported the charges of cruelty to immigrants and arbitrary methods hereinbefore discussed. This office, as well as the Washington authorities, were of course very much interested to know whether any official had "intimidated" this shrewd, calculating woman who with her husband had been living in New York for several years off the vice of others and who concededly had been duly advised of her right to counsel and stated that she desired none. The court found this couple to be "aliens in *humble circumstances* who knew nothing of American law or of the practice in deportation cases," but as to these and other questions of fact, including the actions of the inspector, the immigration authorities were after most careful investigation unable to agree with the court, as is more fully shown in a separate memorandum on file, and the inspector remains in the service.

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Thus, neither of these court decisions supports in any way the proposition for which they have been cited, and it is to be supposed that the members of the organizations which have expressed false views as to their meaning did so in ignorance of the facts

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

There are many who do not appreciate the fact that the law excludes only manifestly objectionable classes of immigrants, such as idiots, imbeciles, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become public charges, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, criminals, procurers, and prostitutes, so that even under a strict execution of the law we can keep out only persons whose presence would be detrimental to any community. Between these on the one hand and the class of immigrants on the other hand who are a real benefit to the country, as so large a number are, there are many who, though able to earn a living, can not in any sense be termed desirable. They are nevertheless admissible under the low requirements of existing law, which makes no provision whatever for selecting desirable immigrants, though there are many reasons why following the example of at least one other country we should take early steps to do this. The new immigration, unlike that of earlier years, proceeds in part from the poorer elements of the countries of southern and eastern Europe and from backward races with customs and institutions widely different from ours and without the capacity of assimilating with our people as did the early immigrants. Many of those coming from these sources have very low standards of living, possess filthy habits, and are of an ignorance which passes belief. Types of the classes referred to representing various alien races and nationalities may be observed in some of the tenement districts of Elizabeth, Orchard, Rivington, and East Houston Streets, New York City. Such immigrants differ widely also from the earlier ones in respect of their occupations and the localities to which they go. Contrary to what was formerly the case, a large proportion are unskilled laborers who go to the manufacturing and mining centers, where the Immigration Commission recently found that there existed an oversupply of unskilled foreign labor. Over three-fifths remain in five Eastern States, while an undue proportion are pouring into the congested areas of our large cities, where they begin their American life among unfavorable surroundings and exposed to many evil influences. They often herd together, forming in effect foreign colonies in which the English language is almost unknown. Miserable economic and sanitary conditions exist in many of these colonies; witness, for instance, in New York City the frequency with which the State factory inspectors are compelled to attach the red "unclean" tag to articles made in shops and factories where aliens are employed, the threatened use of this tag constituting often the best means at their disposal of compelling the maintenance of even a semblance of cleanliness in such places.

Repeatedly the new immigrant obtains his job at the expense of an older employee, who loses his. Certain employers seek new immigrant labor in preference to other and more efficient labor, of which there may be an abundance, because of the willingness of the new immigrants (or "greenies," as they are termed) to work at the outset unduly long hours or at unduly low wages, or both, and perhaps also to pay the foreman or padrone a bonus. Later as they become more proficient and demand higher wages they are discharged and their places filled with immigrants who have arrived more recently. Experiences of this sort are frequent among immigrant tailors, cap makers, carpenters, painters, bakers, and others. These are matters which have a direct bearing upon the unsanitary conditions that surround the work and lives of so many immigrants of certain classes, especially in the large cities.

Many now come without the intention of settling and send back to Europe annually millions earned here. It is true they give value for what they receive, but the immigrant who in addition remains to help build up the country permanently and invests his savings here is a better type. A large proportion of the insane in the States of New York and Massachusetts are of foreign birth, and in New York City and elsewhere the foreign element is a heavy burden upon the public charities institutions as well as upon many private institutions. In view of the trend of immigration toward the cities, these burdens are more likely to increase than diminish unless our laws are made more stringent in relation both to original admission and to deportation of those who prove to be unfit within a given period after landing.

In the estimation of most impartial observers a certain minority of the new immigration is undesirable from the point of view of the interests of the United States, and this question can not properly be considered from any other point of view. The real issue to-day is whether or not means should be found to keep out this undesirable minority, yet this issue is often successfully confused by interested persons who seek

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to make it appear that those who merely advocate further reasonable restrictions are exclusionists and hostile to immigration as a whole. The desirable immigrant will always be welcome, and one of the best ways to secure him is to take stringent measures to keep out those who are undesirable. That enormous benefits have accrued to this country through immigration is a fact which requires no emphasis and which none deny whose views are entitled to any weight, but this is irrelevant upon the point whether to-day we should not curtail somewhat that portion of the immigration which is undesirable. Those opposing all further restriction will usually be found doing so in the interest, not of the United States or of immigration in general, but of some particular class.

It is well for the American people to realize that there are agencies at work to introduce some immigrants for mercenary or humanitarian reasons regardless of whether or not the best interests of the United States demand their presence here. If this country is to open its doors to certain classes of unfortunates, it is difficult to see why we should not do so as to the unfortunates of the world, including those among the Africans and Hindoos. The very suggestion of any such course answers itself. The time has come when it is necessary to put aside false sentimentality in dealing with the question of immigration and to give more consideration to its racial and economic aspects, and in determining what additional immigrants we shall receive to remember that our first duty is to our own country.

The United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are located at Montreal, has charge of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports. That there may be no undue interference with free commercial intercourse, it is necessary that, so far as possible, this work shall be performed at the seaports and in the interior towns and cities of Canada rather than at Canadian border points of ingress. This is accomplished by an agreement with the various Canadian railway and steamship lines, under which aliens who are proceeding toward the border with the intention of crossing into the United States are required to obtain at a seaport or at a convenient interior town a permit issued by United States immigration officials after an examination of the applicant. Any alien holding such a permit is promptly passed by the train inspectors at the border. Thus, the detention of trains is avoided.

In its last report the Bureau expressed the belief that the arrangement under which Chinese were then coming to the United States through Canada, viz, across the continent from Vancouver to Halifax and thence to Boston, would be unsatisfactory to all concerned. It will be recalled that this situation was produced by the Bureau's determination to close the Canadian border detention stations, which had been maintained since 1903 by agreement between it and the Canadian Pacific Co.; also that it had offered the Canadian Pacific Co. in lieu of the old arrangement a plan which it regarded as the ideal one for handling the business, under which the Chinese might be examined and detained in quarters to be provided by the company at Vancouver, those found admissible to be permitted to proceed to final destination in the United States, entering through one of the border points of ingress allowed under the old agreement. This offer was declined, the company preferring to try the experiment of bringing its Chinese passengers to Boston via Halifax. The experiment did prove unsatisfactory, as anticipated; and, in April last, a new agreement was signed by the Canadian Pacific Co. and the Commissioner General and approved by the Secretary, whereunder all Chinese coming from the Orient through Canada to the United

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States will be examined at Vancouver. This agreement is in most respects what was offered by the Bureau at the time the old arrangement was abolished. In several important particulars, however, the company has granted concessions to the Government which were not at that time demanded. From the Bureau's point of view this is the best way of handling this vexatious business. In fact it is satisfied that this new arrangement will eventually be found to be of distinct advantage to all concerned, and particularly to the Government. The general supervision of this matter will, of course, rest with the United States commissioner for Canada; but, in order to expedite the handling of cases, appeals taken by Chinese rejected at Vancouver will be forwarded to the Department direct.

The following extracts are given from the report of the commissioner of immigration for Canada:

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1911.

During the above period a total of 104,227 aliens was examined in this district, and as in previous reports classification of those examined seems necessary, so that an intelligent conception of the work done may be had.

EXAMINATIONS AT CANADIAN SEAPORTS.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States:	
Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports	25,842
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports	1,361
Total	27,203
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Imbeciles	1
Feeble-minded	4
Epileptics	2
Insane	2
Tuberculosis	4
Trachoma	124
Favus	1
Other dangerous contagious diseases	1
Paupers	3
Likely to become public charges	183
Surgeon's certificate	18
Contract laborers	9
Accompanying aliens (sec. 11)	9
Under 16 years	17
Assisted aliens	4
Criminals	14
Polygamists	1
Prostitutes	4
Procurers	3
Total	404
Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports	1.56
Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports	0

EXAMINATIONS AT CANADIAN BORDER STATIONS.

Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:	
Total number examined	9,761
Total number debarred	491
Percentage debarred	5.03

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Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:	
Total number examined	8,577
Number debarred	518
Percentage debarred	6.04
Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:	
Total number examined	2,148
Number debarred	125
Percentage debarred	5.82
Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:	
Total number examined	9,155
Number debarred	492
Percentage debarred	5.37
Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:	
Total number examined	44,439
Number debarred	2,586
Percentage debarred	5.82
Total number examined at border stations	74,080
Number debarred and causes therefor:	
Idiots	4
Imbeciles	3
Feeble-minded	23
Epileptics	16
Insane	24
Tuberculosis	56
Trachoma	395
Favus	3
Other dangerous contagious diseases	116
Beggars	3
Paupers	6
Likely to become public charges	2,232
Surgeon's certificate	133
Contract laborers	371
Accompanying aliens (sec. 11)	39
Under 16 years	90
Assisted aliens	49
Criminals	405
Polygamists	7
Prostitutes	142
Procurers	75
Passport provision (sec. 1)	14
Receiving proceeds of prostitution	6
Total	4,212
Percentage debarred of border classes	5.68
Chinese in transit	530
Number debarred	2

For the year covered by this report a total of 1,249 aliens was refused examination owing to nonreceipt of guaranty of payment of head tax. There were also 1,165 aliens returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing, who failed to present themselves for such examination, and these two classes may very properly be added to the number debarred.

Grand total examined	104,227
Grand total debarred	7,032
Percentage debarred	6.74
Number of United States citizens returning after residence in Canada	31,432

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Regarding the number admitted from the grand total of immigrant aliens, division as to occupations, is as follows:

Occupation.	Atlantic seaports.	Pacific seaports.	Border stations and Chinese.	Total.	Occupation.	Atlantic seaports.	Pacific seaports.	Border stations and Chinese.	Total.
Professional	229	58	1,281	1,568	Other miscellaneous	83	8	772	863
Skilled	4,095	88	13,753	17,936	No occupation	7,145	178	18,977	26,300
Farm laborers	2,164	8	2,209	4,381					
Farmers	309	14	2,706	3,029	Total	22,672	380	57,104	80,156
Laborers	5,340	13	12,979	18,332					
Servants	3,307	13	4,427	7,747					

For handy comparison of immigration to Canada with the foregoing record, the following table is appended through the courtesy of the superintendent of the Dominion immigration service, Ottawa, Canada:

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY MONTHS.

Month.	British.	Continental, etc.	United States.	Total.
July	11,294	4,725	9,199	25,218
August	9,600	4,687	10,490	24,777
September	8,774	5,004	10,256	24,034
October	8,933	4,659	9,801	23,393
November	4,529	3,560	7,207	15,296
December	2,252	2,654	5,249	10,155
January	1,431	1,715	4,315	7,461
February	3,796	2,020	4,889	10,705
March	18,712	6,435	14,545	39,692
April	20,540	14,743	16,397	51,680
May	30,898	15,162	15,370	61,430
June	19,739	8,235	12,035	40,009
Total	140,498	73,599	119,753	333,850

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Farming class.	Common laborers.	Skilled laborers.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.
July	4,269	2,116	1,940	188	686	9,199
August	4,307	3,287	1,655	136	1,105	10,490
September	4,226	3,615	1,722	144	549	10,256
October	4,373	3,105	1,616	131	576	9,801
November	3,533	1,759	1,338	111	466	7,207
December	2,196	1,109	1,320	131	493	5,249
January	1,449	1,137	1,169	126	434	4,315
February	1,995	1,106	425	67	1,296	4,889
March	9,254	2,498	1,132	84	1,577	14,545
April	9,980	4,509	701	112	1,095	16,397
May	6,068	5,229	1,539	315	2,219	15,370
June	4,760	6,153	639	137	346	12,035
Total	56,410	35,623	15,196	1,682	10,842	[1] 119,753

[1] Composed of 75,625 adult males, 23,363 adult females, and 20,765 children, including both sexes.

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For convenient comparison of immigration and emigration from Canada to the United States, and from the latter country to Canada, the following table shows the movement for the last two fiscal years:

Month.	From Canada to the United States.[1]				From the United States to Canada.[2]			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
1909–10.								
Pending from previous year		12	20	32				
July	1,369	2,582	1,836	5,787	4,406	1,028	1,909	7,343
August	1,352	2,799	2,248	6,399	4,858	1,123	2,035	8,016
September	1,521	3,666	2,474	7,661	5,511	881	1,790	8,182
October	984	4,279	2,641	7,904	6,023	1,130	2,075	9,228
November	1,499	4,445	3,535	9,479	3,626	892	1,777	6,295
December	1,418	3,219	3,611	8,248	2,464	944	1,502	4,910
January	1,121	2,328	1,582	5,031	2,519	647	898	4,064
February	1,705	2,713	1,487	5,905	3,506	805	1,215	5,526
March	2,065	3,997	1,597	7,659	13,371	1,898	2,041	17,310
April	2,646	5,790	1,924	10,360	15,266	2,469	2,628	20,363
May	3,276	4,617	2,142	10,035	9,803	1,856	2,538	14,197
June	3,876	3,893	2,259	10,028	7,344	1,530	2,069	10,943
Total	22,832	44,340	27,356	94,528	78,697	15,203	22,477	116,377
1910–11.								
Pending from previous year		28	40	68				
July	3,727	3,395	2,204	9,326	5,803	1,271	2,125	9,199
August	3,295	3,151	2,795	9,241	5,466	1,470	3,554	10,490
September	3,306	4,203	2,950	10,459	4,940	1,263	4,053	10,256
October	3,119	4,716	3,086	10,921	5,839	1,074	2,888	9,801
November	3,224	4,595	3,964	11,783	4,226	1,007	1,974	7,207
December	2,382	3,266	3,518	9,166	2,965	962	1,322	5,249
January	1,100	2,892	1,759	5,751	2,263	871	1,181	4,315
February	1,618	2,616	1,533	5,767	2,784	1,003	1,102	4,889
March	1,962	3,240	1,746	6,948	10,614	1,791	2,140	14,545
April	1,827	4,747	2,071	8,645	11,947	1,967	2,483	16,397
May	2,836	4,280	1,937	9,053	9,450	2,528	3,392	15,370
June	3,036	3,310	2,038	8,384	7,900	1,871	2,264	12,035
Total	31,432	44,439	29,641	105,512	74,197	17,078	28,478	119,753

[1] Figures show applications for admission to the United States, but do not include aliens arriving at Canadian seaports having United States destinations.
[2] Figures show admissions to Canada.

While in the aggregate the number of aliens entering the United States from Canada during the year covered by this report practically duplicates the record for the preceding year, yet considering by classes those manifested, the duplication does not hold good.

Compared with the record for the preceding year, the fiscal year 1911 shows a falling off in the number of immigrants entering the United States via Canadian ocean ports. This condition seems explainable as follows:

The majority of the immigrants who land at Canadian ports en route to the United States are naturally bound for States forming the Northwestern section of our country. Industrial conditions, particularly in the copper ranges of Michigan and Minnesota, especially since the commencement of the present calendar year, have been anything but inviting, and there has not been the demand for farm laborers usually existing in the large farming sections of our own Northwest. Then, again, the Canadian steamship lines have had a record-breaking business resulting from immigration to Canada for permanent settlement, thus removing these lines, for several months in the year at least, from the field of competition for immigration business to the United States.

The number of aliens seeking entry to the United States at border ports, shows an increase over the year 1910 which is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that a comparison of the industrial conditions now prevailing on both sides of the boundary would show little incentive for the movement of any great number of workers from Canada to the United States. By consulting the foregoing tables it will be noted that there was a decided increase in the number of United States citizens formerly resident in Canada who returned to resume residence in the United States.

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As to quality of the aliens handled in this district, based upon the percentage excluded, improvement is shown at the seaports, whereas at the border stations, where by reason of some residence in Canada improvement as to quality might reasonably be looked for, the number of undesirables shows an increase.

Regarding exclusions shown in the above tables, where the medical certificate was the controlling factor, the various medical officers in this district also report 3,431 cases where the applicant was certified for some minor physical defect, which in many instances was a contributing cause for exclusion.

Proceedings under departmental warrants of arrest and deportation continued to demand no small portion of the time of inspectors employed in this district. The unusual number of 1,012 such warrants required the attention of this office during the past year. At the close of the fiscal year 1910 there were pending in this district the cases of 92 aliens who had been arrested under departmental warrant. During the fiscal year 1911, 920 such cases arose, making the unusually large total above mentioned of 1,012, disposed of as follows: Deported to Canada, 335; deported to Europe, 383; warrants canceled, 179; pending at close of year, 115.

In addition to the foregoing but involving a similar character of work, I have to report a total of 245 cases of United States citizens, resident in Canada, who became subjects for deportation under Canadian law. Of this number 164 were criminals, 53 were public charges through lack of funds and on account of disease, and 28 suffered from insanity.

As these cases are reported by the Dominion immigration authorities, it is not only necessary to verify claim to citizenship in the United States, but in the case of insane patients and public-charge cases of the physically helpless type the precise place of former citizenship and residence in the United States must be found and arrangements made for commitment of the patient to a proper institution before deportation from Canada can be accomplished. The investigation work and correspondence involved in providing for the above class of cases, in many of which it is found that the patient has had no fixed place of abode in the United States for many years prior to coming to Canada, can better be imagined than described.

Numerous violations of the immigration laws have taken place along the Canadian border during the past year, but I believe that in substantially every case where the United States district attorney advised such action the offenders have been apprehended and punishment undertaken.

* * * * * * *

The number of passengers carried into the United States from Canada by the various transportation lines operating between the two countries represents a gigantic proposition, for during the year ended June 30 more than 9,000,000 people entered the United States over the northern border. No doubt the number crossing from the United States to Canada was equally great. Among the nations of the world Canada is our third best customer. Canadian transoceanic immigration last year was the heaviest in that country's history. Commercial relations between Canada and the United States are sure to expand, and we may reasonably look for continued growth in passenger travel between the two countries.

It is, of course, the special function of the Department of Commerce and Labor to foster and encourage this larger commercial intercourse. The class of travel with which our border inspectors have to deal is overwhelmingly the same as goes to make up the social and business life of the Dominion and our own country, and it would therefore seem of the utmost importance that the inspection work in this district be of the highest possible standard, to the end that friction and complaint may be reduced to a minimum. * * *

A crying need of the service in this district is an amendment to our immigration act making it obligatory upon transportation lines doing a passenger business between Canada and the United States to provide proper detention quarters for those of their alien passengers who may be excluded, and whose return to Canada becomes necessary. For an alien who has committed no greater offense than to seek entry to the United States at one of the border ports it seems a great injustice to detain such a passenger in a common jail pending decision in his case, yet frequently such course is a necessity through lack of quarters of a proper kind. Some of the transportation lines have yielded to a request for proper quarters in which to examine and detain their passengers, but there are others whose actions lead to the conviction that they will

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provide the quarters we need only when commanded so to do by Congressional enactment. By virtue of authority contained in the Canadian immigration act the Dominion officials compel the transportation lines to provide, equip, and maintain suitable buildings at border ports of entry where incoming passengers may be examined and detained when necessary, and I can see no good reason why the transportation lines should not provide similar quarters for the accommodation of our own service.

INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

During the past year it has devolved upon the officers under the control of this office to enforce the Chinese-exclusion laws along the northern boundary. The officers are to be complimented upon the success of their efforts to cope with the operations of the various gangs of smugglers who infest the Canadian border.

At the close of the previous year 7 prosecutions were pending against persons charged with smuggling Chinese; during the year 12 more such prosecutions were undertaken, indictments being secured in 11 instances. Convictions were secured in 4 of these cases and in 14 the prosecutions are still pending. At the close of the previous year 20 cases of Chinese arrested under the exclusion laws along the Canadian border were pending; during the past year 61 additional such arrests were made, making a total of 81. These were disposed of as follows: Discharged by United States commissioners, 22; by district courts, 5; forfeited bail, 3; deported, 24, the balance being still pending before United States commissioners or district courts or circuit courts of appeals at the close of the year. In 6 instances Chinese aliens were arrested on departmental warrant for surreptitious entry, all of whom were ordered deported by the Department; they then sued out writs of habeas corpus, but were remanded by the district court, from which decision the cases are now on appeal to the circuit court of appeals.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1911, 6,083 Chinese were admitted to Canada for residence purposes, 5,330 having paid the $500 per capita tax required by the Canadian law and 753 having been admitted as merchants and merchants' sons. This steady influx of Chinese to Canada affords a most inviting field for the smugglers with whom our own officers have to deal, and should nothing be done by the Dominion Government to put a check upon such immigration to Canada, our own Department seems confronted with a situation which should give cause for deep concern if our Chinese-exclusion laws are to have anything like effectual enforcement. Reports submitted to the Bureau from time to time during the past year portray the cunning and daring displayed by Chinese smugglers, and in view of the steady increase in the number of Chinese finding admittance to Canada we can not minimize the responsibility imposed upon our border inspection force.

There is a notable cessation in the number of Chinese walking across the boundary, offering themselves for arrest, and then laying claim to citizenship in the United States—a scheme by which many a new arrival from China has found himself suddenly accorded all the rights and privileges belonging to a full-fledged citizen of our own country. Our Government is much indebted to the fearless and upright judge in the northern district of New York, who has given a careful study to the frauds perpetrated upon the Government by the unscrupulous gangs who thrive off the smuggling of Chinese, and his attitude in dealing with such lawbreakers has filled them with a fear much calculated to be of assistance to officers charged with the duty of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws. The decisions to be rendered by the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, New York, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases now pending before those tribunals will determine very largely whether the Government's efforts to check the unlawful introduction of Chinese across the northern border are to be of value, or whether the smugglers are to resume those tactics which for so many years have enabled them to set at defiance the enactments of Congress for the control of Chinese immigration to the United States.

In conclusion, it is most gratifying to be able to report continuance of the very cordial relations which for so many years have been maintained between the Dominion officials and the members of our own service regarding matters pertaining to immigration. Particularly as regards transoceanic immigration, and the return of those persons who become subjects for deportation after admission, the interests of the two Governments are identical, and the reason-

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ableness, forbearance, and cooperation which have always characterized the bearing of the service of each Government for the service of the other are an invaluable help to the officials charged with the responsibility of enforcing the immigration laws of the two countries. * * *

The supervising inspector of the Mexican border, whose headquarters are located at El Paso, now has charge of the enforcement of both the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws along the entire southern frontier, the southern district of California having been added to his district, comprising, in addition, Texas (except a small section thereof immediately contiguous to the port of Galveston), New Mexico, and Arizona. Conditions are practically the same throughout this large territory, and very satisfactory results are attained by the present arrangement. The following extracts from the supervising inspector's report will be found interesting:

The following report is submitted covering the administration of the immigration laws and the enforcement of the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act in the Mexican border district during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. * * *

With the exception of a small influx of East Indians, there is nothing out of the ordinary to report, as what has been previously termed illegitimate immigration has been about the same as during the previous year, and it is believed that this class of immigration has been reduced to a minimum along the border. * * *

Because of the fact that all statistics are now prepared in the Bureau, the usual tables are eliminated from this report, and a table marked "A"[1] is submitted in lieu thereof showing statistical and nonstatistical arrivals by ports as distinguished from immigrant and nonimmigrant.

There were 24,527 statistical aliens admitted during the year, or an increase of 4,978 over the preceding year. These figures include arrivals at southern California ports, which ports were not included in this district in the fiscal year 1910. There is, however, an actual increase in the number of arrivals of 4,085 in former district No. 23, such increase being due to the revolution in Mexico. Unquestionably, a great many aliens of the Mexican race migrated to the United States in order to avoid the hardships incident to the unsettled conditions in Mexico. The total number of statistical aliens debarred was 1,478, a decrease as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that the quality of immigration was better than in the preceding year. In previous reports no reference has been made to the number of arrivals of this class for the reason that no accurate record was kept, such data not being required by the regulations. It is known, however, that there has been a decrease of approximately 25 per cent in the number of nonstatistical arrivals, due also to the revolution in Mexico. This class consists almost entirely of aliens of the Mexican race who are coming to the United States to work for the different railway lines as track laborers. The number of debarred aliens of this class has decreased because a high degree of physical fitness is required, and the aged and younger aliens have not applied for admission in as large numbers as in former years. It will be seen that there were 32,000 nonstatistical alien arrivals during the year, while in normal years the number will reach at least 50,000. The work incident to the examination of these aliens is the same as in the cases of those who are coming for permanent residence in this country, yet no account is taken of them in a résumé of a year's work, so far as statistics are concerned. This class has been the subject of rather extended correspondence with the Bureau during the year with the view of regulating it through agreement with the different railway lines, and a tentative agreement was entered into. With the elimination of certain objectionable features, it is hoped that during the present year a satisfactory solution of the question will be had, thereby relieving the service on the Mexican border of the problem involved in a proper regulation of this class of aliens.

There were considered during the year 111 Japanese cases, of which number 50 were admitted, 5 debarred, and 56 were departmental warrant cases. Japanese immigration in this district has ceased to be a problem, except in the southern California jurisdiction, where there is reason to believe that

[1] Not printed.

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a considerable number effect surreptitious entry over the land boundary. Investigation has demonstrated that there is a constant movement of Japanese from interior points of Mexico to Ensenada, Lower California, from which place they undoubtedly proceed overland to the United States. Unlike the eastern portion of the district, southern California has a large Japanese population residing in close proximity to the international boundary, which makes it possible for the new coolie, when once over the border, to become lost among his countrymen, as there is no means of establishing his identity or his illegal residence in the United States. As a further protection to him, his fellow countrymen, who are lawfully domiciled in the country, have been known to provide him with a passport upon which another had been admitted to this country, together with letters of recommendation from reputable citizens, indicating that the holder had performed several years' satisfactory service in the United States, which passport and letters perforce relate to an entirely different person, yet it is often impossible to prove the fraud that is known to exist. Plans are being devised, however, to meet the situation, and it is believed that the illegal entry of the Japanese coolie via this border will soon be reduced to a minimum.

* * * * * * *

During the year appeals were taken in 78 cases, of which number 28 cases were admitted on appeal, 49 cases finally excluded, and there is 1 case pending at the close of the year.

Of departmental warrant cases 535 were handled, including 48 cases pending from the preceding year, of which number 456 were actually deported, 33 warrants canceled, 7 escapes, and 39 cases pending at the close of the year. There is a decrease in the number of Mexicans arrested under departmental warrant, while there is a decided increase in the number of Chinese cases handled through that medium. During the year there were 53 East Indians arrested, which was unusual for this district, as this class of aliens never appeared on this border in previous years. This influx, however, was temporary and due to the fact that practically all of this class were debarred at seaports and on that account such immigration was diverted to Mexican border ports as a last resort in their attempt to enter the country. Practically all East Indians applying for admission were debarred and subsequently arrested after surreptitious entry. The immediate and prompt action taken, which resulted, in most instances, in deportation to their native land, had the effect of breaking up this unnatural immigration over the border.

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During the year 21 cases were taken up for prosecution, of which number 9 resulted in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 2 in dismissal, in 2 no bill was returned by the grand jury, 1 suit was discontinued, and 5 remain pending. It was pointed out in last year's report that in the western and southern judicial districts of Texas the decisions rendered by the courts had practically nullified the penal provisions of the immigration laws, rendering it virtually impossible to enforce violations of sections 3, 4, and 8. It is pleasing to note that the attitude of the courts mentioned has undergone a change, and that a conviction was had in the western district of Texas for a violation of section 8, while the court for the southern district of Texas severely punished violators of section 3. Special mention was made in last year's report of the judgment in the sum of $45,000 rendered against Grant Bros. Construction Co. for a violation of sections 4 and 5 of the act approved February 20, 1907, in importing 45 Mexican aliens under contract. This case was appealed to the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, and during the year said court sustained the action of the lower court and assessed the costs against the defendant company in addition to the fine already imposed. The case has been appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, where it is now pending.

There has been no extended or concerted action put forth to rigidly enforce the provision of the white-slave traffic act, for the reason that the district has not had officers available for assignment to that class of work. There have been a few prosecutions instituted, in which very satisfactory results have been accomplished.

CHINESE.

The fiscal year just ended has been a remarkably successful one in the enforcement of the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act, and the results accomplished are most gratifying. * * *

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As pointed out in previous years' reports, it is in the detection and arrest of Chinese and the prosecution of those persons responsible for their unlawful entry into the United States that the burden of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border rests, and along these lines unusual progress has been made over preceding years; and the prediction made in last year's report that we had reached a point in the enforcement of such laws where we were no longer acting on the defensive has been demonstrated to be correct—in fact, the perfection of plans has continued to such a degree that it is confidently believed that the smugglers of the "raw" coolie have been routed from what was formerly district No. 23, especially in the vicinity of El Paso, Tex. * * * The total number of arrests during the year amounted to 483, to which should properly be added, for the purpose of comparison, the cases of 115 Chinese persons who were arrested under the provisions of departmental warrant, making a total of 598, as against a total of 738 cases for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The decrease in the number of arrests upon complaint before United States commissioners is unquestionably due to the fact that in former years a considerable number of Chinese intentionally crossed into the United States for the purpose of being arrested and returned to their native land at the Government's expense. During the fiscal year 1910 there were 185 Chinese arrested at Nogales, Ariz., on complaints filed before the United States commissioner, all of whom were sent to China, while this year there have been but 2 arrested upon warrants issued by the commissioner at that place. This remarkable decrease is directly due to the fact that alien Chinese who entered the country surreptitiously were handled under the provisions of the immigration law and, in most instances, deported to Mexico through the medium of departmental warrants; and it may be positively stated that this procedure has broken up a pernicious practice and resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the Government, which, in former years, was obliged to furnish transportation to Chinese residents of Mexico who wished to return to their homes. There were 686 cases, including those pending from the previous year, considered during the past fiscal year, of which number 455 were actually deported, 67 discharged, 11 died, escaped, or forfeited bail, 27 were awaiting deportation or appeal, and 126 were pending at the close of the year. It is indeed pleasing to note that great progress has been made in the disposition of pending cases, particularly at El Paso. There were 131 cases pending at the close of last year as against 85 cases at the close of the year just ended. Especial attention is directed to the arrests in southern California, which aggregate 173 as compared with 19 for the preceding year, the last figures being taken from the annual report of the Commissioner General for the fiscal year 1910. These figures certainly demonstrate that there has been unusual activity displayed in southern California during the past year.

Attention was especially called, in last year's report, to the number of bond forfeitures in Chinese arrest cases at El Paso and the action taken by the district court to prevent same. It is gratifying to report that the increase in the amount of bond from $500 to $750 has materially reduced the number of forfeitures, and it will probably be unnecessary to increase the amount of bond to $1,000.

As mentioned in last year's report, information from various sources indicated that the smuggling of "raw" Chinese had been practically discontinued, particularly in the vicinity of El Paso, and that this class of Chinese had turned toward easier avenues for entering the United States. This statement still applies, and it is believed that there are fewer new Chinese reaching the interior of the country through El Paso and vicinity than at any time within the history of the station. The weakest point along the border at present is southern California, which will be discussed under a separate heading. We have failed in our efforts to stem the tide against persons holding valid certificates of residence and who effect a surreptitious entry at El Paso. There have been 840 Chinese "checked out" of El Paso during the year just ended as against 827 for the preceding year; and the only reason that the number is not greater is because of the fact that from February to May, inclusive, the railway lines from the interior of Mexico were out of commission. It is confidently believed that were it not for the revenue derived from the smuggling of this class of Chinese many persons engaged in the traffic would be forced to leave this locality. In each report for the last several years the obvious necessity for changing the provisions of the exclusion laws in such manner as to permit Chinese laborers holding valid certificates to visit their native land

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and return on identification has been pointed out, and I can only reiterate what was said in previous recommendation in this respect.

During the year 94 criminal cases arising under the exclusion laws were considered, including those pending from the previous year. Of this number of defendants 23 were convicted, 20 are fugitives from justice, 6 acquitted, 9 dismissed, the grand jury failed to indict in 1 case, and 35 cases are pending. As predicted at the time this district was formed, it has required the infliction of punishment upon offenders to break up the smuggling traffic, and the satisfactory condition existing at this time is unquestionably due to the large number of convictions of importance secured. The conviction of such smugglers as Mar Been Kee, Yee Kim Yoke, Charley Soo, Oliver M. Elliott, Victor H. Tobin, Oliver Carr, R. E. Nix, C. E. Crawford, Ng Fun, and Wong Wing Hing, each of whom was engaged almost exclusively in the nefarious practice, is striking at the very foundation of the smuggling organization; and it is gratifying to know that at last sufficient evidence was secured to enable this service to mete out to them their just dues. In connection with the criminal prosecutions, it is proper to remark that this service had the hearty cooperation and support of the officials of the courts and the Department of Justice, and especial commendation is due the United States attorneys for the western district of Texas and the southern district of California, who were untiring in their efforts.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The southern California district was made a part of district No. 23 on July 1, 1910. Considerable time was spent in determining the needs of that section, and it may briefly be stated that incompetency, inefficiency, and a lack of system and organization was rife in that territory. Steps, of course, had to be taken to bring order out of chaos, and this condition was brought about by making a number of changes in the personnel, the assignment of additional officers, and changing the procedure. It may be said that a satisfactory organization has not been in existence for more than six months, and when this fact is considered the results accomplished seem phenomenal. There is no doubt that smuggling through southern California assumed great proportions, but it is believed that important convictions which have been had in that jurisdiction during the past year will have a beneficial effect, though there are so many engaged in the traffic that it will be some time before the various organizations can be broken up entirely. An unusual obstacle to the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act in southern California is found in smuggling by water, which is carried on by means of small, high-power gasoline launches. This office is firmly convinced, as pointed out during the year, that the smuggling by water is by far the most difficult problem it has to contend with in this district. A launch was chartered for patrol service, which was used to good advantage notwithstanding the fact that it was found it had insufficient speed to cope with the vessels employed by the smugglers, and, while the revenue cutter *McCulloch* was assigned to the work with the beginning of the present year, there is considerable doubt as to whether it is suitable and has sufficient speed to control the situation. It is believed that entirely satisfactory results will not be accomplished until a boat of at least 20 knots speed has been secured.

PERSONNEL.

The same high standard in the personnel as mentioned in the report of last year is still maintained on this border, and as a whole there has been a noticeable increase in the general efficiency and the service has had the loyal support of its employees, which has made possible the splendid results accomplished. In maintaining this high degree of efficiency, however, it is obviously necessary that the employees be given some assurance that meritorious service will eventually receive its reward in a financial way. It is to be regretted that the state of the appropriation for the current year made it necessary for the Bureau to disapprove recommendations for the advancement of a number of deserving employees in this district, and in view of the prevailing low salary schedule on this border it will be more difficult to maintain the high degree of interest and efficiency heretofore existing. It is hoped that some provision may yet be secured whereby deserving promotions can be made, as a proper salary schedule can not be worked out on this border without some assistance from the Bureau in other than the small savings made through readjustments.

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In treating of the above subject, it is desired to discuss under subheadings certain improvements made during the year, though there are other less important features which might be touched upon but which will be covered by the general statement that, from an administrative point of view, there has been a decided improvement in all lines of our work.

It is felt that the allotment system has afforded the greatest improvement in general administration of any advance step heretofore inaugurated. Under this system a vast amount of useless correspondence both with and by the Bureau and Department has been eliminated and the time of officers and employees heretofore consumed in the preparation of such correspondence is now devoted to matters pertaining more directly to affairs tending to promote the successful administration of the laws. In addition, the advantages derived from dealing with the business public under the allotment system has become very noticeable. Heretofore it was difficult to interest business men in proposed purchases because of delay in the settlement of accounts; while under the present system it is possible to pay accounts within a comparatively short time, with the result that there is a growing tendency upon the part of the business public to compete for Government business. Many instances have occurred whereby the Government has financially profited by anxious competitors—in fact, business men generally are beginning to look upon this branch of the Government service as an up-to-date business institution, especially in this section, and it is believed the Bureau will readily appreciate the advantage to the service of this important fact. Of still greater importance is the allotment system, because each officer in charge of a district is at all times fully cognizant of the financial ability of his district, and being also aware of the requirements of his district, which is necessary to a successful administration, is in position to plan and economize to the end desired; whereas, under the old system, the Bureau assumed all financial obligations, and its officers in the field were not made to feel the responsibilities now more forcibly realized under the new accounting system.

In this connection, for the purpose of showing the advantages to be gained by the employment of advanced business methods, attention is invited to the fact that the miscellaneous expenditures in districts Nos. 19 and 23 for the fiscal year 1910 were $74,654.13, whereas for the past year the expenditures were $54,987.22, the two districts having been combined July 1, 1910. It will be seen that there has been a saving of $19,666.91 in the cost of the administration for the latter over the former year, and at the same time the results accomplished during the past year have been more satisfactory than they were during the year previous. It is not intended to convey the idea, however, that the saving shown is entirely due to the allotment system, although it has been an important factor in connection therewith.

MOUNTED INSPECTORS.

Difficulty has been experienced in past years in securing officers suitable and willing to undergo the hardships incident to a considerable number of assignments in this district in connection, especially, with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, and for that reason there has been a lack of permanency in the personnel on this border, which of necessity seriously impaired the general efficiency. To overcome this disadvantage, a recommendation was submitted to the Bureau for the establishment of a third-grade civil-service register from which to make selections of eligibles for appointment to the position of mounted inspector, it being contemplated that a class of officers suitable for the specific service in mind would be secured through such examination. The Bureau promptly indorsed the recommendation, the examination was held, and a register secured from which a number of selections have already been made; and it is believed that the new appointees, with possibly a few exceptions, will meet the peculiar needs of this district and thus prove the creation of the new position to be another advance step in general administration.

ORGANIZATION.

Having constantly in mind the fact that tangible results proceed in great measure from perfect organization, considerable thought and experimentation

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have been applied to this important feature of the work during the year. Many reforms and innovations have been adopted, resulting in the elimination of waste on the one hand and superfluous work on the other and in effecting economies in all branches of the work, and perhaps in this particular the greatest advancement has been made.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that any proposition submitted to the Bureau looking to improvement in general administration has invariably been indorsed by it, with the result that the Mexican border district is advancing along all lines.

There have been many occurrences of interest and importance at the port of San Francisco during the past year. The new station on Angel Island was occupied late in the preceding fiscal year; the commissioner of immigration at that port was suspended early in October, 1910, and subsequently resigned; and during a great part of the fiscal year an officer detailed as acting commissioner has been in charge of an investigation and reorganization of the San Francisco office. A new commissioner assumed control at that station near the close of the year. He has submitted a report covering the details of the business transacted at San Francisco during the period in question, which is a very interesting and valuable document. If space permitted, a considerable portion of it would be quoted. Other parts of it deal with matters growing more or less directly out of the investigation above mentioned, and it could serve no useful purpose to restate them here. It should be said, however, that the report discloses a remarkable improvement in each and every phase of the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws at San Francisco and in the general administration of the office. This is very gratifying and causes the Bureau to hope and believe that the good work will rapidly progress and that this large and important port of entry may soon be an ideal one in every respect.

The commissioners of immigration at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Seattle, New Orleans, and San Juan have also submitted reports of interest and value which ought to be published for the information of persons interested in the important subject covered thereby. They show, without exception, concerted efforts in harmony with the Bureau's views concerning the enforcement of the statutes and indicate good and improved administration at every point. The same may be said regarding reports submitted by inspectors in charge at the several smaller seaports and by those in charge of the interior stations. They furnish many reasons for gratulation and encouragement, and demonstrate the wisdom of the plan adopted some time since under which the country is divided into districts with conveniently located headquarters, the supervision of all being centered in the Bureau at Washington.

NEW IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

After provision had been made by Congress, in an act approved February 23, 1909, for the erection of a Government immigration building at Boston, a great deal of delay was occasioned by the difficulty of securing a site conveniently located and satisfactory to all concerned. Eventually a harbor-front site was selected, but by an act approved February 13, 1911, authority was given for the exchange of said property for one conforming accurately to the new harbor

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lines and in other ways more suitable for the purpose. Such an exchange has been effected, the newly acquired site being situated in east Boston. As soon as the deed is recorded, the Supervising Architect will be requested to proceed with the preparation of the plans for the building.

The erection of an immigration building at Philadelphia was authorized by an act approved February 6, 1908. Delay in perfecting the plans resulted from the difficulty, amounting almost to impracticability, of obtaining a suitable location. Finally it was decided to purchase ground in Gloucester City, N. J., on which there was standing a building which could be remodeled and used to advantage in connection with other buildings to be erected on the same site. This building has already been occupied, and the construction of additional buildings will be proceeded with promptly.

Negotiations for the acquirement of a site on which to erect a station at Baltimore, in accordance with authority therefor given in an act approved June 25, 1910, have proceeded to a point where the title papers of the property, located at Locust Point, are in the hands of the Department of Justice for examination.

Bids are being solicited for the construction of a wharf and building at Charleston. The wharf will be built first so that it may be used in connection with the transportation of material for the erection of the building, thus reducing the expense of transportation. The construction of this station was authorized in an act approved March 4, 1907.

Congress on March 4 last made additional appropriations of $15,000 for land and $50,000 for buildings in connection with the project of erecting a station at New Orleans. It has been necessary, therefore, to endeavor to secure land immediately adjacent to that heretofore purchased, in accordance with the act approved March 4, 1907, in doing which the Government may have to institute condemnation proceedings. This change regarding the land on which the buildings are to be erected will also necessitate some change in the plans.

The work on the new immigration building at Galveston, Tex., is under way and the installation of the pile foundations is being completed as rapidly as possible. The erection of this station was also authorized by the act approved March 4, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a brief statement of the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and of the several objects to which the $2,277,311.78 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act of March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected should be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, be paid from an annual appropriation. As the appropriation acts stipulate that no more than $500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-

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exclusion laws, it is necessary to keep separate accounts for such expenditures:

EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Expenses of regulating immigration, 1911:		
Enforcing immigration laws	$1,949,474.18	
Enforcing Chinese-exclusion laws	327,837.60	
		$2,277,311.78
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1909, and prior years		11,678.18
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (not including Division of Naturalization)		77,099.98
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1911:		
Remodeling main building, etc	$4,243.14	
Further remodeling of main building	54,477.71	
Mechanical equipment of contagious-disease hospital, etc	2,472.07	
Addition to old hospital building	1,359.50	
Temporary building upon wharf adjacent to barge office	5,329.50	
Rental of wharf adjacent to barge office	1,625.00	
New crematory	33.75	
Reconstruction of ferry rack	4,552.75	
Hot-water circulating system on main and hospital islands	4,812.00	
Automatic oiling system in power house on main island	2,229.00	
Passenger elevator in southwest tower of main building	6,959.65	
Dredging channels and construction of breakwater	30,035.70	
Freight elevator in kitchen and laundry building	38.70	
		118,168.47
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1910:		
Medical and surgical equipment of contagious-disease hospital	12,544.14	
Additional engines, generators, etc	9,415.22	
		21,959.36
Immigrant station, Boston, Mass		58.00
Immigrant station, Charleston, S. C		2,089.90
Immigrant station, Galveston, Tex		5,047.82
Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa		19,847.48
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal		42,032.25
Ferry steamer, immigrant service, San Francisco, Cal		66,523.12
Payment to John J. Cannon and Benjamin Smith		1,250.00
Payment of attorney's fees to R. L. Reid		150.00
Payment of fees to Austrian seamen detained at Ellis Island as witnesses		260.00
Payment of fees to Rafael Chapa and others as witnesses		663.00
Total		2,644,139.34

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

While necessarily the conduct of the affairs of the service in their minute practical details is left to the immediate supervision of commissioners and inspectors in charge, the general administration centers in the Bureau at Washington. It must supervise the service as a whole and see that the immigration, the contract-labor, the "white-slave," and the Chinese-exclusion laws are enforced in an efficient and uniform manner. This is no small task. It can not be claimed, of course, that an ideal plan of operation is maintained, but the constant effort is in that direction, and many of the inherent difficulties are successfully overcome. Methods of administration must be

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molded, modified, and changed to meet varying conditions; a different modus operandi must be adopted at the Atlantic ports from that found necessary and sufficient at Pacific ports; the Mexican border situation must be handled through means in many respects distinct from those availed of to control immigration on the Canadian border; and even at the several ports on the two coasts, respectively, and at different stations on the boundaries, as contrasted, must the administration be accurately fitted to the conditions peculiar to each. Yet the laws to be enforced are the same for each port and each section, and there must be a general uniformity of administration.

On the Atlantic coast, particularly at the large northern ports, of which New York is typical, the service is chiefly concerned with the inspection of European and western Asiatic immigrants. At the southern Atlantic and Gulf ports some of this same class are encountered, but another quite different class has to be handled, consisting of natives of the West Indies and of Central American countries, many of whom come to the United States for purposes more or less temporary in nature. On the Pacific coast the problem consists principally in the examination of Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus, and presents numerous difficulties of a type wholly distinct from those met on the Atlantic coast. At Canadian seaports the United States immigration officials perform duties on the respective coasts quite similar to those of the officers at the American ports, but along the Canadian border the field of operation is so broad and intricate and affords so many opportunities for entry through unauthorized channels that the task of giving reasonable effect to the law becomes exceedingly onerous. This is also true of the Mexican border, but there the difficulties are further accentuated by the fact that it has never been possible to enter into an arrangement with the international transportation lines by which any part of the inspection can be made elsewhere than at the boundary crossing, while in Canada a considerable part of the work is performed by officers located at interior and coastal points, relieving the train and boat inspectors of the burden of many minor details. On both borders the smuggling of Chinese is a regular business and a very lucrative one. The intricacies of the task, in its entirety, can better be imagined than described.

During the past year the Bureau has continued the special efforts which were inaugurated in the preceding year to improve the general administration of the law by changing or modifying the methods, and by enforcing a more strict supervision centralized at Washington. Much still remains to be done in this direction; but if space permitted of a detailed description of the many difficulties and obstacles, above alluded to, which have to be met and overcome, it would be easy to demonstrate that the progress has been little short of wonderful. All that can be done in a report of this nature is to meagerly indicate some of the more important of these improvements.

Of prime necessity to the success of any project dependent upon human intelligence, zeal, and industry is the engagement in the enterprise of a personnel each individual unit of which is dependable and efficient, so that as a whole the body of employees may be capable of the maximum attainment possible to an organization of human beings. Therefore, a great deal of thought and effort has been directed to raising the general efficiency of the service by improving the personnel. This has been attempted in these ways: (1) By training and

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encouraging the old employees, and carefully selecting all new additions to the force; (2) by reorganizing the force, as to its distribution among and its supervision within the various districts, as to its component elements and the particular place into which each such element fits, and as to the organization of those elements into a mobile and economically handled whole; and (3) by obtaining with respect to each individual employee a concrete statement, indicating as well as such matters can be shown on paper his ability or lack of ability in the position occupied and his capacity or lack of capacity for assignment to more difficult work, this latter method being supplemental or subsidiary to the accomplishment of the former two.

Some of the details that have been carried out in the attainment of the general purposes above described are the following: Prior to October, 1909, the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws was separate to a considerable extent. This produced a lack of uniformity of methods and a considerable waste of energy. In that month the country was divided into 23 districts, each of which was placed under the supervision of an officer in charge and the division theretofore existing between the Chinese work and the general immigration work has gradually been abolished, so that now each inspector is engaged generally in the enforcement of all the laws, and it is only at places where economy is subserved by having certain officers specialize on either branch that specialization is permitted. In line with this was the consolidation under the commissioner at Montreal of the enforcement of both sets of laws along the entire Canadian border, and the consolidation under the supervising inspector at El Paso of the enforcement of such laws along the entire Mexican border. It is impossible to estimate even approximately the advantage in efficiency and in economy of administration, the latter term being used in the sense both of saving money and energy and of directing the expenditure thereof along channels which produce far greater results than formerly. Another allied improvement was the closing of the several Canadian border ports of entry for Chinese, and the consolidation at Vancouver, commencing with the next fiscal year, of the examination of all Chinese seeking admission from the Orient through Canada, described in more detail hereinbefore (p. 153).

Gradually during the past two years the salary schedules of the service have been rearranged. Formerly there was no well-defined salary plan, but in the spring of 1909 the schedule of the Committee on Department Methods (the Keep Commission) was adopted. This contemplates small but fairly frequent promotions as the needs of the service and the funds available for its conduct justify, which necessarily raises the morale of the employees by encouraging them. Under the old arrangement, with no fixed rate of pay nor general scheme of promotion, there necessarily was more or less feeling that advancement sometimes resulted otherwise than from efficiency alone. It has required time, of course, to inaugurate so extensive a change, and some of its details yet remain to be perfected.

The direct means of testing the individual elements of the personnel consisted of efficiency ratings. The entire service was subjected to such a rating in June, 1909, on the basis of which many changes have gradually been made in the assignment of the officers to stations and to work where their peculiar abilities would produce the most telling

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effect. Some dismissals and a considerable number of demotions have necessarily occurred, for it would be unreasonable to expect that in a service employing over 1,600 officers, clerks, etc., there would not be great variation as to the qualifications of the individual employees. A similar efficiency rating has recently been completed, and, as it has been even more detailed and thoroughgoing than the former one, further improvements in the personnel will result with promptness and certainty.

The cost of administering the Immigration Service in the fiscal year 1910 was $2,631,538. In May, 1910, it became apparent that a more improved system of regulating expenditures must be adopted, in order to avoid the creation of deficiencies, which had arisen in both 1909 and 1910, the first two years in which the Immigration Service had been operating under a limited annual appropriation instead of an unlimited permanent one. A system was therefore devised whereby the needs of every district were closely estimated and a definite sum was set aside for the expense of each district, the officer in charge thereof being held to a strict accountability for the manner in which those funds were expended. Coupled with this allotment was a "liability account" system and a limited authority to incur expenses without prior authorization by the Department, although a plan requiring strict reporting of every item of expense incurred prevented this decentralization from going too far. The entire system is simple, yet effective. Periodical analyses have been made during the course of the year, and, although all the needs of the service have been promptly and adequately met and the official force has been considerably increased during the past year, it is believed that the Bureau will be well within the limits of its appropriation; this notwithstanding the fact that costly repairs and alterations have been made at Ellis Island, N. Y., and Angel Island, Cal., and that there has been met, without resort to Congress, the expense of repairing the results of a disastrous explosion near Ellis Island, amounting to about $27,000 in all. This plan of devolving upon officers in charge of districts a high degree of responsibility for their allotments has accomplished even more than was anticipated, producing a helpful spirit of emulation and causing the various officials to take a deep personal interest in the accomplishment of maximum results with minimum expenditure of energy, time, and money. The cost of conducting the service for the fiscal year 1911 was $2,644,139.34.

CONCLUSION.

In the light of the foregoing very meager presentation of the work, is it too much to say that the past year has been the best that the Bureau has yet experienced or unduly presumptuous to express the confident hope that such constant progress in the accomplishment of the purposes of the laws intrusted to its charge must eventually result in a very high degree of efficiency and economy of enforcement? I think not. In this connection, due acknowledgment must be made of the faithful and zealous manner in which the Bureau's wishes and labors generally have been observed and seconded by the various officials and employees of the service and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons detailed to conduct the medical inspection. It is the earnest, intelligent work of the individual officer

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that makes up in the aggregate the successful work of the service. On behalf of these individuals, who are stationed throughout the mainland and Canada and in the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and who have heretofore so enthusiastically performed the arduous tasks assigned them, I believe I may give positive assurance that just so far as painstaking, unremitting effort can be expected to produce telling effects, constant progress toward the ideal may be counted upon in the ensuing year.

One other thing is demonstrated, however, by the foregoing review of the year's work, viz, that, if all the purposes of the laws are to be ideally accomplished, the hands of the administrative officers must be strengthened and upheld by the legislative branch; the laws must be amended and extended in such ways as to render them capable of enforcement at least to the extent and with the intent originally contemplated. How I believe this can be done has been outlined in previous reports and is again described in Appendix I of this report.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT AND MEMORANDUM IN EXPLANATION THEREOF

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DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

AN ACT To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "alien" wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; the word "seaman" wherever used in this Act shall include every alien signed on a ship's articles and employed in any capacity on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place; and the term "United States" wherever used in this Act shall include any waters, territory, or other place under the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone. This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *Provided further*, That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession of the United States and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall become subject to the provisions of this Act at such other place.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars on account of every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided*, That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor on account of aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor on account of aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from

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one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; but to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner General of Immigration may require the deposit of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien: *Provided further*, That said head tax shall be collected in the cases of alien seamen only on account of those who are regularly admitted to the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner General of Immigration, as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Service, shall perform his duties and issue rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In addition to such other duties as may now or hereafter devolve upon him by law, or by virtue of his office, he shall have charge of the administration of all the provisions of this Act and of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into, their residence within, and their deportation from the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such certificates, bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, designate such districts, ports of entry, and stations, and enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out any provision of this Act and to control the entry by sea or across the land boundaries of aliens to, their residence within, their transit across, and their deportation from the United States, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss. He shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens within the United States as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner General of Immigration to detail officials of the Immigration Service from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) within the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the law in relation to the

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deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service surgeons employed under this Act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

SEC. 4. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States, under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they may suspect aliens are being brought into the United States. Such inspectors shall have authority to demand of any person within the distance of three miles that such person shall assist in making any search or arrest authorized by this Act. Such inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to make a written record of such evidence where such action may be necessary. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any Federal court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector shall, in event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpœna issued by such inspector or refusal to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officials and the boards of special inquiry any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by them. Should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not be available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States on the North American continent from a foreign port or a port of the

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Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or to any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii from any foreign port, from a port of the United States on the North American continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival a manifest made at the time and place of embarkation of aliens on board such steamer or vessel, with the names arranged in convenient groups, the names of those belonging to one family or coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable. The manifest shall contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in a prison or an almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, and a number, letter, or other data designating the place on the manifest at which he is listed. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens.

SEC. 6. Each manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration official at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon sailing with said vessel to make a physical and mental examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens belongs to any of the excluded classes named in this Act, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in the manifest is correct and true in every respect. The surgeon sailing with the vessel shall also sign the manifest and make oath or affirmation in like manner, stating his professional experience and qualifications, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the aliens named therein, and that the manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of the aliens. If no surgeon sails with a vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examination shall be made by some competent surgeon employed at the port of departure by the owners of the

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vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii or from any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American continent, or to a port of another island possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; if a citizen of the United States or insular possessions of the United States whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, or insular possessions thereof. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country. No such master shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States, the Commissioner General of Immigration may, when deemed by him expedient, arrange for the delivery of such information at a later date. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines bringing such aliens nor the owners, masters, agents, or consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive from any of the obligations which in case such aliens remained on board would bind them or any of them: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States they and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safe-keeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees

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of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section twenty hereof.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official, in charge at the various sea or land-border ports as may be necessary for the determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner General of Immigration shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards. At ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings, including all testimony given before them. The decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member may appeal through the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by such immigration official of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the excluded classes.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; stowaways;

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persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor, who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service; persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; citizens or subjects of any country that issues penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce to the immigration officials such a certificate; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to come to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for, directly or indirectly, by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by a parent, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who, by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound, are deemed to be economically unfit, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act; and, for a period of one year from date of deportation, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, unless prior to their reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor

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shall have consented to their reapplying for admission: *Provided*, That stowaways may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons who have committed an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons.

SEC. 11. Where a rejected alien, certified by a medical officer to be unable to travel alone by reason of sickness or mental or physical disability, or certified by a medical officer or found by a board of special inquiry to be unable to travel alone by reason of infancy, is accompanied by another alien such accompanying alien may also be excluded by a board of special inquiry and shall be deported in the manner in which other excluded aliens are required to be deported.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used to enable the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 13. That for the purpose of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections ten and twenty-seven hereof and of admission under section fourteen hereof, the excepted classes of Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent shall consist of those who, in their personal capacity, are of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who is entitled by this Act to enter and who is about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five

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hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or other foreign government of which a subject or citizen, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, shall show that the person to whom issued is entitled to come to the United States under the terms of this Act, and shall contain a photograph of and the following data regarding the person to whom issued: Family and individual name or names in full, title or official rank, if any, age, height, physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence. If the alien applying for the certificate is a merchant or a banker, said certificate shall, in addition, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application therefor. The term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than that necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, and his financial standing in the country issuing such certificate. The certificate and the identity of the person named therein and whose photograph is attached thereto shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official before indorsing such certificate to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he shall find upon examination that any statement therein contained is untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the certificate. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge at the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of such person to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he

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maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and natural-born children under sixteen years of age of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture continues or they remain under the age stated and shall, if in all other respects admissible, be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character mentioned in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture exists or they are of the age hereinbefore stated at the time of application: *Provided*, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least three years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the natural-born children of members of the said exempted classes shall not at any time establish and maintain themselves in any other status or occupation than one which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, otherwise they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That no alien excluded from admission into the United States by this Act and employed on any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall be permitted to land in the United States, except temporarily for medical treatment, or pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration providing for the ultimate removal or deportation of such alien from the United States. No owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States shall pay off or discharge any alien seaman, or permit the removal of any such seaman's personal effects, unless such seaman is duly admitted pursuant to the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That in case any such seaman intends to reship on board any other vessel bound to any foreign port or place, he shall be allowed to land for the purpose of so reshipping, and may be paid off, discharged, and permitted to remove his effects, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, if due notice of such proposed action first be given to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, and if the applicable provisions of this section are complied with.

Upon the arrival of any vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place it shall be the duty of the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee to deliver to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival lists containing the names of all alien seamen employed on such vessel, stating the positions they respectively hold in the ship's company, when and where they were respectively shipped

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or engaged, and specifying those to be paid off and discharged in the port of arrival; or lists containing so much of such information as the Commissioner General of Immigration shall by regulation prescribe; and after the arrival of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee to report to such immigration official, in writing, as soon as discovered, all cases in which any such seaman has deserted the vessel, giving a description of such seaman, together with any information likely to lead to his apprehension; and before the departure of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee to deliver to such immigration official a further list containing the names of all alien seamen who were not employed thereon at the time of the arrival, but who will leave port thereon at the time of the departure of such vessel, and also the names of those, if any, who have been paid off and discharged, and of those, if any, who have deserted or landed or been duly admitted.

SEC. 17. That no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States not entitled to enter under the various provisions of this Act shall be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished conditioned for the departure of such alien from the United States with the vessel on which employed, in accordance with proper regulations requiring names, description, and photograph, to insure the identity of such departing Chinese alien.

SEC. 18. That no alien certified, as provided in section seven of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form or from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment in any hospital in the United States unless it is shown that the disease did not develop until after embarkation on the voyage from which seeking to land and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government.

SEC. 19. That any alien excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of being certified by a board of surgeons to be below the naval-service physical standard or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible and if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor peculiar individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, nevertheless be admitted by said Secretary upon the giving of a suitable bond, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States, and to all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name of and by the appropriate law officers either of the United States or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

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SEC. 20. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be sent back to the country whence they respectively came as soon as practicable, on the vessels bringing them, or, if that is not practicable, on other vessels of the same line, or otherwise at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them: *Provided*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by him, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of any rejected alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may be held and treated at the expense of the owner of the vessel by which brought until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese

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descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claims to the satisfaction of the Commissioner General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described: *Provided*, That in all questions of citizenship arising under this Act evidence other than record evidence shall not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory unless it includes the testimony of at least one credible white witness.

SEC. 23. That the registration prescribed in the preceding section shall be enforced in the insular territory as well as in the continental territory of the United States. Chinese aliens and aliens of Chinese descent, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section fourteen hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: *Provided*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdiction of any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with

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growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

SEC. 25. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section fourteen hereof, or who is admitted in accordance with and continues to observe the provisions of section fifteen hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated by the Commissioner General of Immigration as a port of entry for aliens under this Act, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return to and reenter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner General, and shall reenter through such port of departure, and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the deposited certificate shall be returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration official in charge at the port.

SEC. 26. That, at any time within five years after entry, any alien who shall become a public charge; any alien who shall after arrival be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials; any alien seaman who shall desert his vessel in a port of the United States or who shall land therein contrary to the provisions of this Act; and any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act otherwise than as hereinafter specified; and that, at any time after entry, any alien who at the time of entry was a prostitute or was coming or being brought into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, or

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who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute, or who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section thirty-nine hereof; any alien who was an anarchist at the time of entry; and any alien who was convicted or who admits the commission prior to entry of a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported: *Provided*, That, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, any alien seaman arrested under the provisions of this section may be delivered into the custody of a consular representative of the country to which his vessel belongs upon assurances that he will be removed from the United States. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry to the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

SEC. 27. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent now residing in the United States who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section twenty-two hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who, not being a member of the excepted classes described in section thirteen hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall secure admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engage in any occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes; or any seaman of Chinese race or descent who shall desert his vessel in a port of the United States or who shall land therein contrary to the provisions of this Act; or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall in any other manner enter or reside in the United States in violation of this Act, or who is subject to deportation under the provisions of section twenty-six hereof, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whenever and wherever found, be taken into custody and deported.

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if the warrant of arrest is served at any time within five years after the entry of the alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner General of Immigration no such person exists or it is not practicable

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to recover such expense from any of said persons, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner, master, person in charge, agent, or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If the warrant of arrest is served later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and ordered deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the disposition made of the alien.

SEC. 29. That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien arrested under the provisions of this Act, or of any suit or proceeding in which such alien's testimony may be required, he may be detained, and if used as a witness be paid a witness fee of one dollar per day during such detention, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, or as a witness in a pending suit or proceeding, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 30. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein shall, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be to the country whence they came or to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States.

SEC. 31. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning

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whom such manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. Any person who shall knowingly or willfully furnish in any sworn manifest, statement, or information required by this Act regarding aliens brought into or carried out of the United States any false data shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor, in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every alien to whom this section is applicable. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

SEC. 33. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to any port of the United States, with or without intent to land, any alien belonging to any of the following classes: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, insane persons, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease. And if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person, or transportation company, or the master, owner, agent, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of this provision. And it shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States, with or without intent to land, any alien seamen belonging to any of the aforementioned classes, or any alien afflicted

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with any mental or physical defect of a less degree than hereinbefore specified but of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien seaman, or alien, respectively, so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this provision. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of such fines, and in the event that a fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That in respect to a seaman such fine may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be mitigated or remitted.

SEC. 34. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section three of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to insure absolutely that such alien shall not land in the United States at any time or place not designated by the immigration officials, and the failure of any such person to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner General of Immigration it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dollars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels bringing aliens to ports of the United States to fail or refuse to present every such alien for inspection by the immigration officials at such time and place as may by them be designated; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a failure or refusal the person so failing or refusing shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars on account of each and every alien with regard to whom such failure or refusal has occurred, and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *And provided further*, That such fine shall not be imposed in any case

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in which prosecution is had under the provisions of section thirty-four hereof.

SEC. 36. That any person, including the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, who shall knowingly sign on the ship's articles, or bring to the United States as one of the crew of such vessel, any alien, with intent to permit such alien to land in the United States in violation of this Act, or who shall falsely and knowingly represent to the immigration authorities at the port of arrival that any such alien is a bona fide member of the crew, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any court of the United State having jurisdiction of the offense. The negligent failure of the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place to detain on board any seaman after notice in writing by the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival that such seaman is not admissible, and to deport such seaman if required by such immigration official or by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall render such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense; and it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation hereof to pay off or discharge any alien employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, unless duly admitted pursuant to the provisions of this Act, unless due notice of such proposed action is first given to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, and unless the provisions of section sixteen hereof are complied with.

In case of the failure of the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place to deliver either of the lists of seamen arriving and departing, respectively, prescribed by section sixteen hereof, or to report cases of desertion or landing as required by said section, such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee shall, if required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom correct lists are not delivered or a true report is not made as required in said section; and no such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

It shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, masters, officers, agents, and consignees of vessels arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place to insure absolutely that no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board such vessel shall land in the United States for any purpose unless satisfactory bond is furnished in accordance with the provisions of section seventeen hereof; and the failure of any such person to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a

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misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or if, in the opinion of the Commissioner General of Immigration, it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dollars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 37. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee of any vessel to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the detention of aliens as required by section eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the deportation of aliens arrested and ordered deported as required by section twenty-eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to receive on board the vessel by which brought or a vessel owned or operated by the same interests any alien rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under any provision of this Act, or to fail to safely guard and detain any such alien thereon, or to refuse or fail to return any such alien to the foreign port whence he came or to which ordered deported under any provision of this Act; or to make any charge to cover the expense of deporting any alien brought or to be brought to the United States, or to take any security for the payment of such charge, or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected, or arrested, and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section ten hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions, such owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent or consignee of the vessel.

SEC. 38. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned

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not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 39. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, any alien shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years and pay a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars. Any alien who shall, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported, under the provisions of section ten or section twenty-six hereof which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, reenter or attempt to reenter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years. In prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, any alien to come into the United States, by means of any offer or promise of employment, whether true or false, or by means of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless with the permission of the Commissioner General of Immigration, in accordance with section ten of this Act; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

SEC. 41. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section forty of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the

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criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but they shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 42. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, or corporation, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels and others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, to, directly, or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or to so attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and anyone violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section forty of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel has brought or caused to be brought to a port of the United States any alien so solicited, invited, or encouraged to come by such owner, master, officer or agent, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be held to prohibit transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailing schedules of and the terms and facilities of transportation upon their vessels.

SEC. 43. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years and fined not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Any person whose assistance in making a search or arrest is demanded by an immigrant inspector, as provided by section four hereof, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to render such assistance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars. Any person to whom an oath has been

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administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 44. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 45. That the district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the United States attorneys to conduct every suit or prosecution brought in court by the United States under this Act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. No suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That said Secretary in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the Official Register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved

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August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 47. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner General of Immigration may prescribe; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioner General in his discretion from permitting these things to be done by Government agencies. All receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station.

SEC. 48. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 49. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 50. That this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and twelve. The Act of March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except sections thirty-four and forty thereof, the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act, except as stated in section twenty-six hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

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MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

The draft of a proposed new law on the subject of immigration which formed Appendix I of the report for 1909 consisted mainly of a codification of already existing law concerning the regulation of immigration and the exclusion of Chinese, with only such changes in its arrangement as would place the various provisions in logical order and such changes in its language as would make possible the attainment of what was conceived to be the intent of the several statutes heretofore passed. In reinserting the said draft in the report for 1910 a few further changes of the same character, which the experience of another year had suggested, were made in its text; and, with the object of giving concrete expression to the Bureau's recommendations for immigration legislation of a more restrictive character, and for legislation regarding Chinese of a more exact and in some respects more liberal nature, than had heretofore been attempted, language adopting such recommendations was incorporated in the appropriate sections and commented upon in the body of the report as well as in a memorandum. As now inserted in this report, the draft is in most respects a repetition of the one which appeared in the report for 1910, the experience of still another year having suggested only a few modifications.

The various subjects of the proposed bill are arranged in the following order: (1) Definitions of terms; (2) Collection of head tax; (3) Immigration officials—their functions and their control; (4) Collection of statistics; (5) Admission and exclusion of aliens; (6) Residence of aliens in the United States; (7) Arrest and deportation of aliens; (8) Penalties for violation of various provisions; (9) Miscellaneous items; and (10) Repealing and saving provisions.

In explaining the origin of the text and the reasons for the various amendments, the sections of the draft are taken up in numerical order. Throughout the draft the language has been simplified and made more succinct than that of existing law.

Section 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221, and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; 186 Fed., 150; also 128 Fed., 656; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830;

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166 Fed., 536 and 1007; 173 Fed., 500; 179 Fed., 839; 185 Fed., 401; 186 Fed., 354; 187 Fed., 903; and 158 U. S., 538). The word "seaman" is also defined in the interest of clearness.

The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines, that taken from section 33 being so changed as to apply also to the insular possessions.

SECTION 2.

This is section 1 of the act of 1907, so changed as to make the head tax payable on account, not merely of all aliens entering the United States, but of all brought to United States ports—a return to the language of the act of 1903. The present wording results, usually, in reducing by four dollars the penalty against a transportation company for bringing an inadmissible alien, which penalty consists in the return of the alien at the company's cost.

As there is a great deal of travel between the Bermuda Islands and the United States, that colony has been classed with Canada, Newfoundland, etc., in the exemption from the head tax. The language of the act of 1903 has also been reinstated, in naming the countries exempted from head tax, as experience has shown it is both more convenient and more satisfactory to exempt *citizens* of such countries than *conditional residents* thereof. A provision is inserted also for the refund of head tax exacted on account of aliens applying at the land boundaries; this to avoid complaints which arose under the act of 1903 from the collection of head tax on aliens who were rejected at the land boundaries, where the tax is often collected directly from the alien and thereby given prominence.

While it is desirable that the head tax shall not be collected on aliens in transit, it is quite as desirable that there shall be no evasion of the law as to others, and that any refunds made shall go to the alien (by whom actually paid) and not into the coffers of the transportation companies, as now often happens. It is also quite as good policy not to assess the head tax on tourists and temporary visitors. Provisions are accordingly inserted to accomplish these several objects. On the same theory alien seamen, except those regularly admitted to the United States, are exempted. The third proviso to this section, requiring that head tax collected in the Philippines shall go into the treasury of said islands, is taken from section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905.

SECTION 3,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 32 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase, as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial impor-

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tance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home—which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 24).

SECTION 4.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by "inspectors"), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom; and to directly empower such officials to board and search vessels, etc., a duty that now constantly devolves upon them, especially in localities where smuggling is common. For the same reason there has been adapted from R. S. 3071 a provision empowering the inspectors to call for the assistance of near-by persons when needed. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpœna witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

SECTION 5.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereinafter explained. An addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively. An addition is also made calling for sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. Information of a similar character is now being secured with regard to departing passengers only. There is also incorporated in this section so much of section 13 as relates to incoming manifests, the language being simplified and so modified as to require the assembling on manifests of names of members of single

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families or of aliens coming from the same locality (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions).

SECTION 6

is a combination of part of section 13 and section 14 of the act of 1907, the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

SECTION 7.

The provisions with regard to furnishing data covering passengers leaving the United States are separated from those regarding passengers entering, and extended so as to cover citizens (native born and naturalized) departing with the intent to settle abroad, and to empower immigration officials to obtain information regarding aliens and permanently departing citizens leaving the country over the land boundaries similar to that furnished by transportation companies concerning those leaving by vessels. Information regarding sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of debarkation of departing United States citizens who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country is also required. This information is now secured by indirect, nonstatutory means regarding all departing passengers. These modifications of the statistical requirements are essential to the compilation of accurate figures on this very important subject. Instead of requiring manifests of outward-bound passengers, "information" only is required, and provision is made for the adoption of regulations as to the form and manner in which it shall be collected and supplied. Here also an addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively.

SECTION 8.

The changes made in section 16 of the act of 1907 in redrafting it into this section are to render perfectly clear the requirement that steamship companies permitted to place aliens temporarily in immigration stations or elsewhere pending inspection are to bear *all* the expenses incident to such detention until the aliens are actually landed. Although that is undoubtedly the present intent, four steamship companies have compelled the Government to bring suit for hospital treatment rendered aliens suffering from ailments from which they recovered (whereupon admission followed).

SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the

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effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act, the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907, but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the disease. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act. The clause relating to criminals has been broadened to include all persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, irrespective of whether they have been convicted or admit the commission thereof. The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4–7 becoming sections 40–42, hereinafter explained); also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing them to come to the United States are true or false, so as to reach a large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "manual" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney General (27 Op., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the proviso (meaningless under the construction mentioned) exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly mental, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations. There have been specifically enumerated in the list of excluded classes "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government." Such persons are excluded by the present law; but placing them in the list makes the language plainer. There have been added to the said list the two new classes suggested in the report for 1909, and again in that for 1910, viz, "male persons between the ages of 16 and 50 coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service," and "persons who by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound are deemed to be economically unfit at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." With respect to the former, however, provision is made for their inclusion

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in the bonding provisions of section 19, to avoid any peculiar individual hardship or suffering. Concerning the latter, placing exclusion in the discretion of the Secretary is merely adopting the arrangement now followed so successfully in the cases of unaccompanied children under the age of 16. Two other new classes are added to aliens excluded. One classification is intended to strengthen the chances for detecting at the ports aliens with criminal records and the other has in view the breaking up of an extensive practice under which aliens rejected at one port are returned by the steamship companies to another port, where they often, as the result of arrangements made meantime to give their application a new aspect, effect entry, which practice is penalized in section 37 of the draft. "Stowaways" have also been added to the excluded classes, such persons as a rule being undesirable; but provision is made for the admission of rare cases of merit, "in the discretion of the Secretary."

SECTION 11

is merely the section of the same number of the act of 1907, modified in the interest of clearness, and

SECTION 12

the proviso which was attached to section 1 of said act to enable the President and Department to deal with the Japanese-laborer situation as it existed at the time of the passage of such act.

SECTION 13

contains a list of exempt classes of aliens of the Chinese race. Every status or occupation that has been encountered or suggested in practical administration as properly falling in this category has been named. This results in a very material broadening of the present law and treaty (Art. II), which regard as "laborers" all who are not officials, merchants, teachers, students, or travelers. To thus name the exempt classes is the safer—in fact, it is believed, the only fairly safe—method of handling the matter in a statute. The term "engineer" is here used of course, in the professional sense.

SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consistent with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 8 of the Chinese regulations in force for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of

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immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeitable certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be specifically authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

SECTION 15,

covering the admission of the legal wives and natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble. Sixteen years is fixed as the maximum age at which a child may be admitted under the status of an exempt father, because that is the age which by Chinese custom corresponds most nearly to 21 years in this country.

SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) it has been practically impossible to do so. Violations of the law in this connection will never be prevented to any appreciable extent until the immigration officials are given direct authority to control the masters of vessels carrying foreign crews. The proposed provision is an adaptation, by slight modification, of the applicable terms of the bill (H. R. 32441) which was introduced at the last session of Congress, with the concurrence of the Department and various steamship lines. It has been worked out with great care and it is believed will afford a remedy for the serious evil, and yet not impose any undue hardship on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 17

specifies additional requirements regarding alien seamen of Chinese race or descent, and is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, by preventing serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. A district court has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains, the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989; 185 Fed., 907), but has never been made absolutely by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section. See also explanation of section 36.

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SECTION 18.

So much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to admission for hospital treatment is drawn into this separate section and so modified as to prevent diseased aliens being brought to United States ports for the very purpose of being treated, as is done under the present law, although contrary to its spirit. That the expense of so treating those who contract disease on the voyage shall not be borne by the Government is also specified.

SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not being parties to the bond, a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft. The bonding provision is extended to cover the new class, persons below the naval-service physical standard, with the same limitations as attach to the other classes named therein.

SECTION 20

is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to the return of rejected aliens and a delay in deportation for certain reasons. A provision permitting the release under bond of those whose deportation is delayed, or the payment of a witness fee in case they are held in detention, is incorporated, so that prosecutions of importers may be made more easy and effective and the holding of aliens in confinement without remuneration avoided.

SECTION 21.

Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was at least a reasonable measure. As it was worded (inadvertently, it is thought) in the act of 1907, however, it has become a source of trouble and embarrassment. Language calculated to meet the spirit of the former provision is therefore adopted, conforming substantially to that of the act of 1903, but making it plain that expenses growing out of the privilege granted are to be borne by the beneficiary.

SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regard-

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ing Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the best plan for removing aliens from the country.

Section 22 is also found to be a convenient location for a proviso requiring that in all questions of citizenship arising under the act evidence, other than records, that does not include the testimony of at least one credible white witness will not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory. Such a provision will be useful in all classes of cases and is absolutely required in the cases of Chinese, as was shown in the report for 1909. The legality of such a requirement, as well as the necessity therefor, is clearly shown by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fong Yue Ting case (149 U. S., 698, 729–730).

Section 25.

There are in the existing exclusion laws a number of harsh and useless restrictions on the departure and return of lawfully resident Chinese. A Chinese alien legally in the country should be allowed to leave and return as freely as aliens of other races, his identification being the only important requirement. Under this section that will be possible, and all of the restrictions that are productive of no good but of much harm will be removed.

Section 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18), and of the similar provisions of section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910. An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as effectively to rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and the three-year limit has been eliminated, leaving the Government possessed of its inherent right to remove at any time aliens objectionable on these grounds. This has already been done in the act of March 26, 1910, with regard to sexually immoral aliens, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be done with respect to other specially undesirable classes. With regard to the other classes of aliens subject to deportation, the period within which deportation may be effected has been fixed at five instead of three years. Concerning "public charges," the restriction that the cause must have existed prior to entry has been removed. If the law is thus broadened, it will be

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strengthened almost incalculably. In order to avoid any confusion on the question whether aliens already in the United States when the proposed new law takes effect are subject to the provisions thereof relating to deportation, the terms of this section are made applicable to aliens without regard to time of entry. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. It has been so worded as to make the deportation of Chinese on any and all of the statutory grounds a process in every respect similar to the deportation of aliens of other races; but, of course, no limit has been placed upon the time within which they may be deported.

SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country later than five years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense when deportation is effected within five years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added to the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION 29.

The act of 1907 contains no provision for the detention as witnesses of *arrested* aliens. In this section such provision is made, and, in order to keep such witnesses in a "willing" frame of mind, the payment of a fee during their detention, or their release under bond, is authorized, the bond being made to cover not only their production for a hearing on the charge on which arrested and their deportation (as in sec. 20, act of 1907), but also for their production as witnesses. Thus the law regarding detention of arrested aliens is brought into accord with that concerning excluded aliens (sec. 20 of this draft).

SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, modified to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country, even though it

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is clearly shown that such alien was a citizen of Canada, holding that by removal to the United States and a residence, however short, in this country he has expatriated himself, and in the case of Chinese return is conditioned upon the payment of $500 head tax.

SECTION 31

is section 15 of the act of 1907, changed to agree with sections 5, 6, and 7 of the draft (12, 13, and 14 of the act), and to make the assessment of the $10 fine for failure to furnish statistical data an administrative instead of a judicial process, thus adopting in this connection the method which has in the case of Oceanic Navigation Co. *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320) received the unqualified approval of the Supreme Court as applied to the collection of the $100 fine assessed under section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 of this draft). There has been incorporated a provision for the punishment for perjury of anyone who shall furnish any false data in a manifest, statement, or list or information required by the act. This is necessary in view of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case United States *v.* Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, mentioned in commenting on section 5 of this draft.

SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localities there is so little sympathy with the laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence, also, the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

SECTION 33

is section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in Oceanic Navigation Co. *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320), so modified as to have it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens, and to make it unlawful to bring to ports of this country aliens afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation with physical or mental defects of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living; also, to make the fine assessable, whether or not there is an intent to land the afflicted alien. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made $200—in cases of mental defects, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases; this in order to encourage

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the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens. In the cases of aliens less seriously afflicted and in the cases of seamen the amount of the fine is fixed at $25.

SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442), under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal, or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are also covered in an alternative way by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz, by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject. It is necessary for two reasons to have a provision of this kind in the law, although the same offenses are mentioned in section 35 hereof providing for an administrative fine: (1) Flagrant cases should be punished by imprisonment as well as fine; (2) the effectiveness of an administrative fine is dependent upon ability to refuse clearance—not always possible, especially at points other than seaports.

SECTION 35

is an adaptation of the plan, found to work so satisfactorily with regard to diseased aliens, contained in section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 hereof), to the very important matter of compelling transportation companies and others to present for inspection every alien brought to the United States. Flagrant cases of this kind—cases in which evidence sufficient to convict criminally might be obtained—can be handled under section 34. (It is not intended that both sections shall be used in any one case.) But less flagrant cases, or those in which the technical proofs required under criminal procedure might not be available, can and ought to be covered by an administrative fine. This proposal seems to fall within the broad and comprehensive language of the Supreme Court in Oceanic Navigation Co. *v.* Stranahan (214 U. S., 320, 342–343).

SECTION 36

covers the cases of all alien seamen and also contains some special additional requirements in the cases of seamen of Chinese race or descent. Such of its provisions as relate to all alien seamen are, like

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those of section 16, adapted from a bill introduced at the last session of Congress (H. R. 32441), while the additional provisions regarding Chinese seamen are incorporated to make section 17 effective. The rigid exclusion of Chinese laborers has become a fixed policy, the continuance of which is contemplated by this proposed law; hence the necessity for the additional requirements concerning seamen of that race.

SECTION 37.

A very important element in the control of immigration consists in controlling the transportation companies, whose agents, in their eagerness to build up the passenger-carrying business, often indulge in questionable practices. To bring the wrong kind of aliens, or to refuse or fail to carry such aliens back or to bear the expense brought upon their lines by their own careless or inadvisable selling of tickets, ought to be severely punished. That is one of the purposes of this section. Another is to make effective the new provision placed in section 10 requiring the exclusion of aliens who have once been deported and who return within a year without the consent of the Department.

SECTION 38

corresponds with the penal portion of section 38 of the act of 1907, except that the minimum penalty is made definite.

SECTION 39.

Modified in several respects, section 3 of the act of 1907, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910, is proposed for reenactment, it being considered that the decision of the Supreme Court in Keller *v.* United States (213 U. S., 138) is overcome by the change of language made in the last-mentioned act from that contained in the first mentioned. There is also incorporated a provision similar to one in the act of March 26, 1910, making it a misdemeanor for an alien who has been excluded or arrested and deported under the provisions of sections 10 or 26 relating to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, to reenter or attempt to reenter the United States after once having been deported; also the provision of the same act making the testimony of a husband or wife admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband, which is required because the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in, and often the couple are the only parties having knowledge of the transaction.

SECTION 40

is a combination of sections 4 and 5 of the act of 1907, regarding contract labor, modified to agree with changes made in section 2 of the act (sec. 10 of the draft), and so as to punish in clear terms the *attempt* to import, etc. The word "unlawful" has been readopted from the act of 1903, as its use has been held to constitute the proceeding a civil one (213 U. S., 103). An alternative method of punishment is provided, viz, a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor to be used

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in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible, or in cases in which it is desired to lay the foundation for a prosecution for conspiracy (215 U. S., 190).

SECTION 41

modifies section 6 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4 and 5 (preceding), and to the proviso allowing States and Territories to advertise their inducements to immigration is added a specification of exactly what they may do to make their advertisements effective. This is in the interest of clearness, and is only fair to those States that really desire and need a good class of immigration.

SECTION 42

changes section 7 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4, 5, and 6 (40 and 41 preceding), and so extends its provisions as to penalize soliciting, inviting, or encouraging immigration (or the attempt) by persons, associations, societies, companies, partnerships, or corporations of all kinds, as well as by owners, masters, officers, or agents of vessels. Violations are made punishable by either the criminal or civil process prescribed by section 40, and in the case of owners, masters, etc., of vessels an alternative punishment is provided, viz, administrative fine enforced by refusal of clearance, as this is a very important part of the control of immigration by controlling the activities of the transportation lines.

SECTION 43.

It is essential that immigration officials shall be protected in the performance of their duties. The present law is deficient in this respect, and this section is designed to effect that purpose. It is also important that they shall be able to demand the assistance of near-by persons in making searches and arrests, especially in sparsely settled sections. Hence the provision here (adapted from sec. 3071, Rev. Stat.), supporting the authority given in section 4. This section also contains so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission, or readmission to, residence within, or transit through the United States. This is an absolutely necessary provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SECTION 44.

This section has been so drawn as to cover, it is believed, every phase of the improper making or use of any of the certificates required under the proposed act. In this respect the present Chinese-exclusion laws (sec. 7, act of 1884; sec. 11, act of 1888; and sec. 8, act of 1892) are very deficient.

SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications; also a clause taken from section 5 of said act. And there is

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added a provision that suits may be instituted under the various provisions of the law wherever the parties may be located, a jurisdictional question having arisen on that point.

SECTION 46

is a proposed reenactment of so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as relates to the appointment of immigration officials, the latter part of said section being carried into section 9 of the draft.

SECTION 47

is section 30 of the said act, so changed as to make it perfectly clear that the exchanging of aliens' money, the feeding of detained aliens, etc., may, if deemed necessary, be done by the Government, rather than by contractors. It may at any time become desirable that the Government should do at least some of these things itself.

SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

SECTION 49

is so much of section 39 of said act as gives the President authority to call a world convention on immigration questions.

SECTION 50

fixes the date the proposed measure shall take effect, names the laws repealed thereby, and adds a proviso (consisting of a modification of sec. 28 of the act of 1907) showing to what extent only the act shall be given a retroactive effect and avoiding any hiatus between the operation of the old and the *new* statute.

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APPENDIX II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1911.

SIR: With the termination of the last fiscal year the present system of conferring citizenship had been in operation for approximately five years. It may be assumed, therefore, that certain features shown in the following report are permanent, and we may judge intelligently whether the law is fully accomplishing the purpose intended or whether there is occasion for remedial or amendatory action, either by Congress or by administrative methods. So far as the latter is concerned, as has been stated in each of the former reports, there has never been a time when it was possible to stop and take account, so to speak, and consider the feasibility and desirability of a redistribution of the work in the Division, or a reduction in the time devoted to some classes of clerical work and an enlargement of that bestowed on other classes of that work. At all times the clerical force has been insufficient, even with the aid of temporary assignments from other offices in the Department, to keep abreast of current work. This has resulted in large undisposed accumulations of official papers; mortifying delays in making responses to letters from private individuals and public officials; the continuous exaction of labor from the clerks for long periods after the conclusion of the ordinary official hours, on holidays, and even on Sundays; and, consequently, impaired the accuracy and the quality of the work actually accomplished. Although the Division in its brief existence has been compelled to move into offices in three different buildings, it has at no time during that period had quarters that were sufficiently adequate in space or suitable in arrangement to admit of a disposal of the files, clerks, and supervising officers in a manner that would secure an economical handling of the work.

It may be said, although with a less intimate knowledge of conditions, that to a greater or lesser degree other offices are laboring under like disadvantages. No other administrative office, however, is attempting—and must succeed in its attempt in order to justify its existence—to adjust its labors to the requirements of a wholly different branch of the Government (the judicial). When there is a hearing of petitions for citizenship in any one of more than two thousand courts exercising jurisdiction over naturalization proceedings, an examiner representing the Division must either be there in person or place the Government's case before the court by correspondence, and he must be fully prepared to report upon the character of each petitioner and his witnesses as the result of his own investigations,

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and upon the clerical defects or legal insufficiency, if any, of the papers filed, as the result of examinations made in the Division. That the Government has not had time to prepare itself is no answer to a petitioner's demand for judicial action upon his case when he appears before the court with his witnesses on the date set. The Government has undertaken to be prepared, and it must at all hazards be ready at the appointed time, or the court, unless a defect be disclosed, will, upon prima facie case, admit the petitioner with that same absence of actual knowledge which prevailed among the courts in admitting aliens prior to the operation of the act of June 29, 1906.

Thus the Division must have its examination and report ready upon the more than five thousand cases per month, at whatever cost of labor or of delay to other correspondence, the examination of declarations of intention and certificates of naturalization, card indexing, filing, examining accounts, supervision of examiners' work in the field, and numerous other details of official work in the Department. Here, then, is disclosed a definite and pressing need for more clerks and more and better arranged office space for a service that has passed beyond the experimental stage and may be assumed now to be a permanent part of the executive branch of the Government. Without the additional clerks much necessary work must be hurriedly and imperfectly done, delayed, or left absolutely undone, while without the other facilities it is not possible to secure the greatest amount of efficiency at the lowest cost of labor and of money.

From what has been said as to the clerical force of the office in Washington it may easily be seen that an increase is also necessary in the number of examiners in the field. This matter will be discussed further on, as will also the need for additional assistants to clerks of courts. They are referred to here, however, as needs that have been demonstrated, like that of additional clerks in the Division in Washington, to make the administrative methods and machinery in any adequate measure equal to the discharge of the duties imposed in the enforcement of the present naturalization law. These needs are reported upon first in order, because they are first in importance and should be first provided for.

Experience has likewise disclosed the desirability of legislative action the nature of and reason for which will be discussed under the appropriate heading further on.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

There have been some few changes during the year in the courts engaging in the exercise of jurisdiction to admit to citizenship. A few State courts have declined to continue the work already assumed, and some have been added to those so engaged. At the close of the year the number of State and Federal courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction were as shown in the last column of the following table:

Courts.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
State	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247	2,270
Federal	201	228	217	227	229
Total	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474	2,499

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For the purpose of ascertaining the actual work of the courts—the judicial work—as distinguished from the work done by the clerks as ministerial officers, it is necessary to consider only the petitions heard. The number of these is represented by the certificates of citizenship issued and the denials of petitions. As appears from an accompanying table, there were issued during the year 55,329 certificates of naturalization and 9,017 petitions were dismissed, thus showing that 64,346 naturalization cases were disposed of by the courts. How these figures compare with the corresponding figures for previous years is shown below:

Certificates.	1909	1910	1911
Granted	37,337	39,206	55,329
Denied	6,341	7,781	9,017
Total	43,678	46,987	64,346

Thus, while the business of the courts increased in 1910 to the extent of 3,309 cases over that of 1909, the last year showed an increase of 17,359 cases over the number in 1910 and 20,668 over 1909. In other words, while the increase from 1909 to 1910 was less than 8 per cent, the growth from the latter year to 1911 was nearly 38 per cent.

This greatly enlarged business of the courts is the most significant fact developed during the past year. It bears directly upon the requirements as to the examining and clerical forces, and indicates the present need of such additions thereto as will obviate the danger of the administrative and investigating work falling still further in arrears. The special reformatory feature of the new law is to be found, not in additional requirements as to the qualifications of the petitioners, which are substantially the same that have been prescribed for a century past, but in the means devised by executive investigation to insure the proof of qualifications. Just so far as these means are inadequate the present law will prove inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted, and to that extent the conditions which prevailed before its passage will continue.

While it is not possible, with the clerical force at its disposal, for the Division to make such a study of the data in its files as will enable it satisfactorily to show how far the reported increase is due to each of several probable causes, it is safe to assume that the principal occasion for the greater amount of business is the seven-year limitation on the validity of the declaration of intention. In each of the preceding annual reports of the Division this feature of the law has been adverted to, and it has been pointed out that the business of the courts hereafter must be estimated from the number of declarations filed and the necessity for their use as a basis for petitions before the expiration of seven years from the date of such filing. As the declarations filed prior to September 27, 1906, are not limited as to the time of their use, there appears to be no reason to believe that the great increase referred to is due to the activity of others than those who have filed declarations since that date, and who are stimulated by the consciousness that delay beyond the seven-year limit will

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impose upon them the necessity of filing new declarations of intention and waiting two years thereafter.

That the supply of additional assistants to clerks of courts has had little effect on the general result, and has therefore had no appreciable effect upon the growth of business, will appear from a consideration of the data below:

CASES DISPOSED OF BY COURTS IN CERTAIN STATES, 1910 AND 1911.

State.	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	State.	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
			Per cent.				*Per cent.*
California	2,173	3,349	+54	Ohio	1,462	1,975	+35
Illinois	3,385	5,985	+76	Pennsylvania	4,906	7,746	+57
Massachusetts	3,238	3,137	− 3	Washington	1,463	1,786	+22
New York	10,196	13,076	+28	Wisconsin	1,997	2,963	+49

Practically all of the clerical aid supplied to the clerks of courts was in New York City and Brooklyn, and yet, as the above table of returns from States on the Pacific coast, in the Middle West, and on the Atlantic coast shows, in each of the several States named, except Washington and Massachusetts, the ratio of increase was greater than in New York, although to none of them was such aid extended.

If it be considered that since the law became operative there have been filed more than 710,000 declarations of intention and only 236,000 petitions, it is not possible to avoid the conclusion that the business of the courts and of the administrative officers will continue to increase for some years to come. Many of the petitions filed have been supported by declarations filed under the former law, so that there are probably not less than half a million cases to be disposed of in the next seven years if no declaration is allowed to lapse by operation of law. This is enough to keep the courts occupied for more than the next seven years with about the same amount of work that was transacted last year, even though not a single petition should be made upon a declaration filed hereafter.

In the following table is set forth the action taken by the courts upon each of the 64,346 petitions disposed of by them during the year, and the reasons therefor, arranged by States and Territories.

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CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.													Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
Alabama										17	1			18	123	141	12.77
Alaska				1				2		6	1			10	110	120	8.33
Arizona			4		1	2	2	3		11	2		1	26	83	109	23.85
Arkansas			6				1		1	3			2	13	27	40	32.50
California	4	4	152	14	18	21	13	58	4	291	3	6	19	607	2,742	3,349	18.12
Colorado	3	5	72	11	1	12	8	9	5	51	1	4	12	194	607	801	24.22
Connecticut	1	4	5	6	32	2	1		1	17			4	73	1,346	1,419	5.14
Delaware			1	1						6				8	90	98	8.16
District of Columbia		1	2	3	2	2	1			14				25	125	150	16.67
Florida	1			1	2	2		1	1	15		1	4	28	142	170	16.47
Georgia			5	1		1		1	2	3			1	14	74	88	15.91
Hawaii										4		1		5	39	44	11.36
Idaho		1	3					1		5			1	11	228	239	4.60
Illinois	6	49	337	37	66	48	18	41	7	135	10	4	65	823	5,162	5,985	13.75
Indiana		8	39	10	3	5	5	2	2	18	2	1	5	100	265	365	27.40
Iowa		2	69	9	5	25	4	5	4	29			16	168	937	1,105	15.20
Kansas	3	7	55	10	15	20	9	2	1	11		2	18	153	345	498	30.72
Kentucky	1		4				1	1		3			3	13	62	75	17.33
Louisiana		2	23		1	1	23	2		12	1	5	1	71	306	377	18.83
Maine		3			1	1		3		13			1	22	244	266	8.27
Maryland		4	9		6		2	5		18		1	1	46	341	387	11.89
Massachusetts	1	12	14	11	9				3	192	2	1	13	258	2,879	3,137	8.22
Michigan	1	11	193	8	32	31	14	17	1	125	1	5	26	465	2,140	2,605	17.85
Minnesota	6	13	36	67	20	6	17	5	5	90		13	14	292	2,579	2,871	10.17
Mississippi			2				3							5	18	23	21.74
Missouri	1	6	62	7	16	10	4	10	3	27		1	16	163	948	1,111	14.67
Montana	2	3	31	4	2	12	6	11	1	38	1	1	20	132	577	709	18.62
Nebraska	5	5	44	7		32	9	2	2	28	3	1	8	146	715	861	16.96
Nevada	1		19	1	3	3	6	1	2	18		1	8	63	92	155	40.64
New Hampshire			1	4	1					5				11	326	337	3.26
New Jersey	2	22	193	8	37	20	16	9	3	130		3	26	469	3,040	3,509	13.37
New Mexico	1	1	12	1		2	2		1	4			2	26	50	76	34.21
New York	4	75	476	21	432	39	69	6	7	721	9	15	44	1,918	11,158	13,076	14.67
North Carolina			1							1	1		1	4	10	14	28.57

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CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
North Dakota	13	5	21	36	4	3	3	.....	5	47	.....	4	9	150	1,781	1,931	7.77
Ohio	2	12	123	14	29	8	11	5	3	135	2	2	10	356	1,619	1,975	18.03
Oklahoma	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	10	184	194	5.15
Oregon	3	7	51	3	4	11	8	3	4	20	2	2	1	119	460	579	20.55
Pennsylvania	.....	10	205	38	55	15	25	13	5	521	4	5	22	918	6,828	7,746	11.85
Rhode Island	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	746	753	.93
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	27	28	3.57
South Dakota	26	.....	11	21	.....	3	1	1	3	20	1	2	2	91	482	573	15.88
Tennessee	.....	4	3	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	2	22	37	59	37.29
Texas	.....	2	8	5	3	.....	7	2	5	18	.....	5	3	58	467	525	11.05
Utah	.....	.....	16	8	4	3	2	7	.....	16	.....	2	1	59	192	251	23.51
Vermont	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	9	154	163	55.21
Virginia	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	158	168	5.95
Washington	6	13	151	16	15	31	14	13	.....	125	4	2	19	409	1,377	1,786	22.90
West Virginia	.....	1	19	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	38	115	153	24.83
Wisconsin	3	34	82	34	5	28	11	9	15	77	4	5	30	337	2,626	2,963	11.37
Wyoming	.....	2	13	.....	4	2	3	3	.....	9	1	.....	6	43	146	189	22.75
Total	97	329	2,581	429	832	406	320	260	98	3,070	58	95	442	9,017	55,329	64,346	14.01

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Besides the work of hearing petitions, the courts have disposed of certain certificates of naturalization under the provisions of section 15 of the act of June 26, 1906, which had been illegally procured, as follows:

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 15.

Reported by chief naturalization examiner at—	Referred to U. S. attorneys.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Discontinued.	Pending.
Boston	29	12	3	.....	28
New York	6	27	1	1	55
Philadelphia	4	20	.....	.....	45
Pittsburg	18	26	474	6	118
Detroit	2	39	8	2	7
Chicago	10	26	1	.....	.....
St. Louis	12	23	.....	2	12
St. Paul	22	33	.....	19	5
Denver	7	14	1	.....	7
San Francisco	2	6	4	1	9
Seattle	2	2	2	1	10
Washington, D. C	5	27	.....	.....	22
Total	119	225	494	32	318

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Reported by chief naturalization examiner at—	Prosecutions.	Nolle prossed.	Acquittals.	Convictions.				Pending.
				Fines.	Jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentences.	Sentences suspended.	
New York	27	2	.....	1	4	.....	4	16
Philadelphia	33	14	2	5	.....	5	1	6
Pittsburg	13	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2
Detroit	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	14	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	11
St. Louis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Paul	9	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Denver	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
San Francisco	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Seattle	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	108	17	5	19	6	11	5	45

Fines amounting to $3,338 were levied and collected in the following courts:

United States district court, Indianapolis, Ind	$200.00
United States district court, Trenton, N. J	250.00
United States circuit court, New York, N. Y	50.00
United States district court, Minot, N. Dak	2,400.00
United States district court, Pittsburg, Pa	325.00
United States district court, Scranton, Pa	113.00
Total	3,338.00

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WORK OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

The number of clerks of courts and assistants engaged in naturalization work during the past year has been in excess of 2,500. It is not possible to give the exact number, as some of the clerks have one or more regular assistants. Under the provisions of the appropriation act the Department has furnished 25 assistants to clerks of certain courts, at aggregate salaries of $18,448.29.

The subjoined tables show that during the past year there have been prepared and filed, or issued, by these clerks of courts 186,157 declarations of intention, 73,644 petitions, and 55,329 certificates of naturalization. As the declarations are executed in triplicate—one for the court record, one for the division record, and one for the declarant—and the other papers in duplicate, the actual number of papers prepared was 816,417.

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Declarations of Intention and Petitions for Naturalization Filed and Certificates of Naturalization Issued, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1911, by States.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Alabama	5	26	31	29	30	59	30	28	58	52	3	55	45	14	59	231
Alaska	8	.....	8	123	.....	123	86	.....	86	97	.....	97	77	.....	77	383
Arizona	5	[1] 9	14	16	38	54	72	55	127	16	47	63	14	46	60	304
Arkansas	8	48	56	16	25	41	15	7	22	15	17	32	20	18	38	133
California	4	58	62	465	1,316	1,781	557	1,378	1,935	599	1,301	1,900	779	1,002	1,781	7,397
Colorado	2	61	63	109	319	428	115	466	581	72	417	489	73	327	400	1,898
Connecticut	2	11	13	370	437	807	500	891	1,391	257	513	770	304	458	762	3,730
Delaware	1	3	4	52	10	62	64	8	72	62	6	68	32	.....	32	234
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	68	.....	68	56	.....	56	101	.....	101	77	.....	77	302
Florida	6	25	31	114	22	136	65	77	142	88	24	112	69	18	87	477
Georgia	9	39	48	50	5	55	61	5	66	67	6	73	53	7	60	254
Hawaii	1	[1] 8	9	52	22	74	30	16	46	27	16	43	36	8	44	207
Idaho	3	27	30	22	236	258	25	171	196	47	153	200	107	272	379	1,033
Illinois	5	109	114	777	3,096	3,873	908	3,729	4,637	994	4,859	5,853	741	3,864	4,605	18,968
Indiana	5	87	92	303	260	563	1,506	3,435	4,941	56	268	324	59	271	330	6,158
Iowa	4	105	109	41	293	334	30	695	725	57	636	693	33	387	420	2,172
Kansas	2	105	107	3	351	354	21	1,041	1,062	17	283	300	4	124	128	1,844
Kentucky	5	55	60	15	22	37	28	46	74	22	39	61	12	26	38	210
Louisiana	6	34	40	101	21	122	141	29	170	168	41	209	120	21	141	642
Maine	1	14	15	74	127	201	80	181	261	62	107	169	60	202	262	893
Maryland	2	22	24	51	90	141	113	182	295	88	199	287	142	83	225	948
Massachusetts	2	16	18	615	1,914	2,529	747	2,864	3,611	744	2,324	3,068	605	2,960	3,565	12,773
Michigan	5	86	91	25	475	500	19	1,436	1,455	23	1,426	1,449	26	1,971	1,997	5,401
Minnesota	12	87	99	106	1,220	1,326	135	1,481	1,616	144	1,521	1,665	245	1,747	1,992	6,599
Mississippi	6	51	57	9	6	15	5	6	11	15	22	37	11	21	32	95
Missouri	9	98	107	945	50	995	915	59	974	886	49	935	745	38	783	3,687
Montana	2	29	31	7	640	647	12	670	682	9	540	549	4	825	829	2,707
Nebraska	2	92	94	.....	932	932	.....	788	788	.....	500	500	.....	363	363	2,583
Nevada	1	15	16	1	127	128	5	94	99	1	81	82	.....	104	104	413
New Hampshire	1	11	12	7	96	103	18	264	282	5	195	200	3	101	104	689
New Jersey	1	21	22	2	1,856	1,858	4	1,824	1,828	1	1,951	1,952	1	2,045	2,046	7,684
New Mexico	7	[1] 19	26	17	19	36	6	27	33	20	24	44	14	52	66	179
New York	5	62	67	4,664	7,387	12,051	5,060	8,561	13,621	4,016	8,091	12,107	3,878	8,047	11,925	49,704

[1] Territorial courts.

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Declarations of Intention and Petitions for Naturalization Filed and Certificates of Naturalization Issued, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1911, by States—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
North Carolina	8	39	47	5	17	22	10	13	23	10	8	18	12	12	24	87
North Dakota	3	50	53	35	437	472	43	599	642	31	443	474	37	452	489	2,077
Ohio	3	86	89	113	1,046	1,159	210	1,325	1,535	169	1,193	1,362	155	1,024	1,179	5,235
Oklahoma	2	64	66	1	119	120	3	89	92	4	43	47	1	79	80	339
Oregon	2	35	37	12	454	466	7	662	669	13	457	470	28	577	605	2,210
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	2,941	1,315	4,256	3,666	1,190	4,856	3,381	1,235	4,616	3,251	990	4,241	17,969
Rhode Island	2	1	3	314	21	335	445	22	467	387	12	399	587	24	611	1,812
South Carolina	5	16	21	11	2	13	13	.....	13	26	.....	26	17	2	19	71
South Dakota	1	59	60	.....	283	283	1	608	609	.....	345	345	.....	371	371	1,608
Tennessee	7	22	29	45	5	50	25	3	28	37	3	40	30	3	33	151
Texas	21	152	173	98	196	294	227	206	433	419	444	863	110	167	277	1,867
Utah	1	27	28	18	168	186	10	214	224	16	246	262	18	236	254	926
Vermont	2	13	15	98	14	112	150	37	187	82	13	95	201	10	211	605
Virginia	10	55	65	55	23	78	76	11	87	71	19	90	61	10	71	326
Washington	5	36	41	304	660	964	463	763	1,226	589	686	1,275	518	668	1,186	4,651
West Virginia	8	36	44	41	130	171	90	125	215	61	70	131	50	99	149	666
Wisconsin	2	72	74	100	1,138	1,238	140	927	1,067	99	746	845	85	950	1,035	4,185
Wyoming	1	14	15	14	117	131	14	105	119	15	69	84	8	98	106	440
Total	229	2,270	2,499	13,454	27,587	41,041	17,022	37,413	54,435	14,238	31,691	45,929	13,558	31,194	44,752	186,157

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	5	26	31	10	23	33	19	8	27	22	7	29	35	2	37	126
Alaska	8	.....	8	44	.....	44	32	.....	32	51	.....	51	31	.....	31	158
Arizona	5	9	14	16	25	41	12	14	26	9	22	31	3	28	26	124
Arkansas	8	48	56	11	10	21	8	4	12	4	5	9	7	10	17	59
California	4	58	62	41	752	793	54	619	673	65	757	822	72	814	886	3,174
Colorado	2	61	63	27	138	165	32	184	216	39	194	233	32	166	198	812
Connecticut	2	11	13	191	149	340	171	284	455	108	168	276	168	235	403	1,474
Delaware	1	3	4	20	3	23	19	2	21	30	3	33	30	1	31	108

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District of Columbia	1	.....	1	48	.....	48	34	.....	34	46	.....	46	52	.....	52	180
Florida	6	25	31	36	4	40	41	10	51	53	4	57	24	11	35	183
Georgia	9	39	48	19	1	20	22	7	29	35	4	39	25	7	32	120
Hawaii	1	[1]8	9	10	6	16	7	1	8	8	2	10	8	2	10	44
Idaho	3	27	30	5	57	62	9	71	80	12	62	74	8	89	97	313
Illinois	5	109	114	490	959	1,449	437	1,230	1,667	523	1,011	1,534	349	1,180	1,529	6,179
Indiana	5	87	92	9	45	54	38	90	128	88	143	231	65	171	236	649
Iowa	4	105	109	17	174	191	19	287	306	22	240	262	21	243	264	1,023
Kansas	2	105	107	4	131	135	6	139	145	5	147	152	7	114	121	553
Kentucky	5	55	60	4	5	9	6	12	18	16	29	45	8	22	30	102
Louisiana	6	34	40	72	15	87	117	27	144	90	37	127	77	33	110	468
Maine	1	14	15	25	38	63	47	38	85	29	30	59	20	72	92	299
Maryland	2	22	24	42	49	91	52	41	93	62	83	145	92	38	130	459
Massachusetts	2	16	18	191	660	851	212	970	1,182	288	773	1,061	893	475	1,368	4,462
Michigan	5	86	91	5	801	806	6	713	719	4	755	759	3	811	814	3,098
Minnesota	12	87	99	60	613	673	77	647	724	79	798	877	74	619	693	2,967
Mississippi	6	51	57	1	17	18	4	3	7	7	13	20	4	9	13	58
Missouri	9	98	107	282	20	302	273	24	297	302	24	326	224	31	255	1,180
Montana	2	29	31	1	144	145	3	190	193	3	164	167	3	204	207	712
Nebraska	2	92	94	.....	189	189	.....	236	236	.....	265	265	1	221	222	912
Nevada	1	15	16	1	42	43	.....	25	25	.....	37	37	.....	53	53	158
New Hampshire	1	11	12	6	63	69	2	102	104	2	87	89	1	72	73	335
New Jersey	1	21	22	.....	857	857	.....	775	775	.....	1,147	1,147	.....	1,405	1,405	4,184
New Mexico	7	[1]19	26	11	5	16	12	13	25	13	11	24	13	21	34	99
New York	5	62	67	1,097	2,827	3,924	1,097	2,848	3,945	1,286	3,626	4,912	1,321	3,555	4,876	17,657
North Carolina	8	39	47	3	3	6	3	1	4	5	4	9	2	5	7	26
North Dakota	3	50	53	.....	421	421	.....	542	542	.....	577	577	.....	459	459	1,999
Ohio	3	86	89	44	345	389	65	471	536	86	635	721	64	484	548	2,194
Oklahoma	2	64	66	1	61	62	.....	53	53	.....	57	57	1	53	54	226
Oregon	2	35	37	15	120	135	16	144	160	21	161	182	23	110	133	610
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	1,126	485	1,611	1,256	433	1,689	1,483	562	2,045	1,335	626	1,961	7,306
Rhode Island	2	1	3	142	.....	142	111	.....	111	199	.....	199	511	.....	511	963
South Carolina	5	16	21	9	2	11	6	1	7	9	1	10	10	1	11	39
South Dakota	1	59	60	2	237	239	2	160	162	9	127	136	1	170	171	708
Tennessee	7	22	29	13	4	17	14	3	17	17	2	19	6	3	9	62
Texas	21	152	173	66	91	157	49	83	132	49	175	224	25	98	123	636
Utah	1	27	28	9	38	47	7	50	57	15	64	79	18	109	127	310
Vermont	2	13	15	52	.....	52	95	12	107	40	2	42	166	4	170	371
Virginia	10	55	65	23	7	30	28	9	37	50	9	59	54	15	69	195
Washington	5	36	41	98	317	415	129	369	498	181	316	497	146	344	490	1,900
West Virginia	8	36	44	16	31	47	36	27	63	29	23	52	23	31	54	216
Wisconsin	2	72	74	62	690	752	67	731	798	113	598	711	52	927	979	3,240
Wyoming	1	14	15	13	29	42	15	53	68	5	34	39	8	57	65	214
Total	229	2,270	2,499	4,490	11,703	16,193	4,767	12,756	17,523	5,612	13,995	19,607	6,116	14,205	20,321	73,644

[1] Territorial courts.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Alabama	5	26	31	15	1	16	14	28	42	13	6	19	13	33	46	123
Alaska	8	.....	8	22	.....	22	26	.....	26	20	.....	20	42	.....	42	110
Arizona	5	[1] 9	14	1	2	3	18	12	30	9	8	17	16	17	33	83
Arkansas	8	48	56	.....	2	2	6	.....	6	6	4	10	8	1	9	27
California	4	58	62	137	689	826	60	541	601	51	602	653	50	612	662	2,742
Colorado	2	61	63	29	104	133	27	121	148	31	113	144	49	133	182	607
Connecticut	2	11	13	155	65	220	129	228	357	145	166	311	218	240	458	1,346
Delaware	1	3	4	3	2	5	28	.....	28	22	6	28	27	2	29	90
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	37	.....	37	33	.....	33	35	.....	35	125
Florida	6	25	31	3	4	7	31	2	33	76	6	82	19	1	20	142
Georgia	9	39	48	5	.....	5	10	.....	10	34	6	40	17	2	19	74
Hawaii	1	[1] 8	9	2	2	4	11	3	14	6	2	8	10	3	13	39
Idaho	3	27	30	5	50	55	6	68	74	3	48	51	1	47	48	228
Illinois	5	109	114	197	704	901	295	784	1,079	495	1,089	1,584	400	1,198	1,598	5,162
Indiana	5	87	92	4	57	61	3	46	49	4	32	36	54	65	119	265
Iowa	4	105	109	19	292	311	5	195	200	41	242	283	10	133	143	937
Kansas	2	105	107	7	55	62	.....	75	75	6	102	108	4	96	100	345
Kentucky	5	55	60	.....	2	2	1	8	9	3	8	11	11	29	40	62
Louisiana	6	34	40	1	11	12	58	16	74	72	23	95	112	13	125	306
Maine	1	14	15	60	35	95	23	26	49	23	34	57	19	24	43	244
Maryland	2	22	24	42	42	84	2	40	42	84	35	119	48	48	96	341
Massachusetts	2	16	18	151	512	663	214	374	588	214	825	1,039	287	302	589	2,879
Michigan	5	86	91	7	748	755	3	326	329	2	547	549	8	499	507	2,140
Minnesota	12	87	99	79	541	620	35	466	501	45	528	573	78	807	885	2,579
Mississippi	6	51	57	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	4	2	6	.....	8	8	18
Missouri	9	98	107	146	14	160	155	19	174	345	11	356	242	16	258	948
Montana	2	29	31	2	151	153	1	124	125	2	152	154	2	143	145	577
Nebraska	2	92	94	.....	113	113	.....	194	194	.....	183	183	.....	225	225	715
Nevada	1	15	16	.....	31	31	1	26	27	1	15	16	.....	18	18	92
New Hampshire	1	11	12	2	103	105	3	78	81	.....	63	63	.....	77	77	326
New Jersey	1	21	22	.....	691	691	.....	444	444	.....	985	985	.....	920	920	3,040
New Mexico	7	[1] 19	26	5	4	9	.....	3	3	10	7	17	10	11	21	50
New York	5	62	67	985	1,178	2,163	819	1,201	2,020	928	1,716	2,644	1,303	3,028	4,331	11,158
North Carolina	8	39	47	2	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	1	1	2	2	4	10
North Dakota	3	50	53	.....	231	231	.....	609	609	.....	389	389	.....	552	552	1,781

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Ohio	3	86	89	28	404	432	31	284	315	50	347	397	68	407	475	1,619
Oklahoma	2	64	66	.....	25	25	1	69	70	.....	40	40	.....	49	49	184
Oregon	2	35	37	10	102	112	14	72	86	14	91	105	19	138	157	460
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	1,604	414	2,018	953	260	1,213	1,540	401	1,941	1,177	479	1,656	6,828
Rhode Island	2	1	3	284	.....	284	186	.....	186	120	.....	120	156	.....	156	746
South Carolina	5	16	21	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	13	.....	13	1	1	2	27
South Dakota	1	59	60	1	83	84	2	155	157	1	75	76	1	164	165	482
Tennessee	7	22	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	3	16	20	.....	20	37
Texas	21	152	173	7	56	63	31	92	123	50	98	148	70	63	133	467
Utah	1	27	28	6	43	49	7	32	39	8	32	40	10	54	64	192
Vermont	2	13	15	.....	11	11	12	1	13	122	7	129	1	.....	1	154
Virginia	10	55	65	24	12	36	20	6	26	38	10	48	39	9	48	158
Washington	5	36	41	81	258	339	106	184	290	95	240	335	102	311	413	1,377
West Virginia	8	36	44	25	16	41	10	7	17	2	4	6	38	13	51	115
Wisconsin	2	72	74	50	544	594	65	548	613	66	593	659	73	687	760	2,626
Wyoming	1	14	15	7	30	37	2	17	19	14	29	43	12	35	47	146
Total	229	2,270	2,499	4,236	8,437	12,673	3,473	7,786	11,259	4,874	9,926	14,800	4,882	11,715	16,597	55,329

[1] Territorial courts.

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As compared with the corresponding figures for the fiscal year 1910, there has been an increase of 18,931, about 11 per cent, in the declarations; 18,606, or 33.81 per cent, in the petitions; and 16,123, or 41 per cent, in the certificates issued.

The preparation of a petition involves much more labor than the filling out of both a declaration and a certificate, not only in simple clerical work but in the exercise of judgment to ascertain whether the applicant can file a petition lawfully, and whether his witnesses are competent to verify his petition. It involves, moreover, the preparation of the notice and posting of the names of the petitioner and his witnesses, with the date set for hearing in open court. The significant feature of the above shown increase is therefore the 32 per cent growth in the number of petitions filed, since it indicates so much greater enlargement of the actual work than would a much larger percentage of increase in the number of declarations and certificates.

The inference to be drawn from the enlargement of naturalization business in the clerks' offices is directly the opposite of that arising from that same condition in relation to the work of the Division. The fees retained under the terms of the law by the clerks of courts are so small that they are compensatory only in the relatively small number of courts where there is enough of such work to keep at least one clerk steadily occupied. In most instances the amount of naturalization work is so small that it does not suffice to familiarize the person engaged upon it with the details of a correctly prepared paper, nor does it justify the use of sufficient time to learn the requirements of the law and regulations. It, moreover, interrupts the routine business of the clerk's office, and is consequently somewhat hurriedly and superficially disposed of.

In view of the embarrassments referred to, it is, therefore, not an unusual thing for a court doing a very small amount of naturalization business to relinquish jurisdiction altogether, as burdensome and unprofitable to the clerk and disappointing to the applicants. This condition will be changed by an increase in the business, and the situation now reported is, therefore, an encouragement to the hope that the methods of handling this work will improve so far as the increase shown exists in the courts receiving relatively few applications to file naturalization papers.

So far as the growth in the larger courts is concerned, the only difficulty to be overcome is the supply of a sufficient number of assistants for the clerks. In other words, it is, as in the case of the Division and its officers in the field, merely a question of securing an appropriation from Congress to pay for the work which the Government has assumed under the terms of the naturalization law.

WORK OF THE EXAMINERS.

The Division can not, at the expiration of the second year of its control of the field service, refrain from expressing its satisfaction with the merit and effectiveness of the work of the examiners as far as that work has gone. To claim that the work of 55 men is adequate to investigate effectively and report upon the 64,346 cases heard in 2,499 courts scattered throughout the continental portion

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of the United States and in Hawaii and Alaska would be incredible upon its face. On the contrary, as is said elsewhere, the number of examiners is entirely inadequate to cope with the entire naturalization business of the country. It is confidently asserted, however, that the actual results accomplished by these officers, not alone as regards the effectiveness of what they have done but also as to the actual amount done—the cases investigated, the distances traveled, the hearings attended—is phenomenal.

Fortunately for the Government, the officers, in the main, have shown themselves of the sort whose zeal is stimulated by difficulties. It has been impossible to pay them adequate compensation. They have been held down strictly to an observance of the rules of the Department in regard to incurring expenses. The area of the districts to which they have been assigned, and the consequent continuous travel, which all except those in the large cities are required to do to attend to the hearings of petitions on the dates set by the courts, precludes anything like the enjoyment of holidays or Sundays, or even rest at night elsewhere than on trains or at hotels. They have virtually none of the advantages of periodical rest in short intervals between working days, as most Government officers have. When the day of hearing comes they must appear before the court where the petitions are to be heard, and be prepared with the necessary knowledge of each case called to satisfy the judge either that they have no reason in law or in fact to oppose the granting of a petition in a particular case or that the specific reason or reasons they have discovered for recommending the dismissal of a petition is sufficient.

Such a scheme, or arrangement, for work, with such a few men, takes no account of the human side of the agency employed. It can not. There is the work which is to be done and there is the amount which is allowed to be expended for the purpose. That branch of the Government which imposes the duties also provides the amount it deems sufficient to pay for the performance of such duties. The administrative office must do the best it can, with the funds furnished it, to have those duties—or some of them, if it is not possible to perform all—discharged effectively.

The country is divided into eleven districts, with headquarters, respectively, at Seattle, San Francisco, Denver, St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Washington, D. C.

At each of the cities named there is maintained an office, or offices, with a clerk, files, correspondence, etc. As soon as a petition is filed in any of the courts in these cities, the practice adopted generally is for the clerk of the court to advise the petitioner and his witnesses to call at the office of the chief examiner for interrogation. By this means a great mass of investigation is rapidly and effectively disposed of immediately without the necessity of domiciliary visits, except in doubtful cases. This practice, of course, can be resorted to only in those cities where a naturalization office is maintained.

Besides the offices mentioned, one examiner is located at Los Angeles, under the supervision of the San Francisco office, and one at Duluth, under the St. Paul office. As it is shown to be practicable, examiners will be detached from the offices of the chief examiners and will be located at other points, so as to save the expense and loss

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of time occasioned by travel for long distances. Delay in carrying out this policy is occasioned by the lack of sufficient men to handle the business at the headquarters of the chief examiners.

One of the most exacting duties of the examiners is that of calling upon the clerks of courts to give them instructions, to urge the necessity of prompt reports to the Division, to examine their records, to correct errors in their remittances, and to make collections of balances due the Government. This work is especially required in rural districts, where the naturalization business is comparatively small in amount and the occurrence of mistakes frequent as a result of the inexperience of the clerks of courts.

The Washington, D. C., district was established during the past year, and covers the large area of the States bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico from Virginia to Texas, inclusive; also Tennessee and Kentucky. One examiner is located at New Orleans, and one at Houston, Tex. The chief examiner and a clerk are located in Washington, and besides attending to the business in the Southern States he attends the courts in Baltimore and in the State of Maryland, except the four western counties. While this arrangement is palpably inadequate, much has been accomplished by it, and the Division has now the means of exercising some supervision over the business in the Southern States.

It will be easily understood that besides energy, intelligence, and an intimate acquaintance with the law, the duties of an examiner exact the use of courtesy, firmness, good nature, and tact. The clerks of courts are in all other matters supreme, and are not accustomed to the interference, even in a helpful way, of Government officers. As the clerks usually possess the entire sympathy and confidence of the judges of their courts, it is plain that the usefulness of the examiner depends upon his power to secure good will and inspire respect and confidence in both the clerks and the judges. It is in this way the Division believes that these officers have shown their value. They have succeeded in impressing the clerks of courts, and the judges as well, with the fact that the object of their employment is cooperation, for a common end, between the judicial and executive machinery by which jointly the naturalization law is now enforced. The best evidence of this is found not alone in the general absence of discord, but in the voluntary expressions by the judges of commendation of the methods employed and of the men by whom the Government is represented. Numerous letters to this effect are of record in the Division.

A prominent Federal judge, in commending the work of the examiners, stated that for the first time it has made it possible for a judge to intelligently become "satisfied," as the law requires, that a petitioner is, or is not, "in every way qualified to become a citizen of the United States," because for the first time other evidence than the mere ex parte statements of a petitioner is submitted for consideration.

If consideration is given to the area of the districts and to the character of the services performed, it must be evident that more examiners are required, and that the compensation of those already engaged should be increased, if not adequately at least enough to be more nearly commensurate with the value of the service rendered.

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The following sample form shows the method that has been adopted by the examiners in making a handy record for use at the hearings upon petitions:

(Pittsburgh.)	ADJOURNMENTS				FINAL HEARING
No. 62-29. Common Pleas Court.	From—	To—	Reasons	Examiner	Admitted or denied
Date filed: June 5, 1911.					Date....., 191
DECLARATION made at Cleveland, Ohio, on 4/3/07. Prior petition: No.					Grounds.....
					.....
Petitioner: Name—John Jones. Residence—121 Falls St., Cleveland. Nationality—German. Business—Laborer.					.....
					Examiner.....
Witnesses: Name—Simeon Smith. Residence—119 2nd St., Cleveland. Business—Saloon keeper.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION. In the declaration of intention of this petitioner he states that he arrived in this country at the port of New York on July 8, 1907, while in his petition he claims to have arrived at the port of Boston, Mass., on November 4, 1903. Further attention is directed to the fact that his wife and three children now reside at Bremen, Germany, one of the children, Gustav, having, it appears, been born in Bremen, Germany, on June 10, 1907. As stated above the alien claims to have arrived in this country on November 8, 1903, and to have resided here continuously since this date.				
Name—William Williams. Residence—2311 I St., Cleveland. Business—Bartender.					

As the cases are called, the examiner turns to the slip containing the information secured by investigation, the data furnished by the Division, and memoranda of any previous action by the court, and is thus prepared to properly represent the interests of the Government.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

As pointed out in the last annual report, there is no part of the actual administration of the naturalization law in which the Division does not have a share. It must pass upon the evidence upon which any court bases its claim of jurisdiction; it must supply the clerks of courts with the proper quantity of blank forms, bound and unbound, and suitable forms for reports of work done each month and for quarterly reports of collections; must compare each requisition for additional supplies with the amounts already furnished, and the amounts consumed in transacting the business reported, so as to prevent extravagance or wastefulness; it must receive, date, appropriately number, card index, examine, and file every letter, account, report, declaration, petition, and certificate received; it must complete its examination of all petitions in time to report discovered defects before the dates set for hearing; it must aid the two thousand five hundred clerks of courts; it must direct the movements to some extent of its field force, and instruct them as to the attitude to be taken before the courts in emergencies; it must make provisional constructions of the law for the guidance of the examiners; it must require and examine property returns, and scan the issuance of stationery and supplies of all kinds, both in Washington and in the field outside of

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Washington; it must pass upon all requests for authorization for service, such as telephones, offices, etc., and make suitable recommendations; it must consider and pass upon the necessity for noting exceptions to judicial rulings as a basis for reviews, as well as upon the institution of cancelation proceedings under section 15 of the naturalization act. This is a mere outline of its functions, and is apart from the ordinary duties of maintaining the efficiency of the official personnel of the Division and of the field force by appropriate distribution of work, by promotions, or selections to fill vacancies, and the countless details associated therewith.

The mail disposed of by the Division in the past year is shown in the accompanying table:

VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, 1910 AND 1911.

	1910, total.	1911				
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:						
Unregistered pieces	50,826	9,999	10,360	11,971	13,861	46,191
Registered pieces	13,599	2,949	3,783	4,071	3,736	14,539
Total	64,425	12,948	14,143	16,042	17,597	60,730
Average per working day	210+	169+	185−	210−	230+	198+
Outgoing mail:						
Letters	37,414	8,180	11,536	12,329	11,339	43,384
Form letters	34,157	7,129	8,854	11,292	14,910	42,185
Documents	12,004	983	326	491	431	2,231
Petition notices[1]					2,061	2,061
Total	83,575	16,292	20,716	24,112	28,741	89,861
Average per working day:						
Letters	122+	107−	151−	161+	148+	142−
Form letters	111+	93+	116−	148−	195−	138−
Documents	39+	13−	4+	6+	6−	7+
Petition notices[1]					45−	45−
Total	273+	213−	271−	315+	394−	332−

[1] Petition notices were put in use on May 8, 1911, and are used instead of letters advising chief naturalization examiners of defects in petitions and dates of final hearings. It will be noted that the record of outgoing letters for the fourth quarter shows a decrease as compared with the previous quarters. This decrease in the number of outgoing letters in the fourth quarter is more than offset by the number of outgoing petition notices.

Herewith is given a sample of forms used, and described in the footnote to the foregoing table as "petition notices." These forms are made up in the Division, after examination of the declaration and petition, in any case, to notify the examiner in whose district the petition has been filed of any defect appearing of record, and have been substituted for formal letters containing the same information.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

30–2621. (Philadelphia.)

MICHELE MARINO.

Petitioner claims to have resided in Pennsylvania continuously since May 10, 1904, and the subscribing witnesses make affidavit to knowledge of his residence in the State and United States since June 1, 1905. The alien, however, declared his intention in the United States district court at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 5, 1906, and filed a petition in the same court on December 31, 1908, the petition having been denied because the alien was opposed to organized government.

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It should be noted that the incoming mail is reported in the above table as "pieces." Many of such pieces consist of packages containing varying numbers of declarations, petitions, and certificates, each one of which involves the expenditure of more work than an ordinary letter. Thus, while the total number of pieces received during the year, as appears in the above table, was 60,730, those pieces included 186,157 declarations of intention, 73,644 petitions for naturalization, 55,329 certificates, probably 10,000 accounts, and an uncalculated number of letters requiring replies.

By the annexed statement is shown the number of accounts handled during the first three quarters only of the year, as at the time of preparing this report the accounts for the last quarter had not been received. It should not be inferred that the accounts marked "no transactions" involve no work and are therefore improperly included in a list of accounts examined. All accounts must be compared with the papers on file, transmitted by the clerks of courts, to ascertain whether the amounts reported are correct, and whether there were or were not transactions, regardless of the report of "no transactions." Errors are made not only in the amount of transactions accounted for but as well with regard to actual transaction of any business.

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS HANDLED, FISCAL YEARS 1907–1911.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	[1]1911	Total.
Transactions	3	27	1,704	6,324	4,980	13,038
No transactions	14	56	656	2,685	2,117	5,528
Total	17	83	2,360	9,009	7,097	18,566

[1] First three quarters only.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the Division passed on accounts for which expenditures were chargeable against the appropriation for the field service as follows:

Salary rolls	315	Additional clerks	111
Field vouchers	582	Miscellaneous	489
Suspensions	130		
Telephone	88	Total	1,735
Rent	20		

The number of petitions for naturalization disposed of by the courts and the final action thereon has been discussed under the heading "Work of the courts." There it is stated that 64,346 petitions for naturalization were heard during the past fiscal year. This number, however, is only a portion of the petitions filed in the various offices of clerks of courts throughout the United States and received in this office, where the administrative examination as to their form, execution, and compliance with the law was given to them.

During the year covered by this report the number of naturalization paper filed throughout the United States and received in this office was unprecedented. Exclusive of the various reports from clerks of courts and abstracts of remittances of fees collected in naturalization proceedings, there were 315,130, as against 261,470 for 1910 and 222,727 for 1909. These figures show an increase of 92,403 papers, or 41.49 per cent in the annual volume of work thrown

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upon this office since 1909. The division of these papers is shown in the following table:

Papers.	1909	1910	1911	Increase, 1910 over 1909		Increase, 1911 over 1910.		Increase, 1911 over 1909.	
				Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
Declarations	143,212	167,226	186,157	24,014	16.77	18,931	11.32	42,945	29.99
Petitions	42,178	55,038	73,644	12,860	30.49	18,606	33.81	31,466	74.60
Certificates	37,337	39,206	55,329	1,869	5.00	16,123	41.12	17,992	48.00
Total	222,727	261,470	315,130	38,743	17.39	53,660	20.52	92,403	41.49

Particular attention is directed to the growth in the number of petitions as indicative of the present burden of the work of a most exacting character which this office performs. The first annual report of this office showed the filing of 20,802 petitions for naturalization in the nine months covered by the fiscal year 1907. The annual report for 1908 showed an increase to 43,878. The report for the fiscal year 1909 showed a falling off to 42,178. Since that year, however, there has been such a tremendous increase as to have reached 73,644 petitions for naturalization filed and received during the past fiscal year, making a growth of 74.60 per cent, or 31,466 more petitions during the fiscal year 1911 than in 1909.

The examination of these petitions and the attention to other work in this office has been accomplished only by receiving from the Department details of clerks and messengers from its other branches. A total of 18 clerks and 2 messengers have been obtained from the Department at various times. In addition a requirement of one hour overtime daily was placed upon the entire force, commencing with October 19, 1910, and continuing without cessation until the heated term compelled the discontinuance of compulsory overtime work on June 1, 1911. Prior to this requirement of extra time there had been a general unanimous performance of voluntary overtime work by the members of the force, which was continued subsequently to the discontinuance of the compulsory overtime, so that there has been no month in the fiscal year in which hundreds of hours of voluntary and compulsory overtime work has not been performed. This overtime work has equaled the time of approximately 7 additional clerks.

Notwithstanding this it has not been possible to prevent the work from falling constantly and steadily in arrears. These conditions were made known to the Department regularly in the monthly reports called for by the act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, and as the result Congress appropriated for 12 additional clerks and 2 additional messengers. These positions were filled as promptly as possible, but notwithstanding this no headway has been made against the arrearages and it has been only by the utmost effort that the examination of the approximately 73,600 petitions, together with the thousands of old petitions to which they related, has been accomplished.

The declarations of intention have increased from 143,212 in 1909 to 186,157 in 1911, or a total of 42,947 in actual numbers and approximately 30 per cent.

The relation between declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization should here be pointed out. Undoubtedly the increase

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in the number of petitions will not cease until it has approximated the volume of declarations annually filed and received. As evidence that this is a fact which will be borne out by experience it need only be stated that approximately 50 per cent of the current petitions for naturalization are filed on current law declarations. The number of petitions filed during the past year exceeded the number of declarations filed during the fiscal year 1907. The declarations which were used as a basis for the current law petitions were all filed during 1907, 1908, and 1909, and were at least two years old.

The last year of the first seven-year period will expire on September 26, 1913. Under the law all declarants who fail to utilize their declarations for filing petitions for naturalization within seven years must declare their intention anew and wait a further period of two years. This penalty is going to be avoided undoubtedly in nearly all cases. In order to do so, however, all declarations of intention must be acted upon, and in their use it is plain that as each year thereafter will witness the expiration of a seven-year period the number of petitions filed will approximately equal the number of declarations filed.

Attention is also directed to the number of certificates of naturalization received. The annual report for the fiscal year 1907 showed 7,735 certificates issued. The report for 1908 showed 25,517 certificates issued. Since then the number of certificates granted has increased from year to year, the greatest increase taking place between 1910 and 1911, when 55,329 certificates were issued, or 16,123 more than in 1910, an increase of 41 per cent.

During the year under discussion no systematic examination of certificates of naturalization was possible, and no declarations of intention filed during the last six months of the year, except a small portion of those filed in January, have been examined. This leaves approximately 90,000 declarations of intention not examined at the close of the fiscal year and approximately 100,000 certificates of naturalization not acted upon. The difference in the volume of certificates not examined is due to the fact that at no time has the personnel of this office been numerically sufficient to admit of the systematic examination of certificates of naturalization.

As already stated, the quarters of this office have been changed and enlarged twice to provide in some measure space in which to carry on its work. While it is believed that the present arrangement is the best that circumstances admitted of making, it is wholly unsuited to the requirements of either the work or the personnel. The administrative officers are on the second floor and in a part of the building far removed from and not connected in any way with the operating force. Some of the clerks are located on the second floor, while the remainder are on the sixth floor. Those on the sixth floor are located in eight different rooms. This scattered distribution of the force results in a most extravagant use of the time of the clerks and of the administrative officers in the conduct of the work, prevents satisfactory supervision, and precludes the maximum efficiency which otherwise would be attained.

It is due only to the fact that the personnel of this force, both individually and collectively, possesses the highest standard of loyalty and interest that the great volume of work is moved. It is not believed that in any other branch of the Government or in any cor-

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porate service there can be found as high a standard of efficiency in a given number of men as is found in the employees in the Division of Naturalization. When the relation between the large volume of incoming and outgoing mail received and dispatched and the small personnel is understood, no slight evidence of the justice of this assertion is found.

On June 30, 1909, the personnel of this office comprised 26 clerks, 2 messengers, and 2 officers. By the act of March 4, 1911, 12 clerks and 2 messengers were added. This was an increase of 46.66 per cent. The number of petitions received during the fiscal year 1909, as shown by the report for that year, was 42,178; during the fiscal year 1911 the number was 73,644, an increase of 74.60 per cent. The next estimates which will be submitted to the Department will call for an addition of 7 new positions. This will make a total of 70 per cent increase in the personnel since June 30, 1909. The appropriation for this office for the fiscal year 1910 was $41,160. The amount to be submitted in the estimates will aggregate $68,310, an increase of $27,150, or 65.96 per cent, as against an increase of 74.60 per cent in the work.

RECEIPTS OF NATURALIZATION FEES, ARRANGED BY QUARTERS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1911.

Fiscal years.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
1907 [1]					$65.129.00
1908	$26,307.00	$32,753.50	$49,554.00	$58,259.40	166,873.90
1909	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.00	43,880.25	172,202.13
1910	38,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38
1911	55,497.20	69,645.12	81,481.95	83,927.25	290,551.52
Grand total					916,522.93

[1] For nine months only.

The total expenditures from all appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law, including appropriations under the Department of Justice as well as under this Department, up to June 30, 1911, was $857,384.58. The total receipts from naturalization fees since September 26, 1906, was $916,522.93, or $59,138.35 in excess of all expenditures. The total receipts from naturalization fees, exclusive of fines and forfeitures of various kinds which are not received and accounted for through this Division, was $290,551.52 in the fiscal year 1911. The appropriations for 1912 aggregate $233,660, while the fees for that year indicate a total which will be greater than the appropriations. The amount of $293,310, which will be requested in the estimates for the fiscal year 1913, will be $225,000 for the field service and $68,310 for the office. Thus it will be seen that with the appropriation of the amount requested in the estimates the administration of the naturalization law by the Federal Government will be at no expense to the Government of the United States. On the other hand, there will be a balance returnable to the Treasury of the United States as a result of the wise legislation by Congress contained in the act of June 29, 1906, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization of aliens.

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As illustrative of the extent to which supervision of the clerks of courts has been necessary to obtain any reports from them of the business transacted, the subjoined table is presented.

NUMBER OF COURTS IN EACH STATE WHICH ARE EXERCISING NATURALIZATION JURISDICTION AND NUMBER IN EACH STATE WHICH ARE HABITUALLY DELINQUENT IN ACCOUNTING FOR NATURALIZATION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.	State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.
Alabama	31	17	Nebraska	94	18
Alaska	8	0	Nevada	16	0
Arizona	14	2	New Hampshire	12	0
Arkansas	56	35	New Jersey	22	0
California	62	5	New Mexico	26	0
Colorado	63	4	New York	67	0
Connecticut	13	0	North Carolina	47	25
Delaware	4	1	North Dakota	53	3
District of Columbia	1	0	Ohio	89	18
Florida	31	11	Oklahoma	66	18
Georgia	48	28	Oregon	37	1
Hawaii	9	0	Pennsylvania	68	5
Idaho	30	3	Rhode Island	3	0
Illinois	114	12	South Carolina	21	10
Indiana	92	25	South Dakota	60	4
Iowa	109	10	Tennessee	29	10
Kansas	107	16	Texas	173	65
Kentucky	60	26	Utah	28	7
Louisiana	40	15	Vermont	15	3
Maine	15	0	Virginia	65	30
Maryland	24	7	Washington	41	1
Massachusetts	18	0	West Virginia	44	8
Michigan	91	8	Wisconsin	74	1
Minnesota	99	7	Wyoming	15	1
Mississippi	57	27			
Missouri	107	44	Total	2,499	531
Montana	31	0			

In consequence of the arrearages in the work, Congress made provision during the last regular session for 12 additional clerks and 2 messengers. At the time this action was taken the Department had already been compelled to supply the Division, by temporary assignments from other offices, with the clerical assistance equivalent to the allowance made by Congress, it having been shown that the assignments hampered and delayed the work of the offices from which they were made. The allowance was made to meet a situation then existing and not to provide for any subsequent increase of naturalization work. The situation now confronting the Division is shown in another part of the report, where, under the heading "Work of the courts," figures are given which disclose the fact that during the past year there has been an increase of 36 per cent in the court work as compared with the business for the preceding year. It is plain, in view of this, that it will be indispensable to an adequate service by the Division that provision be made at the coming session of Congress for a further increase in the number of clerks allowed to it.

There is in section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, a requirement that to the petition of every alien who has arrived in the United States since that date there shall be attached a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival. As it is now five years since the date of that act, aliens will soon begin to apply for these certificates. Suitable blank forms have been prepared for the use of persons applying for such certificates, and those forms have been furnished to the clerks of courts, so

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as to expedite the identification of each applicant with the appropriate entry in the record of arriving aliens required by section 1 of the said act to be kept at the ports of entry. The magnitude of this undertaking will sufficiently appear when it is considered that nearly 73,700 petitions were filed during the past year, and that as the years pass the number of such certificates will more closely approximate the total number of petitions filed. The task besides will in actual practice prove more onerous than appears from its mere bulk as shown in figures, because of clerical errors in the records, such as misspelled names, erroneous dates, and measurements, the fact that it is not unusual for aliens to enter under assumed names, the failure of applicants to recall the name of the port of entry, or the date of their arrival, or the name of the vessel on which they came. Any mistake in regard to such means of identification will make it next to impossible, in many instances, to discover, among the hundreds of thousands of such records made annually, the particular entry upon which alone a certificate may be issued. Apart from the purpose of what is here said, which is to show one of the many urgent reasons for an increase in the Division's clerical force, it may not be amiss to express a doubt whether the cost and labor involved and the uncertainty in many cases of achieving the result sought should not justify the abandonment of the requirement of the certificate of arrival, at least as indispensable to the admission to citizenship. Such a recommendation is not, however, made now, but with the acquisition of experience it may be necessary to do so.

During the past year fire destroyed the naturalization records in Decatur, Miss. Records were partially destroyed in Fairbanks, Alaska; Bad Axe, Mich.; Winner, S. Dak.; Guymon, Okla.; and Estancia, N. Mex. These fires required the restoration of 3 records of declarations of intention, 1 record of petition for naturalization, and 1 certificate of naturalization. There were fires in the courthouses at Aztec, N. Mex., and Genoa, Nev., during the fiscal year 1910, but were not reported until after the close of the fiscal year, and therefore were not included in the last report of the Division.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From what has been shown it is obvious that the most pressing need of the service now is a sufficient appropriation to employ the requisite number of clerks in the Division and examiners in the field. Hardly less an exigency is the lack of suitably spacious and well arranged quarters for the official and clerical force of the Division at the seat of Government. It is realized, however, that this is not a requirement of economical and efficient service that is peculiar to the Naturalization Service, as is the inadequacy of funds, since many other offices of the Government are in a like situation.

It is not easy to comprehend the principle upon which the estimated cost of this service has been reduced in Congress. Economy, in the correct sense of that word, cannot be urged as a reason for reducing estimates made with a care that almost amounts to parsimony, for the service is more than self-supporting. The purpose of requiring one-half of the fees collected to be returned to the United States Treasury and deposited in the miscellaneous fund was plainly to relieve the Government of a charge that should be borne by the

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beneficiaries, and not to constitute the naturalization law a revenue measure. The Government assumes no burden, therefore, unless the appropriations exceed the amount collected annually and turned into the Treasury, and in that event only to the extent of such excess. If the figures presented in this report are at all reliable as indicative of future receipts, there seems to be no reasonable ground to apprehend that the Government will ever have to exceed the fund composed of these collections. There would seem, therefore, to be no sufficient reason, from the usual point of view, for a failure to appropriate a sufficient amount, at least within the limits of the actual collections, to insure an efficient administration of the law.

The appropriation for the current year is $25,000 less than the $200,000 estimated as necessary.

In support of the recommendation of the Department, there was submitted the accompanying statement of receipts and disbursements since the operation of the act:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1911.

[Up to Dec. 31, 1910.]

Fiscal years.	Receipts.					Disbursements.
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	
1907 [1]					$65,129.00	$29,243.18
1908	$26,307.00	$32,753.50	$49,554.00	$58,259.40	166,873.90	39,728.05
1909	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.00	43,880.25	172,202.13	44,428.45
1910	38,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38	176,415.98
1911	55,497.20	[2] 62,037.09			117,534.29	92,403.27
Total					743,505.70	382,218.93

[1] For nine months only. [2] Incomplete.

Balance in this Department of receipts over disbursements	$361,286.77
Appropriations of $100,000, $93,000, and $150,000 under Department of Justice	343,000.00
Net balance to the Government considering all sources of receipts and expenditures in both Departments since the organization of the Naturalization Service	18,286.77

In the fiscal year 1908 there were available under the Department of Justice an original appropriation of $100,000 and a general deficiency appropriation of $93,000. The total appropriation of $200,000 requested for the Naturalization Field Service and for the clerks of the courts is only $7,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the field service under the Department of Justice, and of the $200,000 between $35,000 and $40,000 will be for clerks of courts, $5,000 for contingent expenses, and the remainder, $155,000 to $160,000, is for the field examiners.

The net balance was computed upon the assumption that the Department of Justice expended the full amount of the $343,000 appropriated for the field service in the two years that the latter was under its control.

As a practical measure of reform that would greatly diminish the labor involved, and the embarrassment and cost to applicants, the abolition of the declaration of intention is again recommended. This has been partially done by the amendatory act of June 25, 1910, but the language of that act has proven so obscure to the courts and to administrative officers that it has been impossible to secure any consensus of opinion as to how far the exemption for which it provides is intended to go. An effective method of solving the problem would be to dispense entirely with the declaration of intention.

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Legislation is urged also to confer, in express terms, such authority upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as will enable him without question to order, with the consent of a declarant or a petitioner, corrections of errors in papers filed in the clerks' offices which are discovered before the courts' jurisdiction to hear and determine attaches, and to forbid the issuance of copies of such papers without express authority from him.

The first of these recommendations is suggested for the reason that unless the Department, representing on one side the Government and the alien on the other, can by agreement amend defects in the papers before the latter's petition matures for hearing one of two objectionable results will ensue—either the alien will be denied citizenship, though he may be fully qualified for it, because of some error or omission by the clerk of court, or the judge will disregard the defect because of the merits of the case, and thus the requirements of the law will be gradually dispensed with.

The second recommendation is made to still any question as to the power of the Department to forbid the indiscriminate supply of certified copies, by the use of which false impersonation might be resorted to by those who are not, and perhaps could not be, naturalized.

Again it is urged that legislation be enacted to provide for review of the rulings by courts of original jurisdiction upon petitions. As the law now stands views are various and conflicting upon questions involving the construction of the statutes, and the application of the rule of naturalization is lacking in that uniformity which the Constitution and the title of the act require. In some instances it is held that orders of naturalization are not reviewable by any tribunal and that section 15, which provides for cancellation of illegally issued or fraudulently obtained certificates, furnishes a complete remedy for errors in original decisions. In others the United States circuit court of appeals and the appellate courts of the States have reviewed decisions of the Federal and State courts, respectively. The result is confusion, uncertainty, and conflict. What is held to be law in one part of the country is denied to be such in another. The holders of certificates, obtained in good faith, are thus left in a position of insecurity, and the administrative officers remain in doubt and uncertainty as to the position they should take. It is inconceivable, however careful and able they may be, that 2,500 judges will all agree. As an illustration of this, a judge in one State has held that a petitioner who does not speak the English tongue is not "qualified in every way" to be a citizen of the United States, and refused to admit him, although the law exempts from this general requirement any petitioner who "prior to the passage of this act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States," etc. On the other hand, another judge has held that conviction and service of imprisonment under sentence, within twelve months prior to seeking naturalization, for violation of the antigambling laws of the State of residence do not disqualify a petitioner either upon the score of lack of good moral character or because he is not "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States."

Again the courts variously construe the requirement that in every case the judge shall be satisfied that a petitioner has, "immediately preceding the date of his application, resided continuously within

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the United States, and the State, for the prescribed period of time." Some hold that constructive residence is a sufficient compliance with the law; some that physical presence is indispensable.

There is also a divergence of view as to the age a petitioner must have attained before making his application, and before being admitted a citizen.

These are only some of the instances which show that the review of a court of final resort is essential to a uniform application of the rule of naturalization.

As there was pending at the close of the last regular session of the Congress a bill in relation to those classes who enjoy certain exemptions from the general law because of their service to the United States Government, it will be unnecessary to repeat the recommendations heretofore made upon that subject; but the Division can not forbear referring to the subject merely to urge the speedy enactment of the measure.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

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APPENDIX III

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, June 30, 1911.

SIR: Herewith is submitted the report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

As heretofore, the Division presents tables illustrative of a part of its activities.

Table I shows the number, races or peoples, and occupations of applicants for information.

Table II gives the occupations of those distributed to the various States.

Table III shows what races or peoples contributed to the number distributed.

By consulting these tables it will be seen that 30,657 applicants received information during the year, as against 18,239 for 1910, or an increase of 12,418. In accordance with the practice of the Division, no one was registered more than once, no matter how often he applied; further, many of those who applied represented groups of persons who could not call in person, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that over 100,000 persons were benefited by information given by the Division.

The number of persons giving their occupation as farm laborer was 7,134, an increase of 1,932 over last year, while 8,028 day laborers received information, an increase of 3,171 over 1910.

The fact that large numbers of skilled workers applied does not indicate that they sought information concerning their particular trades alone, for it has been noted that nearly all these inquire concerning opportunities on the land either as renters on shares or as prospective purchasers. As a matter of fact the Division directs no skilled craftsmen nor miners or other underground workers. The carpenters, machinists, painters, pipe fitters, tailors, weavers, and other skilled workmen directed went principally to villages and towns where they could follow other lines of activity and avail themselves of the use of garden plats and low house rent.

Of the number applying for information 5,176 went direct to places where they were employed. It should be noted that the Division does not undertake to arrange contracts for employment. When employing farmers or others give notice that they can furnish employment to those in need of it, they at the same time refer the Division to some well-known persons or institutions as to their standing, financial and otherwise. All of the information gathered by the

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Division is subject to inspection by applicants for employment, who, without being influenced by anyone representing the Division, make their own selections and terms. That being done, officers of the Division direct them fully and carefully, so that they may reach destination without delay or unnecessary inconvenience, by the cheapest and most direct route.

It is gratifying to report that only five of those who were directed to employment by the Division failed of arrival at destination. These did not report to the individuals they made arrangements to go to, but secured employment either in the same locality or in close proximity to it. The need for agricultural help is so great that some farmers do not hesitate to intercept men en route to a neighbor and by offering greater inducements persuade the workmen to accept employment with them. The wonder therefore is not that so few fail to reach destination, but that a greater number do not turn aside from the path originally chosen by them.

No means has been or can be devised to insure arrival of men directed by the Division. It does not guarantee, or undertake to guarantee, the arrival at destination of anyone directed by it; neither does it guarantee that those it serves with information will remain in the locality to which they are directed. A case in point is that of John Schaub, who, during the month of March, made arrangements to accept service with the Eastern Arkansas Demonstration Farm at Blackton, Ark., and in June left Blackton to take up his residence in Connecticut, notwithstanding the fact that the firm operating said farm had engaged him with the express understanding that he was to have superintendency of a large dairy plant then in course of construction. Neither the Division nor the management of the Eastern Arkansas Demonstration Farm was responsible for the failure of Mr. Schaub to remain in Blackton.

Referring to Table III, it will be seen that 1,127 Germans and 1,044 Poles made use of the information given them by the Division, as against the 939 Germans and 700 Poles shown in the 1910 report. Of the 19 Germans who went to Texas, 2 are now engaged in securing land for a colony of Germans they intend to bring to the South from some of the eastern cities.

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TABLE I.—REPORT OF APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS, APPLICANTS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED NOT INCLUDED.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Interpreters.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Locksmiths.
Armenian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	15	.....	15	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	103	.....
Australian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Bohemian	1	1	3	3	....	.....	10	4	15	1	....	....	....	38	2	98	14	....	5	.....	17	....	.....	....	87	1
Bosnian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	6	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Bulgarian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	....	32	.....
Canadian	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	2	....	....	....	24	.....	31	11	....	2	.....	10	....	.....	....	24	.....
Croatian	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	29	.....	....	.....	.....	6	....	.....	....	55	.....
Dalmatian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	24	.....
Danish	20	....	21	....	1	10	65	28	70	23	10	4	....	150	10	293	206	....	20	.....	62	....	5	....	250	5
Dutch	2	....	2	....	....	2	11	7	26	1	....	2	....	30	1	79	28	....	5	.....	29	....	.....	....	51	1
English	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	4	19	6	....	....	....	24	2	48	8	....	9	.....	38	....	.....	....	38	.....
Finnish	....	....	7	....	....	.....	216	3	30	3	....	....	....	86	.....	145	65	....	7	.....	37	....	.....	....	224	.....
Flemish	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	....	2	.....	2	....	.....	....	1	.....
French	2	....	....	....	....	.....	10	2	12	.....	.....	3	....	38	.....	20	3	....	6	.....	18	....	.....	....	10	.....
German	43	1	59	3	16	39	137	141	217	76	20	13	1	498	40	1,175	358	1	114	2	232	....	10	....	975	32
Greek	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	7	8	.....	.....	....	....	42	.....	43	5	....	4	.....	30	....	.....	....	480	.....
Hebrew	13	....	....	....	....	5	16	46	46	9	8	....	....	404	1	123	9	4	5	22	204	....	.....	....	135	2
Herzegovinian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	....	14	.....	11	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	5	.....
Irish	....	....	4	....	....	.....	11	5	48	74	2	....	....	83	1	263	37	....	43	.....	74	....	2	....	259	.....
Italian	....	....	8	....	....	.....	20	.....	3	20	....	1	....	100	.....	102	26	....	9	.....	36	....	2	1	234	.....
Japanese	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Lettish	....	....	2	....	....	.....	2	.....	4	3	....	....	....	10	.....	41	5	....	.....	.....	5	....	.....	....	32	.....
Lithuanian	1	....	3	....	....	3	9	1	14	6	....	....	....	77	1	197	26	....	5	.....	28	....	.....	....	205	.....
Magyar	....	....	2	....	....	8	15	7	39	6	....	....	....	115	1	142	26	....	12	5	56	....	2	....	216	2
Mexican	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	15	.....
Montenegrin	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....
Norwegian	5	....	15	....	....	2	103	3	39	17	1	....	....	120	8	299	238	....	12	.....	60	....	1	....	246	.....
Polish	7	....	43	....	2	21	106	18	122	49	1	....	....	644	6	1,453	154	....	100	.....	300	....	8	....	1,582	1
Porto Rican	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	5	.....
Portuguese	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	7	.....
Roumanian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	8	.....	29	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	....	41	.....
Russian	....	....	5	....	....	15	34	9	25	10	....	....	....	314	1	779	59	....	10	.....	121	....	.....	....	1,025	.....
Ruthenian	....	....	1	....	....	.....	5	8	9	.....	....	....	....	61	.....	171	7	1	5	.....	15	....	.....	....	182	.....
Scotch	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	2	8	.....	....	....	....	4	.....	35	5	....	4	.....	6	....	.....	....	23	.....
Servian	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	17	.....	....	1	.....	5	....	.....	....	34	.....
Slovak	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	6	3	....	....	....	58	1	89	.....	....	.....	.....	11	....	.....	....	160	.....
Slovenian	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	11	.....

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TABLE I.—REPORT OF APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS, APPLICANTS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED NOT INCLUDED—Continued.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Interpreters.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Locksmiths.
Spanish	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	20	2	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	34	.....
Swedish	4	....	6	....	....	6	140	21	72	16	3	6	....	156	12	314	293	....	28	1	66	....	2	1	293	.....
Swiss	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	14	1	....	....	1	52	3	127	17	....	8	....	8	....	3	....	55	.....
Syrian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	31	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	.....
Turkish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
United States born	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	22	139	54	12	2	....	484	14	603	78	....	26	2	206	1	2	....	514	1
United States born (Negroes)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	.....
United States naturalized citizens	2	....	9	....	....	6	29	5	49	28	1	1	....	221	7	286	49	....	16	.....	100	....	....	....	331	1
Welsh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Total	104	2	190	6	19	118	978	362	1,050	414	59	32	2	3,916	111	7,134	1,729	6	459	32	1,795	1	37	2	8,028	46

Race or people.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Wood workers, turners, etc.	Total.
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Australian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bohemian	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Bosnian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bulgarian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Canadian	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Croatian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Dalmatian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Danish	47	233	6	3	4	.....	13	.....	22	.....	.....	4	3	.....	24	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	1	1,629
Dutch	6	50	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
English	7	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	218

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Finnish	8	77	----	----	----	----	3	----	3	----	----	5	----	----	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	945
Flemish	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	19
French	2	4	1	----	5	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	139
German	180	356	27	9	10	2	122	1	37	----	8	42	----	4	9	7	7	12	6	3	2	3	51	9	38	5,148
Greek	1	5	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	630
Hebrew	21	2	2	----	2	----	----	----	18	----	----	12	----	4	9	----	17	25	2	10	16	17	84	----	----	1,293
Herzegovinian	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	33
Irish	3	20	2	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	6	7	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	952
Italian	6	3	8	2	1	----	25	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	4	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	624
Japanese	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Lettish	----	----	1	----	----	----	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	107
Lithuanian	2	----	1	----	----	----	45	----	3	----	1	----	----	1	----	5	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	593
Magyar	12	22	2	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	750
Mexican	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18
Montenegrin	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Norwegian	35	295	4	2	4	----	12	----	15	----	19	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	4	2	1,568
Polish	53	48	12	3	14	5	341	----	16	----	7	8	2	2	----	12	----	----	7	----	----	----	21	2	41	5,211
Porto Rican	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10
Portuguese	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	19
Roumanian	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	85
Russian	9	20	2	----	----	----	95	----	2	----	----	4	----	----	----	3	----	2	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	2,548
Ruthenian	1	1	----	----	----	----	29	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	506
Scotch	----	8	2	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	106
Servian	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	62
Slovak	----	----	----	----	----	----	24	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	354
Slovenian	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	23
Spanish	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	79
Swedish	85	264	8	----	9	----	9	----	19	1	----	17	----	4	----	14	1	5	----	----	----	----	2	4	----	1,882
Swiss	2	7	1	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	315
Syrian	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	54
Turkish	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
United States born	32	38	7	----	13	----	20	----	4	----	1	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	1	----	2,308
United States born (Negroes)	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	—	----	----	----	----	----	27
United States naturalized citizens	29	66	3	----	7	----	17	----	5	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	2	----	1,278
Welsh	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Total	553	1,542	94	19	87	7	799	1	164	1	24	131	15	16	77	53	17	43	18	13	18	21	193	35	84	30,657

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TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

States.	Bakers.	Baker assistants.	Blacksmiths.	Boarding-house keepers.	Butchers.	Butcher apprentice.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters.	Carpenter helpers.	Children (unemployed).	Clerks.	Coachmen.	Cooks.	Domestics.[1]	Drivers.	Factory work.	Farm work.	Firemen.	Florist assistant.	Fruit packing.	Gardener.	Glass worker.	Hop picking.	Hospital assistant.	Hostler.
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	12	....	....	156	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey	2	6	....	1	....	....	....	8	....	16	....	1	4	47	....	3	964	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	2
New York	....	1	1	3	....	1	....	61	2	42	2	1	....	271	2	7	1,358	1	....	8	17	....	10	1	3
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	171	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2	7	2	5	1	1	7	115	2	80	3	2	4	360	2	11	3,083	2	1	8	19	1	10	1	5

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States.	Hotel work.	Interpreter.	Janitors.	Laborers (common).	Laundress.	Machinist.	Painters.	Pantrymen.	Pipe fitters.	Plasterers.	Porters.	Rope maker.	Seamen.	Seeking employment.[2]	Settlers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Teamsters.	Weavers.	Weaver apprentice.	Wheelwright.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Total.
Alabama				135																		1		136
Arkansas				13																		1		23
California														1										1
Colorado														1										1
Connecticut				76																			2	252
Delaware																								4
District of Columbia																								1
Florida															1									1
Illinois				8																				54
Indiana						1										2								13
Iowa																								58
Kansas																						1		97
Kentucky				6																				6
Maine																								6
Maryland				3																				13
Massachusetts																								19
Michigan				4																		1		38
Minnesota																								44
Missouri															2							2		15
Nebraska																						1		20
New Hampshire																								2
New Jersey				153	1						3	1									1	2	18	1,236
New York	8		9	624			5	21		2	42		4	2				7				5	24	2,545
North Dakota																								11
Ohio				2																				11
Oklahoma																								2
Pennsylvania				8										4					7	1				42
Rhode Island														1										2
South Carolina																								11
South Dakota																								7
Tennessee		1		166					20															233
Texas				17													9							211
Vermont																							2	21
Virginia																							7	18
Wisconsin														3										22
Total	8	1	9	1,215	1	1	5	21	20	2	45	1	4	12	3	2	9	7	7	1	1	14	53	5,176

[1] It should be explained that a large majority of the persons here designated as "domestics" were wives who secured work as domestics in the families of the employers to whom the husbands were directed.

[2] The term "seeking employment" has reference to those who, after receiving complete information at the New York branch of the Division of Information, went to a definite locality where a shortage of labor was shown to exist, but did not agree to accept any particular class of labor from the specific opportunities on file from that locality.

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TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

States.	Armenian.	Australian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	Flemish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
Alabama	....	....	....	....	9	....	2	1	.....	....	....	4	....	....	4	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	4	....	....	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	30	....	1	43	1	2	9	3	.....	4	5
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	.....	....	1	30	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	5	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iowa	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	15	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Kansas	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	.....	....	....	14	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	9	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	.....	....	....	21	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	.....	....	....	18	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	12	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	2	....	2	3	1	7	6	....	37	3	12	31	1	1	300	19	16	59	12	2	25	22
New York	11	....	1	22	5	1	11	2	93	22	20	74	1	1	560	....	40	68	17	4	70	73
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	.....	....	....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	11	....	....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	....	....	....	1	1	....	13	1	1	2	1	17	....	....	17	....	....	.....	15	.....	13	1
Texas	8	....	....	4	8	....	....	....	.....	1	6	.....	....	....	19	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Vermont	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	2	3	43	24	11	32	4	163	32	41	164	2	6	1,127	21	64	140	51	8	115	123

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States.	Maltese.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Total.
Alabama					8			1	97	6			1		1						136
Arkansas																2	8			2	23
California									1												1
Colorado									1												1
Connecticut				10	47			1	33	10	4		3		1	19	1			16	252
Delaware				1																2	4
District of Columbia																					1
Florida																					1
Illinois					5								1			1	6			2	54
Indiana				1	1											1	1			1	13
Iowa				5	8				11	4						3				7	58
Kansas				1	25				29	3						6				6	97
Kentucky					3				2												6
Maine				1	2											1					6
Maryland					9																13
Massachusetts				2	3				3							4				1	19
Michigan				1	1				6												38
Minnesota				4	2				2	1					2	5				3	44
Missouri									1							1	2			2	15
Nebraska									1											2	20
New Hampshire					1																2
New Jersey		1	1	32	274	1		2	94	33	2	6	11	1	2	34	13			168	1,236
New York	1			88	547	3		6	256	93	4	5	26	1	2	130	29	3		255	2,545
North Dakota					3											1					11
Ohio					2												1			2	11
Oklahoma					2																2
Pennsylvania				1	12				6											7	42
Rhode Island							1		1							1					2
South Carolina					1				1											2	11
South Dakota				1	1				2											1	7
Tennessee		1		14	73			9	25	4		1	7		1	11		1	2	3	233
Texas					7				127			5									211
Vermont					3				2						1	1				5	21
Virginia				1	3					4										9	18
Wisconsin				4	1				3								2			2	22
Total	1	2	1	167	1,044	4	1	19	704	158	10	17	49	2	10	221	63	4	2	500	5,176

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VISITS TO CERTAIN STATES.

During the year the Assistant Chief of the Division visited the capitals of the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan to confer with the governors and other State officials with a view to securing their cooperation in the work of promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens and others. As a result of his efforts, the State of Ohio established a Bureau of Farm Labor, and is arranging to cooperate with the Division in its work. From correspondence had with the officials of the States he visited it is evident that great interest was awakened in the work of distribution, and if facilities could be afforded at Ellis Island, there is little doubt that each State would have a representative stationed there.

The Southern Commercial Congress, an organization representing the commercial interests of the 16 Southern States, held its last annual session in Atlanta, Ga. That congress arranged for the holding of section meetings on March 12, 1911, and invited the Chief of the Division of Information to preside over and address the section dealing with immigration. The invitation was accepted; he attended the congress and presided over and addressed the immigration section, which unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas a marvelous progress and development of the new and greater South along the lines of agriculture, manufacture, and mining pursuits has steadily and solidly advanced to a point where the need for additional hands to till the soil, man the workshops, and bring forth the treasures of the mine is apparent to all who love the South and value her future, and

Whereas the vast acreage in the South, fertile, productive, well watered, admirably located, and in close proximity to avenues of transportation, affords opportunity unexcelled for the success of colonies of enterprising, law-abiding people: Be it

Resolved, That we favor immigration to the South of earnest, temperate, honest, industrious, and law-abiding workers. Especially do we favor the coming of heads of families whose object it shall be to carve out and own homes in the South; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon the governments of the various States represented in this great commercial congress to establish bureaus or boards of publicity and information, the purpose of which shall be to acquire reliable useful information concerning the resources, products, and physical characteristics of the several States and be ready at all times to supply accurate information to all who seek employment as home builders on the land, or as workers in the mine or factory, and to the end that only respectable, thrifty, and law-abiding people may be directed to the South these various boards should be in constant touch and harmony with the Division of Information of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The National Board of Trade, which met in Washington, D. C., on January 17, 18, and 19, 1911, requested the attendance of the Chief of the Division at the meetings of the committee on resolutions. In the resolutions which received the unanimous approval of the national body appear the following:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade commends the work done by the Immigration Bureau, through its Division of Information, in placing at the disposal of immigrants information which enables them to obtain employment at interior points, and especially on our farms, and thus tending to prevent a further increase in the overcrowded slums of our cities; and recommends the providing by Congress of a larger appropriation to make possible the opening of branch offices of this Division at the various seaports of our country; and

Resolved, That as a means of more equitably distributing our immigrant population, and as a means of relieving the congestion of our eastern coast cities, the National

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Board of Trade approves the suggestion of President Taft that additional stations for the reception of immigrants be established at one or more South Atlantic or Gulf ports.

LETTER TO GOVERNORS.

On May 16, 1911, the Division addressed a note to the "Governors of every State and Territory of the United States." The text of said note, which follows, indicates its purpose:

The Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, contemplates the publication of a pamphlet for distribution among aliens and others in industrial centers in the United States, setting forth briefly and in a general way the opportunities offered to agricultural settlers in the several States and Territories.

In order that a fair and accurate description of the conditions in each State may be presented, the Division is forwarding this identical note to each governor.

The Division would be pleased to have you refer this communication to the proper official, with instructions to prepare a concise statement describing the opportunities offered settlers in your State. The principal points to be covered are as follows: Are there any public lands, such as Government, State, or school lands open to settlement; if so, their extent and how they may be procured; are there lands in private ownership for sale; if so, the general range of prices per acre and terms of payment; are there lands for rent; if so, the usual terms; the principal products and resources; the physical characteristics; the climate; whether rainfall is sufficient, or if irrigation is necessary; whether local societies exist which by advice and example tend to assist and encourage newcomers. Each statement should also include the name and address of the official with whom prospective settlers should communicate, and such other general information as may be deemed helpful to one who is seeking a home on the land.

It is desired that all statements be mailed in time to reach the Division not later than June 15.

The replies received prior to the close of the fiscal year were very encouraging and evidenced the keenest interest in the subject. The Division is warranted in predicting that each State and Territory will be fully represented in the forthcoming publication.

PUBLICITY.

The Division believes that through the medium of the press the widest publicity should be given of its existence, effort, and purpose. Thousands of unemployed could be directed to places as farm workers where, in addition to the monthly wage, house rent, garden plat, fuel, and, in most cases, milk, are offered free.

The best evidence that such offers are genuine lies in the fact that many who have availed themselves of them write in confirmation of the statements made by employing farmers to them before employing them.

While it is true that over 100,000 persons were, directly and indirectly, provided with information by the Division, there is no known way of determining to what extent their expectations were realized, for it is only when something goes wrong or they are dissatisfied that they write to the Division. With 5,176 men directed by the Division to where they found work and over 100,000 others who may have profited by the effort of the Division, it is reasonable to assume that more than treble that number can be served by opening a branch of the Division in Chicago. The Division therefore renews its recommendation that a branch office be established in that city.

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The effort of the Division to secure the active cooperation of all the States is meeting with success, for a majority of State departments of agriculture and State boards and bureaus of immigration have accepted an invitation to meet with representatives of the Division for the purpose of formulating a system of cooperation between the States and the Division in the work of promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and other residents of the United States.

It is hoped that when this conference assembles a plan will be mapped out whereby the thousands of American farmers who emigrate each year to the Canadian Northwest may become informed of the greater advantages and opportunities to which they may turn in this country. It is estimated that the emigration for the last fiscal year from the United States to British North America of American citizens who follow farming for a living will exceed 75,000. There is no reason why the information gathered by the Division concerning the splendid opportunities for agriculturists in the various States should not be made available to Americans who contemplate emigrating to take up land in other countries. This can and should be done by concerted effort on the part of the Division and the immigration officials of the various States. It should be patent to all that every farmer induced to remain in this country, through presentation of accurate information properly vouched for, is a gain in the way of promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens and other residents of the United States. The greater the number of farmers we can induce to remain in this country, the greater will be the number of opportunities for all who would follow agriculture for a living, either as farm owners, renters, or farm laborers. The fact should be emphasized and pressed home that it is not necessary for a single farmer to leave the United States for want of good land, cheap land, good markets, or transportation facilities to get to market, while climatic conditions are more varied and better than they can possibly be in British Columbia.

The Division has had the cooperation of the National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution as in preceding years. It is proposed during the coming year to publish the Constitution of the United States in convenient form, the same as "Information for immigrants" and "Naturalization of aliens in the United States" and place it at the disposal of the Division for distribution.

In conclusion, the Division directs attention to the suggestions contained in its report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

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